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Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 1 - 4
ISSN 2319 - 8168

ECONOMIC VALUE ADDED BASED PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF SELECTED BANKS IN INDIA

Every business requires to win stakeholders confidence by presenting their reports in the most sophisticated manner. The measurement tools like cash flow statements analysis, fund flow statements analysis, ratio analysis, common size statements Return on Investment (ROI), Return on Net worth (RONW), Return on Capital employed (ROCE), Earning per share (EPS) are the most popular traditional used techniques to measure the performance. In the recent years many modern techniques have also gained popularity like Balanced score card, value added statements, Economic value Added (EVA) Cash value Added, Shareholders Value Added etc. Out of the modern techniques available Economic value added has gained popularity to measure performance from shareholders point of view. Through this paper an attempt is made to calculate EVA for two banks selected each one from public and private sector The main objectives of this paper are To determine the value added by the banks to shareholders wealth using Economic Value added and To calculate Beta and analyze the Risk of SBI and ICICI.

Keywords: Economic Value Added, Banking, Shareholders Wealth, Beta, Cost of capital

INTRODUCTION:

Banking Sector in India has seen a tremendous growth since its inception, introduction of Liberalization, globalization and Privatization LPG in 1990s has significantly changed the structure of banking sector. This sector plays a crucial role in the economic development of the country and is an important part of Indian Financial system. EVA concept was developed by Stern Stewart and Co. in the 1990's in U.S. Since then many companies have used this technique to measure their financial performance. Economic value Added uses the residual income approach to measure performance. EVA is calculated by deducting total cost of capital (Debt + Equity) known as capital charge from the Net operating profit after tax. Traditional techniques dependent on the net profit which considers only cost of debt or borrowings. Therefore EVA is considered superior to Traditional techniques EVA enables the stakeholders to get a true picture about the organizations performance.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

The literature relating to EVA begins with the publication of the book "The Quest for Value by Stewart (1991)", in this book the author highlights the significance of EVA as the basis of performance measurement of a company and its management. In his empirical research Stewart examined the informational content of EVA, by testing 613 American companies comparing two periods, namely 1984–85 and 1987–88. He found a strong correlation between EVA and MVA.

G Soral and Shurveer S Bhanawat (2009) have worked on "Shareholder Value Creation in the Indian Banking Industry: An EVA Analysis" sample of 14 public sector banks and 12 private sector banks was selected by the authors to measure bank performance on the basis of EVA. The analysis was done for 4 years and equity approach was been followed to calculate EVA. After finding the EVA the authors found out the correlation between EVA and other financial figures. The authors conclude that in Public sector SBI has contributed highest EVA they also conclude that EVA has significant correlation with Operating profit.

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Objectives of the study:

1) To study Economic Value Added and its applications in Indian Banks.
2) To determine the value added by the banks to shareholders wealth using Economic Value added.
3) To calculate Beta and to analyze the Risk of selected banks.
4) To calculate the Return on capital employed by the selected banks.
5) To compare the value added by public sector banks and private sector banks using the selected banks.

Sample size:

The study is conducted by selecting two leading banks in India one each from Public Sector and Private Sector namely State Bank of India and ICICI Bank.

Collection of Data:

Secondary data is used for the study. The data is collected from the annual reports of the banks, Publications by RBI and stock prices of the banks are collected from stock market websites like yahoo finance, money control and NSE.

Tools for Analysis:

Various financial tools are used for different analysis like Capital Asset pricing Model is used to calculate the cost of Equity, regression technique using excel is used to calculate the Beta values for the selected banks, ratios and Graphical representation is used to analyses and interpret the data.

Duration of Study:

The study is conducted for a period of two years i.e., 2012-13 and
2013-14.

Analysis and Interpretation:

NOPAT (Net Operating Profit After Tax)

Banks	SBI		ICICI	
Year	2012-13 (Rs. In Cr)	2013-14 (Rs. In Cr)	2012-13 (Rs. In Cr)	2013-14 (Rs. In Cr)
Total Income	135,691.94	154,903.72	22212	26903
Operating expenses	29,284.42	35,725.85	9013	10309
Operating Profit	106,407.52	119,177.87	13,199.00	16,594.00
Taxes	5846	5283	3072	4158
NOPAT	100,561.52	113,894.87	10,127.00	12,436.00

Invested Capital is calculated by adding Equity Capital, Reserves and Surplus and Borrowings

Invested Capital

Bank/ Years	2012-13 (Rs. In Cores)	2013-14 (Rs. In Cores)
SBI	328756.22	371130.25
ICICI Bank	212042.96	227965.80

Return on Invested Capital: is calculated by dividing Net Operating Profit after Tax with the total capital Invested

Results and Discussions:

Net Operating Profit is considered instead of Net profit to find the Economic value added.

Net Operating Profit = Income- Operating Expenses

Net Operating Profit after Tax is used instead of Net Profit to get a true Picture of the value created

NOPAT= Operating Profit – Tax

Return on Invested Capital

Bank/Years	2012-13 (%)	2013-14 (%)
SBI	35%	27%
ICICI Bank	4.78%	5.46%

BETA (â):

Beta can be defined as the risk co-efficient higher the Beta higher is the Risk. It is used to calculate Cost of Equity. Beta is the systematic risk which is calculated using the following formula. Calculations of Beta are done using Excel the calculation is shown in the below table.

nÓxy - (Óx) (Óy) ÷ nÓx2 - (Óx)2

Beta (â)

Bank/Years	2012-13	2013-14
SBI	0.98	2.37
ICICI	1.54	2.78

Market Return (Rm):

Market return is calculated using 2 years Market Monthly return of NIFTY, calculations are done using excel, calculations are shown in the below table.

Market Return (Rm)

Bank/Years	2012-13 (%)	2013-14 (%)
SBI	8.15%	17.72%
ICICI	8.15%	17.72%

Cost of Equity (Ke):

It determines the expected rate of return for the investors it is calculated by using Capital Asset Pricing Model CAPM by taking inputs such as Beta risk factor, Rm Market Return, Rf Risk Free Rate (364 days treasury bill rate is taken for each year) Weight of equity and debt in the total capital invested is calculated to find weighted average cost of capital

Cost of Equity (Ke):

SBI			ICICI Bank		
Years	**2012-13 (%)**	**2013-14 (%)**	**Years**	**2012-13 (%)**	**2013-14 (%)**
Risk free rate of return Rf	7.79%	8.96%	Risk free rate of return Rf	7.79%	8.96%
Market Return Rm	8.15%	17.72%	Market Return Rm	8.15%	17.72%
Beta	0.98	2.37	Beta	1.54	2.78
Ke	8.14%	29.72%	Ke	8.34%	33.31%

Cost of Debt (Kd):

Cost of debt is calculated by: Interest/ Borrowings*100

Cost of Debt (Kd)

SBI			ICICI Bank		
Years	**2012-13 (Rs. In Cr)**	**2013-14 (Rs. In Cr)**	**Years**	**2012-13 (Rs. In Cr)**	**2013-14 (Rs. In Cr)**
Interest expenses	7861.25	9182.93	Interest expenses	10701.77	11291.59
Borrowings	203723.20	223759.71	Borrowings	145341.49	154759.05
Cost of Debt (Kd)	3.86%	4.10%	Cost of Debt (Kd)	7.36%	7.30%

WACC (Weighted Average Cost of Capital)

SBI			ICICI Bank		
Years	**2012-13 (Rs. In Cores)**	**2013-14 (Rs. In Cores)**	**Years**	**2012-13 (Rs. In Cores)**	**2013-14 (Rs. In Cores)**
Total Borrowings	203723.1969	223759.7095	Total Borrowings	145341.4944	154759.0539
Total Equity	684.034	746.5731	Total Equity	1153.64	1155.04
Reserves and surplus	124348.99	146623.96	Reserves and surplus	65547.83	72051.71
Total capital invested	328756.22	371130.25	Total capital invested	212042.96	227965.80
Debt weight	0.62	0.60	Debt weight	0.69	0.68
Equity weight	0.38	0.40	Equity weight	0.31	0.32

Weighted Average Cost of Capital is calculated using the following formula

WACC= (Ke* weight of equity) + (Kd* weight of debt)

WACC (%)

Bank/Years	2012-13 (%)	2013-14 (%)
SBI	5.49%	14.28%
ICICI	7.67%	15.65%

Capital Charge:

Capital Charge is calculated by multiplying total Capital Invested with WACC (Invested Capital*WACC)

Capital Charge

Bank/Years	2012-13 (Rs. In Cores)	2013-14 (Rs. In Cores)
SBI	18042.44	52983.22
ICICI Bank	16267.61	35678.81

Economic Value Added:

Economic Value Added (Rs.)

SBI			ICICI Bank		
Years	2012-13 (Rs. In Cores)	2013-14 (Rs. In Cores)	Years	2012-13 (Rs. In Cores)	2013-14 (Rs. In Cores)
NOPAT	100561.52	113894.87	NOPAT	10127	12436
Capital Charge	18042.44	52983.22	Capital Charge	16267.61	35678.81
EVA	82519.08	60911.65	EVA	-6140.61	-23242.81

Economic Value Added (%age)

EVA = Return on Capital Employed – Weighted Average Cost of Capita

Economic Value Added (%)

SBI			ICICI Bank		
Years	2012-13	2013-14	Years	2012-13	2013-14
Return on Invested Capital SBI	35%	27%	Return on Invested Capital	4.78%	5.46%
WACC	5.49%	14.28%	WACC	7.67%	15.65%
EVA	29%	13%	EVA	-3%	-10%

FINDINGS:

1) It was observed through the analysis that State bank of India added value to the shareholders wealth by generating a positive Economic Value Added and meeting its capital charge entirely. Whereas ICICI bank could not add value to the shareholders wealth
2) Return on Capital Employed of SBI is greater than its cost whereas in case of ICICI Cost is higher than the Returns
3) Beta values are calculated to find the risk co-efficient of the banks it is observed that beta of both the banks is high in the year 2013-14. This shows the banks stocks were very volatile in this period as compared to the market.

CONCLUSION:

Banking sector in India is growing in leaps and bounds and is also approaching capital market for infusion of funds to escalate further growth in the banking sector. It is now predominantly significant for bankers to increase the shareholders wealth and encourage them for more investment in banks. To do this the banks have to measure their performance from shareholders perspective, bankers will have to follow wealth maximization as an objective to indicate that they are adding value to shareholders wealth and not deteriorating it. In order to determine this, bankers need to apply the Economic value added measure. Through this paper an attempt is made to evaluate bank performance using Economic Value Added as a Performance measurement technique, it is concluded that EVA can be used to value bank performance from shareholders point of view. Shareholders can use EVA values to decide on their investment decisions in different banks.

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Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 5 - 7
ISSN 2319 - 8168

A CONCEPTUAL STUDY OF DIRECT TAX CODE (DTC)

The New Direct Tax Code which was said to be introduced from the financial year, 2012-13 replacing the five decade old Income tax Act, 1961 has the objective to make the Indian tax structure straightforward. The Income Tax Act 1961 has become very complex and virtually unintelligible to the common man by virtue of a complicated structure, numerous amendments, frequent policy changes and a multitude of judgments that gave varying interpretations to already undecipherable provisions. This complexity has not only increased the cost of compliance for the average tax payer, but also made it costly for the administration to collect tax. For the replacement of Income Tax 1961, the new Direct Tax Code which is completely new gives moderate relief to tax payers, reduce unnecessary exemptions and improve compliance for improving collections. The tax payers themselves can compute and file Income Tax Returns without the help of experts. This paper highlights the overview of the Direct Taxes Code in a nutshell. The present paper has been divided in to four parts namely

1. Introduction
2. Brif highlights of Direct Tax Code
3. Salient Features of the Code
4. Conclusions

Keywords - Income Tax Act, Direct Tax Code Assessee

Introduction:

The Income Tax Act was passed in 1961 and has been amended every year through the Finance Acts. A lot of things have changed since then. No doubt, many things have been implemented by modifying the IT Act from time to time. Thus, the IT Act today is very difficult to interpret, and has resulted in many disputes and court cases. Of late, Income Tax department of India has put the new proposal for direct tax in front of Government of India and Government has unveiled the draft of a brand new direct tax law, which will replace the five-decade old Income Tax Act. This is known as Direct Tax Code (DTC). The aim of New Direct Tax Code (DTC) is to make the current tax structure in India straightforward. An important part of the budget every year has been the detailing of the tax rates. However, with the introduction of the new direct tax code, the tax rates will not be part of the budget presented to Parliament every year. The new code will completely overhaul the existing tax proposals for not only Assessee (a person by whom income tax or any other sum of money is payable under the Act), but also corporate houses and foreign residents. It has been drawn with inspiration from the prevailing tax legislation in US, Canada and UK. It is a topic of interest and a matter of concern for every taxpayer in India. India wants to modernize its direct tax laws, mainly its income tax act which is now nearly 50 years old. The government needs a modern tax code in step with the needs of an economy which is now the third largest in Asia. The new tax code is expected to widen the tax base, end unnecessary exemptions, moderate tax rates and add to the government's coffers. The direct tax code seeks to consolidate and amend the law relating to all direct taxes so as to establish an economically efficient, effective and equitable direct tax system which will facilitate

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voluntary compliance and help increase the tax-GDP ratio. Another objective is to reduce the scope for disputes, minimize litigation and formulate the strategy relates to checking of erosion of the tax base through tax evasion. It is designed to provide stability in the tax regime as it is based on well accepted principles of taxation and best international practices. It will eventually pave the way for a single unified taxpayer reporting system. The Philosophy behind such replacement is to make the Direct Taxes Code very easy and simple so that tax payers themselves can, without help of experts compute and file Income Tax Returns. In planning and framing an ideal Income Tax Structure of a welfare state like ours the objectives are to give relief to the maximum possible extent to the lower and middle income group taxpayers and check creation of black money at one hand and to enable the Government to increase collection of tax revenue for development works on the other. The Direct Taxes Code (hereafter referred to as the 'Code') is not an attempt to amend the Income Tax Act, 1961; nor is it an attempt to "improve" upon the present Act. In drafting the Code, the Central Board of Direct Taxes (the Board) has, to the extent possible, started on a clean drafting slate. Some assumptions which have held the ground for many years have been discarded. Principles that have gained international acceptance have been adopted. Hence, while reading the Code, it would be advisable to do so without any preconceived notions and, as far as possible, without comparing the provisions with the corresponding provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

2. Brief highlights of Direct Tax Code:

Earlier Income Tax Act and Wealth tax Act are abolished and single code of Tax, DTC in place. Some of the major highlights of New DTC are – 1. Concept of Assessment year and previous year is abolished. Only the "Financial Year" terminology exists.

2.1 Only status of "Non Resident" and "Resident of India" exits. The other status of "resident but not ordinarily resident" goes away.

2.2 Earlier the terminology of 'Assessee' was meant for the person who is paying tax and/or, who is liable for proceeding under the Act. Now it has been added with 2 more definitions namely a person, whom the amount is refundable, and/or, who voluntarily files tax return irrespective of tax liability.

2.3. Income to be now classified under two broad categories:

- Income from special sources; and
- Income from ordinary sources.

2.4 rates like income of non-residents, winning from lotteries and horse races etc. Income from Ordinary Sources includes:

- Income from employment;
- Income from house property;
- Income from business;
- Income from capital gains; and
- Income from residuary sources.

2.5 Housing Loan Interest for Self Occupied house disallowed.

2.6 Returns to be processed within one year, otherwise no demand notice can be raised.

2.7 VRS Gratuity and commuted pensions, taxable if not invested in approved savings, will be taxable on withdrawals.

2.8 Government and Non-Government Taxation Difference removed.

2.9 Savings limit eligible for deduction increased to Rs. 3 lakhs from the current Rs. 1 lakh

2.10 Deductions like 80D, 80DD, 80DDE, 80U, 80E, 80 GG retained.

2.11 No changes in the system of Advance Tax, Self-Assessment Tax and also TDS.

2.12 Governmentassessee is covered in Direct Tax Code. Even though they are not liable for Income Tax / Wealth Tax.

3. Salient Features of the Code:

The Code is a sincere attempt towards simplifying the direct tax laws in India. Briefly, the salient features of the Code are as under

3.1. **Single Code for Direct Taxes** All the direct taxes have been brought under a single Code and compliance procedures unified.

3.2Use of Simple Language With the expansion of the economy, the number of taxpayers can be expected to increase significantly. The bulk of these taxpayers will be small paying moderate amounts of tax. This is sought to be achieved, inter alia, by using

simple language in drafting so as to convey, with clarity, scope and amplitude of the provision of law

3.3 Reducing the Scope for Litigation The objective is that the tax administrator and the tax payer are ad idem on the provisions of the law and the assessment results in a finality to the tax liability of the tax payer. To further this objective, power has also been delegated to the Central Government/Board to avoid protracted litigation on procedural issues

3.4 Flexibility The structure of the statute has been developed in a manner which is capable of accommodating the changes in the structure of a growing economy without resorting to frequent amendments. Therefore, to the extent possible, the essential and general principles have been reflected in the statute and the matters of detail are contained in the rules/Schedules

3.5 To Ensure that theLaw can be Reflected in a Form For most taxpayers, particularly the small and marginal category, the tax law is what is reflected in the Form. Therefore, the A-10 structure of the tax law has been designed so that it is capable of being logically reproduced in a Form

3.6 Consolidation of Provisions In order to enable a better understanding of tax legislation, provisions relating to definitions, incentives, procedure and rates of taxes have been consolidated. Further, the various provisions have also been rearranged to make it consistent with the general scheme of the Act

3.7 Elimination of Regulatory Functions Traditionally, the taxing statute has also been used as a regulatory tool. However, with regulatory authorities being established in various sectors of the economy, the regulatory function of the taxing statute has been withdrawn. This has significantly contributed to the simplification exercise

3.8 Providing Stability At present, the rates of taxes are stipulated in the Finance Act of the relevant year. Therefore, there is a certain degree of uncertainty. and instability in the prevailing rates of taxes. Under the Code, all rates of taxes are proposed to be prescribed in the First to the Fourth Schedule to the Code itself there by obviating the need for an annual Finance Bill. The changes in the rates, if any, will be done through appropriate amendments.

4. Conclusions:

The Code shall replace the five-decade old Income-tax act. The new tax code aims to make the system more efficient and easy for tax payers, with simplified rules and regulations. DTC has integrated all Direct Taxes as a single Act. The aim of the DTC is to simplify tax legislation minimize litigation, broaden tax base and eliminate tax exemptions in part to attract foreign business and investment. But, there are always two sides of any coin. The Direct Tax code in India is very much discussed and criticized now a day. Even though, the basic aim behind DTC is simple and helpful to the people, it is very much criticized because many provisions under this proposal may harm the investors and FIIs. The Direct Tax Code change in the whole taxation system of India. It will surely help in the growth of our economy because the tax rate has been reduced for person who earns up to ten lakhs. This reduction in tax may motivate them to contribute their money in the development of the economy, like establishing business firms, building hotels etc., which play major role in the growth of economy.

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Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 8 - 10
ISSN 2319 - 8168

MEASUREMENT OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOR IN PURCHASE OF GOLD IN GUJARAT

India celebrates the maximum festivals in the world. Perhaps no country of the world except India celebrates a grand festival almost in every month of the year. And traditionally, purchasing of gold has been attached with the celebration of festivals in India. Almost all the states of India have given outstanding position to gold in economic and cultural set up. This study takes on an analysis of the specialties of consumer behavior in the gold market of Gujarat. The Focal point of the study is to recognize the diverse factors which control the consumer behavior in gold market of the state. The analysis specially centers on features like customer behavior towards branded jewelers of gold, purity of gold, cost of gold, the influence of gold advertisement, new scheme allowed by jewelers etc. on the consumer behavior. The study points out that consumers have a noteworthy affirmative preference towards the branded jewelers as compared to the small dealers of gold. This study reveals an important factor that though advertisements are helpful in placing the jeweler in the market, they do not make any significant influence on the purchase behavior of the consumers of gold. The influence of the price of gold on the consumers is subjective and is dependent on their occupation and income.

INTRODUCTION

Gold is the most esteemedand prized among metals. Butit can be seeneverywhere, from jewelry to technology. Unlike any other metals sometimes gold, the shiny precious yellow metal creates some emotional attachments among people. Gold also plays a huge position in the economy of a country. Gold's unique demand and supply dynamics ensures its role as a true diversifier for investors. The gold demand is widely dispersed across the world.

In the market jewelers publish eye-catching advertisements and give offer of new schemes, for the purpose of persuading the customers so that they can buy the gold in their shops. Whenever people need money urgently they can convert the gold jewelry in cash re-sell of gold and thought of taking loan from bank on gold jewelry and gold coins. This is the important use of gold.

In the celebrations or programs of marriage, the maximum people give preference to the purchase of gold. It is a tradition of Indian culture. Many consumers are also interacted in gold jewelers. Some people purchase gold whenever the price of gold is low and re-sell the gold when price of gold is high. They take profile from this re-sell of gold. Maximum consumers purchase gold very carefully and they check the purity of gold, carrot of gold etc. But in society low income consumers can't purchase gold because the rate of gold is higher in the market. These consumers give preference to purchase of bentexjewelry. Gold or gold jewelry are a prestigious part in human life. So everybody thinks of purchasing gold for themselves.

NEED OF THE STUDY:

The consumers do purchase the pure gold, gold jewelry or gold coins regularly. Marriage purpose, self-liking, investment and fashion are the significant reasons of purchasing the gold. Gold or gold jewelry have occupied important place in human life and it is a traditional culture of Indian society. Now days the rate of gold has increased in the market. Hence there is a need of understanding the effect of this changing

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rate on consumers. Some questions need to be assessed like which factor affect the price of gold, from where consumer purchase gold, check the purity of gold, etc.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To study the different age group consumers behavior in market for purchase of gold.
- To study the educational qualification of gender and behavior in market for purchase of gold.
- To study the monthly income of gender and behavior in market for purchasing gold.
- To identify the preference of gender investing in gold and behavior in market for purchase of gold.
- To identify the purpose of consumers while purchase of gold.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: In order to study the related problems in details, researcher has made use of different sources to collect the "reliable information". Pertaining to the buying behavior of consumers Data were collected through primary data and secondary data.

Primary data was collected through Questionnaire method. The Questionnaire contained 29 items in total. The first Part of the instrument contained six questions about demographics of the respondents such as age, gender, education, occupation, marital status, and monthly income. The second part of the questionnaire contained five questions about investment preference of investing in gold, purpose of purchase of gold, liquidity etc. Third part of the questionnaire included nine items i.e. when and from where you purchase gold, about schemes brand, factors you prefer while buying gold, amount, mode of payment and level of satisfaction, benefits etc. The last part of Questionnaire included factors affect the demand of gold, its price in future you purchase gold, future price of gold, about hallmark and which type of hallmark (i.e. awareness) consumers prefer etc.

The questionnaires were administered by personal delivery convenience. Sampling approach was adopted in order to collect primary data and it took a period of one month for the entire collection of data. The individuals targeted for the collection of data for this research project were households of city and rural area, students, employees, businessman, professionals etc in Gujarat state. Secondary data was collected through the magazines, books and websites.

TOOL USED

For the purpose of data analysis, statistical Package for social sciences (SP55) 21 version was used. Statistical tests were applied to check the reliability (skewness and kurtosis test) and normality (cronbach test) of the data. Chisquare test, likelihood ratio test linear by linear association test, graphs were conducted in order to identify the relationship between two variables.

LIMITATIONS

The present study is conducted in Gujarat state only. Some results drawn from the survey is limited to different cities and villages in Gujarat state. This may not be pertinent to any other region. The study is limited to consumers buying behavior which is a part of with special reference to purchase of gold and gold market.

TABLE 1 : SHOWS CHI-SQUARE TESTS FOR GENDER AND AGE

	Value	d.f	Asump sig. (2 sided)
Person chi-square	19.483[a]	3	0.000
Likelihood ratio	19.669	3	0.000
Linear –by Linear association	4.712	1	0.030
No. of valid cases	500		

a o cells (0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 15.20

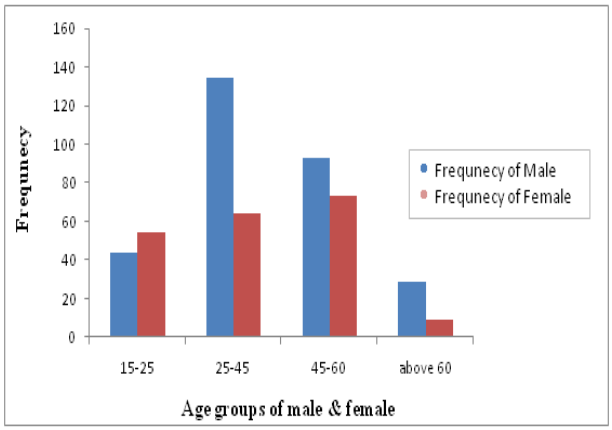
SYMMETRIC MEASURES

	Value	Asump. A std. error	Approx T[b]	Approx. Significant.
Interval by interval persons R	-0.097	0.044	-2.179	0.030[c]
Ordinal by ordinal spearman correlation	-0.082	0.045	-1.843	0.066[c]
No. of valid cases	500			

a not assuming the null hypothesis

b using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis

c based on normal approximation



Graph 1 : Gender Vs Age Group

Conclusion : It was noted from the above table that the majority of the respondents are purchasing gold in which 39.6% of the respondents were in the age range lies from 25 to 45 years, 33.2% of the respondents were in the age range lies from 45 to 60 years. Thus in the age factor, majority (26.8%) of the male respondents purchase gold.

From the above table it is clear that the A sump. Significance value is 0.000 which is less than 0.05. So there is high relationship between age of the respondents and gender for purchasing gold.

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Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 11 - 14
ISSN 2319 - 8168

IN INDIA COMBINED EFFORTS OF WHOLE SOCIETY CAN CREATE MIRACLE IN 21ST CENTURY COMMERCE EDUCATION

Commercial world is now changing very fast. Uses of information and communication technology has changed the whole scenario of the world. Now there is intense need to be technology savvy for each person of the world to cope up with the new challenges of every day life. Any country can make development and progress with the help of ICT. This research paper focuses on some suggested steps to be taken by government, universities and professors to create peaceful, knowledgeable and happy world around us. It is also throwing lights on present education system and necessary reforms in it. As governments and universities are very important to create student friendly and modern education system. This paper also focuses on some limitations of our education system and remedies to rectify the limitations which is possible only with joint efforts of society.

Objectives of the study:

1. Today in India IT based education becomes intense need for solving social and economical problems. Given suggestions can definitely helpful to solve social and economical problem.
2. Use of information and communication technology will help India to stand with other developed countries.
3. Better education is possible with combined efforts of whole society in India.
4. As per changing scenario of the world about education, India must take some concrete steps for better future specially in commerce faculty.
5. This research paper will be helpful for all educationist , politicians, students and for all who wants brighter India.

About Research Methodology

1. I have used secondary data available from different websites for research purpose. Here population size is infinite.
2. I have collected data from 7 videos and 3 websites.
3. I have used secondary data for my research.
4. My research is in **applied research** category which is used to solve current problems prevailing in society.

Introduction :-

Many countries are adopting different methods for teaching-learning approach. For example in South Africa schools have converted its whole school syllabus in digital form. So if student is absent for some days then he/she can complete his/her work for anywhere in the world. Denmark providing facility to student for internet during ongoing exams. In USA student can set up their own time table and they are free to choose different combinations of subjects as per their own liking. USA focuses on personalize one to one education and making possible the availability of teachers as per pre-designed timetable by students. Where Australian believes that education must be out of four walls of schools , due to this they have tie up internship contract with different local organization which is considered as a fundamental part of student's learning program. It is now duty of

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professors, parents , government ,universities and of every single person who are working for economical and intellectual development of students, to provide modern education as per contemporary changes.

Today commerce is one of the hottest career among students. Most students now selecting commerce field due to career security for future. Students knows it very well that if they have mastery in any commerce subject like accountancy, taxation, economics , audit, human resource, statistics etc. , they have bright opportunities for future. Basically in India after 12th commerce, bachelor of commerce and master of commerce courses are available in almost all colleges. At present mostly colleges are providing accountancy as a special subject at under graduate and post graduate level. So here it can be suggested that colleges must try to provide bachelor and master degree in commerce with some specialized subjects like banking , financial management, insurance, foreign trade , stock market etc., which are in demand in changing market environment. Now practical knowledge is required as well as theory knowledge for commerce students also. Now commerce students have to upgrade their commerce subject knowledge with the help of internet, different business related newspapers, commercial magazines.etc. They are benefited if they join any business unit ,which is helpful in income and also helps them to increases practical knowledge of market too. As I personally believe that reforms and enrichments in commerce curriculum is necessary. It will be helpful to students for meeting market requirements and facing modern challenges. I strongly believe that mostly four elements namely government, universities, professors and students can change learning pattern as per the demand of commercial world. Government and universities must draft and monitor educational policies, syllabus and rules-regulations for modern education. On the other hand combined efforts of professors and students by following above mentioned rules and policies can create successful educational system around us.

Some of the reforms and enrichments in education methods, systems, processes and patterns are as under :

Necessary steps by government and universities

1. Government can increase number of colleges and universities as demands for them is increasing continuously. New permission for colleges and universities are to be given by government with condition to provide different specialized subjects like banking , insurance, stock market, foreign trade etc. at under graduate and post graduate level. These specialized courses can create good career opportunities for students.
2. Government can appoint monitoring committee to evaluate performance of universities and it's affiliated colleges.
3. Government can provide grants for modernization of universities and colleges. Special benefits must be provided to professors involved in research work. Government can add some schemes for students interested in research work. Government can permit private colleges in university areas so healthy competition can be created.
4. Now universities and colleges can have smart classrooms. Every educational organization have to adopt technological changes by considering further mentioned elements. Blindly following other organization without any goal can not give desired output of investment. Here SMART changes have some specific meaning which is mentioned below :-

S = Suitability for organization
M = Mankind must be at the centre
A = Ample opportunities
R = Realistic which can be achieved
T = Technology savvy

SMART investment in technology is always beneficial for society at large. Education must be more relevant to life.

Now some of the steps are recommended for universities which are as follows :

1. Universities must start different specialized subjects bachelor and master programs of commerce in their own campuses. Universities must include new subject in commerce as change in time and demand of business environment.
2. Universities must have to organize different

workshops, seminars, conferences on various problems of commerce education system and about their solution. Some weight must be given in academic performance index for seminars and conferences attended by lecturer and professors of different stages.

3. Universities must have some common rules for deciding internal evaluation and marking system of students. Weight for internal mark system must be reduced up to 20 marks so that student can show their real caliber in universities exams.
4. Universities must have to draft rules regarding seminars, workshops and conferences. Here colleges must bound to submit written reports on said seminar, conference, workshops etc., to the concern universities. If these activities are made compulsory then surely positive results can be achieved.
5. Universities must have to run courses for exam preparation of competitive exams like staff selection commission, Indian railway , income tax, revenue department exams etc., which may help commerce students to get state and central government jobs.
6. Universities must make fair evaluation of different colleges through local inquiry committee. Their reports must be draft on fact basis which may create respect toward education system and educationist. Local inquiry committee assessment must be done at least once in a year.
7. Universities must inspect teaching and non-teaching staff on the basis of their qualifications, experience , regularity and loyalty towards profession.

Necessary steps by professors and students contribution for effective education system :

1. New teaching approach by professors of "Ngee Ann Secondary School" - Singapore :-

Professors can make teaching interesting. This school is one of the seven future schools of country. This school allowed students to uses mobile phone as a teaching tools. Students are allowed to use mobile phones for learning and sharing their own views and queries in classrooms under supervision of teachers. They are given different questions in the classroom and students are giving their answers to teachers by internal discussion on whats up messaging. students are sharing ideas, opinions and knowledge through their mobile phones. They can solve their queries with teachers present in the classroom. Students are also enjoying this method because they are enjoying and more used to with smart phones. Management of this school has scanned the whole world for best teaching practices. They believes that school must be fun place. They also believes that learning takes place only when students are interested. They believes that they must be technology savvy otherwise they will loose students. They believes that knowledge is no more monopoly of teachers. Now teachers role is to facilitate students by providing proper guidance.

Example of this school provides us an idea that how student friendly gadgets can be used for learning purpose in which students are giving their full attention. It is one of the best example of student centered learning approach of 21st century.

2. Today professors job has been changed. Now they have to work as a mentor. Professors who have knowledge of information and communication technology can easily build career of students. With knowledge of ICT professors are able to guide students in proper direction. Professors must encourage students to do practical projects as a part of their learning programs. Professors must teach students the ethical behavior of using internet, while collecting data from internet. Students must be taught some management skills like planning, organizing, time management, controlling etc. , for problem solving. Professors must motivate students for research work by providing knowledge about international journal, national journal, research papers, importance of research and so on. Teamwork within the students can create self confidence.

3. Professors must use student centric approach for teaching. Now professors have to create free atmosphere at while working in the classroom.

4. Professors can use different electronic gadgets for education. Now mobile phones are almost available with all students. Quiz competitions with the use of mobile phone can be organized in the class room.

5. Now it is duty of professor to make his own subject

interesting by using various method of teaching. If professors can do so then only benefit of his educations, skills and qualifications can be received by students.

6. Professors must have to prepare their own database by using computer skills. It may give benefit to students. Professors must have to be technology savvy otherwise they cannot explain the uses of technology to students. Innovative students centric teaching techniques can be used in the classroom.

7. Professors must have to organize different seminars to share knowledge about job opportunities in government and private sector. Professors must provide knowledge about different competitive exams.

8. Professors must provide information regarding different career options available after completion of commerce graduation . These career options for commerce graduates are like chartered accountant, company secretary, cost and work accountant, chartered financial analyst, equity research analyst, investment banker, portfolio managers etc. are main options available in the market. As multinational banks, multinational companies and multinational financial institution are looking for professionals who can use their funds in efficient way in Indian market by using student's knowledge and skills of market. Now MNC's are offering handsome salary packages of 30 to 40 lakhs annual in India for commerce students also.

Steps by Student in the form of vital duties to make bright future……

1. Student must have to choose career path as per his own liking. Students who are enjoying mathematics and logical thinking can select commerce as a career.
2. Student must have to be technology savvy. Each and every employer demands more qualities in employee now. Use of technology can create good and bad effects in students life so use of internet must be in made in positive manner.
3. Student have to be enough cautious about their career. They must plan their career with help of professors or experts. Student have to accept their responsibilities toward their family, society and for country.
4. Students must not have to waste their time by using mobile phone of other electronic equipments.
5. Student can choose their best career option at right time. Sometimes late decision becomes pain for whole life.
6. Students must have to upgrade their knowledge of commercial world. It is helpful at every stage of their own life.
7. Students must have to check various options available at graduate and post graduate level. Now multinational companies , multinational banks and other multinational financial institutes are proving plenty of jobs. Students always try to make fit for his dream job.
8. Students now can have various option in the field of education also. They can be a teacher or a professor. Professions like advocate, solicitors, judges are also available for commerce graduate students.

Conclusion :-

So we can say that commerce is the best career option after IT sector. Now commerce students have ample career options in commerce. After studying whole market situation students can choose various innovative career options. According to changes in business and economic environment there must be change in teaching methods , syllabus, courses offered by universities which may make student enough competent to face modern challenges in the field of commerce. Now students have to be more cautious to cope up with challenges of 21st century and building bright career. Commercial and economical development is only possible with joint efforts of governments, universities, professors and students. Their joint effort can give us peaceful , happy and knowledgeable world around us.

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Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 15 - 17
ISSN 2319 - 8168

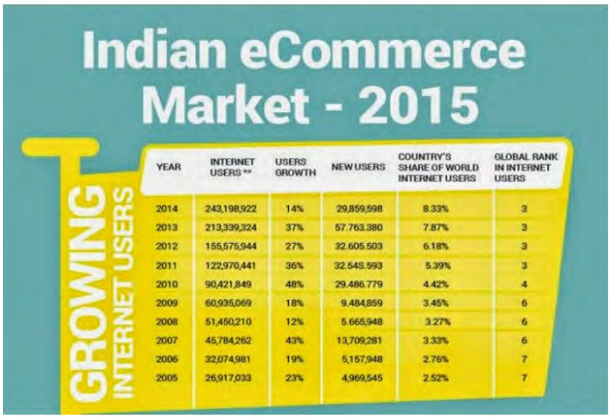
HURDLES TO E-COMMERCE IN INDIA: CONSTRAINTS TO BE LOOKED INTO

India as country took a giant leap in 1991 towards becoming a major force in the world economy as it focused toward economic reforms under the guidance of Dr. Manmohan Singh, the then Finance Minister of India when he opened up the entire economy with the view to integrate global economy and make International Trade easy for the Business Men of India through development of Fiscal Policies. Electronic commerce (e-commerce) as part of the information technology revolution began to be used extensively in our country. Advancements in technology have brought about many changes in the way in which the transactions takes place in India. The entire market has become glocal. The modus operandi of this paper therefore is to look into the applicational aspect of the ideal aspects of E-Commerce in India and critically analyze them, not as threats, but as opportunities to develop an effective and sustainable E-Commerce market in India.

Introduction:

E-commerce is related to with the exchange of products and services by Industries and customer by the use of Internet. Sales are multiplying at a brisk rate as Customers take benefit of cheaper prices offered by wholesalers of the concerned products. Over the last few decades, the e-commerce industry has become extremely attractive, inviting and has a colossal increase in the overall business courtesy the ease that it provides in exchanging goods and services at the regional as well as global level. Even though goods and services are ordered electronically, payments or delivery of goods and services need not be conducted online. E-commerce transaction can be between businesses, households, individuals, governments and other public or private organizations. There are numerous types of e-commerce transactions that occur online ranging from sale of clothes, shoes, books etc. to services such as airline tickets or making hotel bookings etc.

E-commerce in recent times has been growing rapidly around the world. The image below suggests a remarkable growth



http://3.bp.blogspot.com/

Definition

E-Commerce can also be defined as a new way of conducting managing and executing business transactions using computer and telecommunication networks. Ecommerce just means taking things that your company is already doing in person, through the mail, or over the telephone, and doing those things in a new place on the Internet. It also refers to all forms of business activities conducted across the Internet. This can be e-tailing, online advertising, and simply online presences of any form that are used for some type of communication (e.g. customer service).Currently, more than 30.2% of the world has an access to the internet. The role of government

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should be to provide a legal outline for e-commerce so that while national and international business are allowed to expand their horizons, basic rights such as privacy, logical property, prevention of con, customer protection etc are all taken care of.

E-commerce is understood to mean the *production, distribution, marketing, sale or delivery of goods and services by electronic means*. The Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation ("APEC") has adopted a comprehensive definition of e-commerce to include *all business activity conducted using a combination of electronic communications and information processing technology*. The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific ("UNESCAP") have also defined e-commerce as '*the process of using electronic methods and procedures to conduct all forms of business activity*.

Let us now take a look at the constraints that affect the E-Commerce market in India

Constraints for E-Commerce in India

Some of the basic infrastructural as well as other barriers responsible for the snail paced growth of ecommerce in India are as follows.

Limitations of E – Commerce

1. Issues of security – Security is a huge problem as the entire system is vulnerable to many constraints and proves to be risky.

2. Payment Collection*:* When get paid by net banking, one has to end up giving a significant share of revenue (4% or more) even with a business of thin margin. This effectively means one parting away with almost half of profits. Fraudulent charges, charge backs etc. all become merchant's responsibility and hence to be accounted for in the business model.

3. Logistic Isuues*:* Businesses have to deliver the product, safe and secure, in the hands of the right guy in right time frame. Regular post doesn't offer an acceptable service level; couriers have high charges and limited reach. Initially, one might had to take insurance for high value shipped articles increasing the cost.

4. Merchant Management: However advanced system may be, vendor will have to come down and deal in an inefficient system for inventory management. This will slow down drastically. Most of them won't carry any digital data for their products. No nice looking photographs, no digital data sheet, no mechanism to check for daily prices, availability to keep your site updated.

5. Tax issues*:* Octroi, entry tax, VAT and lots of state specific forms which accompany them. This can be confusing at times with lots of exceptions and special rules.

6. Extreme prices*:* Over the short term, excessive pricing is unlikely to be a major issue for e-commerce companies. Few e-commerce operations are currently making any profits, let alone excessive profits. Over the longer term, however, excessive pricing may become a serious concern for those e-commerce companies that develop dominant positions in their relevant markets.

7. Involvement*:* One of the most widely held competition concerns relating to e-commerce is that it may facilitate such collusive behaviour. Much of the recent discussion of this issue has focussed on the development of B2B online marketplaces that are co-owned by a number of significant market participants. More generally, there are a number of characteristics of e-commerce that might be expected to facilitate collusion, even in the absence of joint ventures and online marketplaces.

8. Cyber crime - Cyber crime is a key alarm that consumers have regarding e-commerce. No one wants to become a victim of cyber crime, which is a real hazard to e-commerce. Cyber crime is an e-crime. Cyber crime is a criminal act that involves computers and networks. Cyber crime includes criminal acts such as computer viruses, phishing, and denial of service attacks that cause e-commerce websites to lose revenues. Understanding and defending against cyber crime is critical for companies involved in e-commerce. E-commerce companies lose billions of dollars in lost business, stolen assets, and damaged reputations as a result of cyber crime (Smith et al. 2010). Cash is stolen, literally with the push of a button. When an e-commerce website crashes, business activity stops. The usual outcome is that a company loses business to a competitor who has a working website. In addition

to losing sales, companies that become victims of cyber crime also experience damaged reputation. Vulnerability to cyber crime may cause some customers to lose confidence in a company's ability to accurately process sales transactions and effectively protect confidential customer information. Throughout the world, cyber crime has become a major concern (Council of Europe 2011). Stopping cyber crime is more than a business concern. Stopping cyber crime is a law enforcement challenge facing national governments. Preventing cyber crime is important for a nation's economic progress, as e-commerce is a substantial component of economic activity. US President Barak Obama has been called upon to formulate a comprehensive and nationwide strategy (Albanesius 2008).

9. Time of Delivery and returning of goods would also prove to be major road block in the applicability of E-Commerce around the country.

Many consumers are uncomfortable using the Internet for transacting business because of cyber crime and security concerns regarding their transactions. According to Pathak (2004), risks associated with e-commerce are numerous and are to be taken care of in order to make it seamless in terms of its functioning. He concludes that e-commerce requires auditors to identify risks and show their impact on the information system. However, auditors do not provide security against e-risk, they provide independent and professional opinions that information provided on a website is accurate. To inspire consumer trust in a website, it is beneficial for a company to make use of Web assurance services. Moreover, limited Internet access among customers and SMEs, poor telecom and infrastructure for reliable connectivity, multiple gaps in the current legal and regulatory framework, multiple issues of trust and lack of payment gateways, privacy of personal and business data connected over the Internet not assured; security and confidentiality of data not in place are significant barriers standing on the way of effective implementation of e-commerce in India.

All the above mentioned constraints are proving to be a huge problem for us. All of them should be taken in the stride and instead of taking them negatively, we should take them opportunities to develop and come out with solutions that could possibly make the entire E-Commerce industry seamless in terms of its functioning, both for the business men as well as the customers and the potential consumers.

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Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 18 - 20
ISSN 2319 - 8168

INCOME TAX E-FILING IN INDIA: ADVANTAGES AND LIMITATIONS

Advancement of technology has assured that E-Filing becomes a stepping stone toward seamless functioning to the Income Tax Department of India to the satisfaction of the customers. The Income Tax Department (ITD) of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, is committed toward making tax compliance easy and convenient. One of the initiatives of the Income Tax Department was the introduction of Electronic Filing (e - Filing) of income tax returns (ITRs) to make the filing process easier for taxpayers as well as to reduce the time required for data entry on receipt of returns and as a result Thus the income tax department has facilitated the taxpayers with defining the provisions to be followed, which can be filed and how to file the income tax for the benefit of tax payers as well as the Government. There are, however, two sides to the same coin and as a result the introduction of E-Filing has, along with its multiple advantages, some limitations associated to it. This paper, therefore, attempts to look into the advantages and limitations of E-Filing and its present situation in India.

Introduction

Income tax department is considered as one of the most important parts of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. It started working with the implementation of first Income Tax Act in 1860. After which people came to know about the major reason behind its implementation. The Department followed this act for five years after which, in 1865, the second act came into force. There was a major change in this act relative to the first Act.

Definition of 'Tax'

It is the charge levied by the government of any country upon its residents for the purpose of facilitating the public of that country. It is neither a voluntary payment by the tax payer nor like a donation. It is an enforced payment to the government which if not paid, becomes a punishable offence as per the constitution of India. The raison d'etre of taxes is to create safety and wellbeing for the society by providing

1. public services,
2. protection to properties,
3. defense expenses,
4. economic infrastructure etc.

Concept of E-Taxation

The electronic tax return system is a subdivision of electronic taxation which refers to collection of taxes electronically resulting in a good deal of time-savings and cost-savings of the public and the government, provided that it is used in the right manner. Governments are increasingly using information technology (IT) and web sites to boost the quality of services and make their operations more productive. The government holds a process in which information and services are electronically offered to customers including citizens, businesses and governmental agencies a like (Irani et al, 2008). Internet revolution has resulted in momentous development in terms of manners of providing services not only for customers, but also for citizens and businesses. Governments around the world have launched a simple project with the aim of providing services through electronic means since 1990 (Torres et al, 2005).

The implementation of electronic taxation, the adoption of information technology and automation of the taxation system of the country can satisfy the taxpayers and facilitate the process of receiving taxes. Identifying the tax potentials, establishing information

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networks within and outside organizations as well as boosting the efficiency of tax collection of the country require the adoption of brand new technologies in the field of implementation of electronic taxation and bureaucratic mechanization (Maleki Najafdar, 2011). Economic growth, balanced development, financing social and public expenditures and growth and realization of social justice are only a particle of the goals of electronic taxation plan. Therefore, developing and implementing the electronic taxation system in any society as an important guideline in the economic system of a country demands prerequisites and sufficient recognition of obstacles and difficulties ahead and additionally, requires observing the complicated and sensitive considerations.

As compared to other online services provided by the government, filling out the tax returns electronically is one of the most advanced and widespread services being used in India. One of the objectives of the electronic taxation is to promote tax fairness. Governments also attach a great deal of significance to the cost of collecting taxes and minimizing such costs is another objective of the electronic taxation. There are two important objectives resulting from tax collection,

1. tax fairness
2. minimizing costs

Let us now have a look into the concept of E-Filing and the benefits as well as the limitations that it has to offer, especially in a developing country like India.

E-Filing

Income Tax department wished to conceive a system that would make the process of filing of income tax returns (ITRs) easier for taxpayers as well as reduce the time required for data entry at their end on receipt of the ITRs. Enabling the filing of ITRs over the Internet was the most feasible answer to the Governments needs. While the facility would be beneficial to the taxpayers, the department had to create an environment wherein the user would feel secure about filing his ITRs online.

Electronic filing options include:

(1) Online, self-prepared return, using a personal computer and tax preparation software

(2) Online submission of returns using a tax professional's computer and tax preparation software.

According to Directorate of Income *Tax 'The process of electronically filing Income tax returns through the internet is known as e-Filing.'*

E - Filing is a system for submitting tax documents to the Income tax department through the internet, it is also considered as a paperless revolution. *'E - File is the term for electronic filing, or sending your ITR from tax software via the Internet to the tax authority'.*

The present study aims to examine and explore the Advantages as well as limitations that it has to offer insofar as E-Filing is concerned.

Advantages of E-Filing

1. Expediency - Returns can be filed 24*7 without bothering about standing in the queues for hours together and wasting our productive time on it.

2. **Absolute surety and reliability** - Problems with regard to surety, reliability and dependability can be forgotten as the system of E-Filing is extremely secure and user friendly.

3. Rapid refunds – One does not have to worry and wait for refunds for years together as this system assures of quick refunds.

4. Security to the core – It is an absolutely secure system of e-payment and is hassle free.

5. Paperless revolution – One does not have to keep files with hundreds and thousands of papers alongside all the time as everything that you require is just a click away.

6. Instant acknowledgement – The tax payer is instantly acknowledged about the receipt of the documents as well as the payments through services like viewing Form 26AS, tracking of refunds, email, SMS alerts regarding status of processing and refunds.

7. Scope for correction and amendments - Taxpayers can correct their mistakes or make and save changes in their ITR many times before the final submission of ITR form.

8. Reducing operating costs – Unnecessary costing and staff can be reduced and done away with

Limitations of E-Filing

1. Limited awareness about the way of function – In India, except in the major cities, awareness with

Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 21 - 24
ISSN 2319 - 8168

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E-FILING :-A TECHNOLOGY FOR EASE

With the advancement of technology and use of internet in financial and fiscal affairs globally has necessitated the e-filing of Income Tax in India also. Considering its benefits and urgency, the e-filing has become mandatory for major chunk of tax payers in India. Present paper focuses on the reasons for making the e-filing mandatory for a selected class of assessee. The paper further takes into consideration the benefits accruing from e- filing along with some bottlenecks that encounter in the process of such transformation. The data source has been secondary with regard to number of intermediaries performing this function in various cities throughout India. The data has been processed and analyzed to find out the growth of e-filing in India. The researcher discusses the role of government and intermediaries such as TRP**s** in this direction and offers some suggestions to overcome the problems for smooth working of e-filing in India. The paper conclude that the major challenge ahead is regarding system security, mass awareness is needed in order to make e-filing more successful, TRPs have to play a very catalytic role and the Government would have more revenue with global integration through technological advancement of e-filing. Present study is beneficial for tax authorities, policy makers, present and prospective tax payers, e-filing intermediaries, financial software engineers and academicians as the paper attempts to focus on the crucial aspects of e-filing in India.

KEYWORDS Internet, Assessee, TRP: Tax Return Preparer , Integration

INTRODUCTION

Electronic tax filing refers to various systems that enable individuals and small businesses to file their tax returns and make tax payments through electronic data transfer. In 1996, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) began requiring businesses that owed more than $47 million in payroll taxes annually to make their monthly payments via telephone or computer through the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS). The threshold for electronic filing was scheduled to drop to $50,000 in annual payroll taxes by January 1, 1997, but the deadline was pushed back to June 30,1998. In addition, two bills were introduced in Congress that would make electronic payments of payroll taxes voluntary for small businesses with few employees. When this system is eventually phased in, there will be a 5 percent penalty for late payments and an additional 10 percent penalty for non-electronic payments, which will still be accepted.

E-filing is the process of filling your tax documents through internet with the help of software's or by registering yourself to the income tax website. In India, e-filing of income tax was i for all categories of income tax assessee. But from July, 2006, it was made mandatory for all corporate firms to e-file their income tax returns. Taking this process further, from assessment year 2007 to 2008, e-filing of income tax return was made mandatory for all companies and from 2013 Individuals having more than INR 10 lakh income are mandate for filling income tax online. Electronic filing options include:

(1) Online, self-prepared return, using a personal computer and tax preparation
software, or

(2) Online submission of returns using a tax professional's computer and tax
preparation software.

FOR WHOM E-FILING OF INCOME TAX IS MANDATORY FROM AY 2013-14?

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CBDT has vide notification No. 34/2013 dated 01.05.2013 has made it mandatory for the following category of the Assesses to file their Income Tax Return Online from A.Y. 2013-14 :-

(a) It is mandatory for every person (not being a co. or a person filing return in ITR

7) to e-file the return of income if its total income exceeds INR. 5,00,000.

(b) An individual or a Hindu undivided family, being a resident, having assets (including financial interest in any entity) located outside India or signing authority in any account located outside India and required to furnish the return in Form ITR-2 or ITR-3 or ITR-4, as the case may be.

(c) Every person claiming tax relief under Section 90, 90A or 91 shall file return in electronic mode.

(d) Those who are required to get their Account under Section 44AB (e) A firm required to furnish the return in Form ITR-5 or an individual or Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) required to furnish the return in Form ITR-4 and to whom provisions of section 44AB are applicable. (f) A company required to furnish the return in Form ITR-6

ADVANTAGES OF E-FILING:-

- Convenience – Returns can be filed at anytime (day or night);
- Fast refunds – It allows taxpayers receiving refunds to get them sooner,
- Taxpayers get instant acknowledgement of receipt.
- Value added services like viewing Form 26AS, tracking of refunds, email, SMS
- Alerts regarding status of processing and refunds.
- Certainty of delivery and quick confirmation – provides immediate confirmation
- from tax administration that returns have been received,
- Taxpayers can correct their mistakes or make and save changes in their ITR
- many times before the final submission of ITR form.
- Eliminates error notices from tax administrations caused by data entry errors,
- Increment in freelance job opportunities as Tax Consultant and TRPs etc.
- Reduction in Documents handling and storage space.
- Reduced operating costs for tax administration

  by reducing the cost of handling
- paper returns and eliminating unnecessary staff.
- Accessibility is allowed 24x7x365,
- Online help facilities and user guides

SOURCE:-) https://incometaxindiaefiling.gov.in

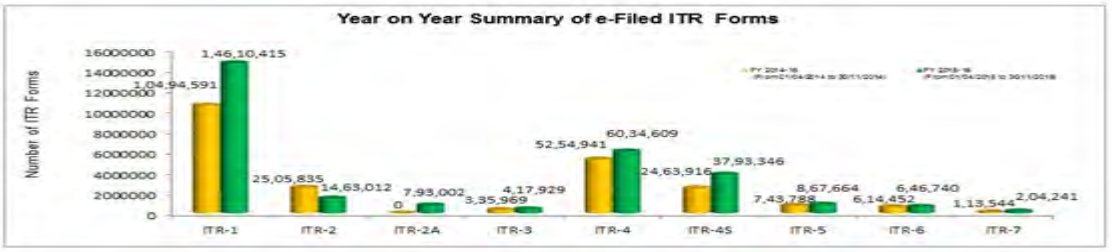
Quick Highlights of e-Filing

ITR Wise receipt of e-Returns- November,2015

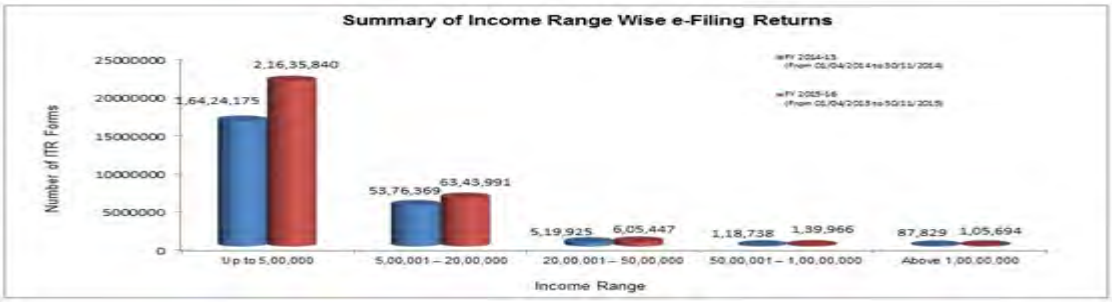
S.No.	Form	FY 2013-14 (From 01/04/2013 to 31/03/2014)	FY 2014-15 (From 01/04/2014 to 31/03/2015)	FY 2015-16 (From 01/04/2015 to 30/11/2015)
1	ITR-1	10676604	13010682	14610415
2	ITR-2	3213262	3614874	1463012
3	ITR-2A	0	0	793002
4	ITR-3	721831	769081	417929
5	ITR-4S	4250709	5450081	3793346
6	ITR-4	9035055	9343539	6034609
7	ITR-5	960120	1065650	867664
8	ITR-6	713736	752070	646740
9	ITR-7	110477	168017	204241
Grand Total		**29681794**	**34173994**	**28830958**

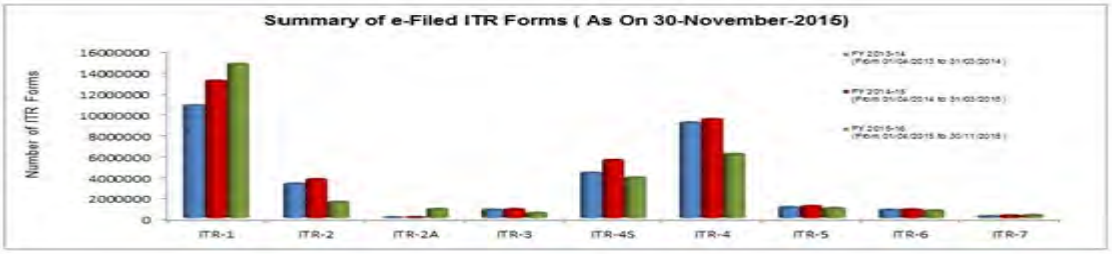
Year on Year Summary of e-Filed ITR Forms

S.No.	Form	FY 2014-15 (From 01/04/2014 to 30/11/2014)	FY 2015-16 (From 01/04/2015 to 30/11/2015)	Growth (%)
1	ITR-1	10494591	14610415	39.22
2	ITR-2	2505835	1463012	-41.62
3	ITR-2A	0	793002	-
4	ITR-3	335969	417929	24.40
5	ITR-4S	2463916	3793346	53.96
6	ITR-4	5254941	6034609	14.84
7	ITR-5	743788	867664	16.65
8	ITR-6	614452	646740	5.25
9	ITR-7	113544	204241	79.88
Grand Total		**22527036**	**28830958**	**27.98**



Note: Summary of Income Range Wise e-Filing Returns : Up to June,2015 these statistics are based on Gross Total Income and from July,2015 these statistics are based on Total Income





Highlights of e-Filing	
No of Registered Users as on 30/11/2015	49038371
Peak rate of receipt of returns per day : (31/08/2015)	1417227
Peak rate of receipt of returns per hour : (31/08/2015)	150293
Peak rate of receipt of returns per minute: (31/08/2015)	3475
Percentage of returns received outside office hours	53.215
Percentage of returns filed using Utility provided by Department	40.914

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:-

The main focus of this paper is to show the changing scenario of income tax due to implementation of e-filing. The above facts and figure clearly shows that India is in the phase of revolutionary changes in information technology which also gives great advancement in e-filing field of income tax department. It has highlighted the benefits and challenges of such a system and has shared some countries experiences with these systems. Income tax department just have to promote e-filing campaigning andenhance some job opportunities as TRPs in the society so that people become moreaware about this new opportunity. Various researchers have different opinion regarding the benefits of e-filing; however according to some researchers many challenges are there regarding adoption of efiling by mass population. Main challenge is risk of security. This study shows that the e-filing is the new effective method of filing income tax return through online and make e-payment tax. It saves our golden time, energy and cost and also reduces our tension and continuous advancement in technology makes it more simple and effective.

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Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 25 - 26
ISSN 2319 - 8168

MEASURING EFFECTIVENESS OF E-COMMERCE SYSTEMS

Electronic commerce or business is more than just another way to sustain or enhance existing business practices. Rather, e-commerce is a paradigm shift. It is a "disruptive innovation that is radically changing the traditional way of doing business. Ecommerce is showing tremendous business growth in our country. Increasing internet users have added to its growth. Ecommerce has helped online travel industry in many ways and added a new sales avenue through online retail industry in our country. The present study has been undertaken to describe the present status and facilitators of E-Commerce in India, analyze the present trends of E-Commerce in India and examine the barriers of E-Commerce in India.

KEYWORDS: Ecommerce, Increasing internet users.

Introduction

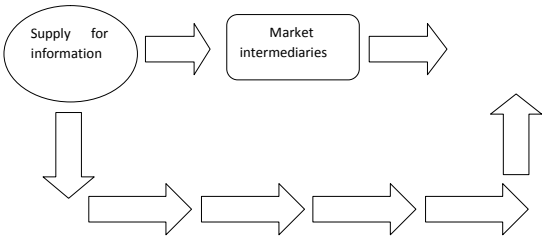
What is Electronic Commerce?

E-commerce is a general terms that refers to the use of electronic communication to do business.

· Specifically, the transfer of information (transaction), over the internet.

· Demand for information

Cover a range of different type of business from consumer based retail sites, through auction exchanges trading goods or services between corporations.



Definition of Electronic Commerce

"The buying and selling of products and services by Businesses and consumers thought an electronic medium without using any paper documents .E-Commerce is windy considered the buying and selling of product over the internet but any transaction that is completed solely through electronic measures can be considered e-commerce."

"This revolution is known as electronic commerce, which is any purchasing or selling through an electronic communication medium. Internet based commerce, in general, and Web based commerce, in particular, are important sub-disciplines of electronic commerce"

* History of Electronic Commerce

The first application of electronic commerce was Electronic Fund Transfer. Which weredevelopedinthe early 1970s. By using this application, funds can be routed electronically from one organization to another organization. However, there was a limitation of this application as only large corporation or financial institutionare capable of using it. Later Electronic Fund Transfer which only dealt with financial transactions further developed and expanded to Electronic Data interchange. Though electronic data interchange, not only financial institution but also manufacturers, retailers, services and many other types of businesses can transfer routine documents. After EDI, Inter – organizational system application including travel reservation systems and stock trading were emerged as a strategic value to business.

However, more than any other application of Electronic Commerce, Internet has been the most influential application since its origins in the early 1960s, when US Department of Defence developed computer network system. In early stage, the use of Internet was limited to technical audience of

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government agencies and academic researchers and scientists. However, the terms of Electronics Commerce was winely used in the early 1990s when the internet became commercialized and users began to participate in the World Wide Web. Since middle of 1990s, due to the development of new networks, protocols, and Electronic Commerce software, Electronic Commerce application rapidly expanded and this brings the appearance of a large number of Internet based dot-com.

The widespread use of Electronic Commerce applications brings new market environments to exiting companies and Internet enable almost everymedium and large sized organization in the world to have web presence. Furthermore, Internet allows large corporation to create comprehensive portals which all stakeholders including employees, business partners and public can access corporate information Accordingly, Internet user experienced the development of many innovative application, ranging from online direct sales to e-learning experience. Interestingly, the emphasis of Electronics Commerce shifted from Business to Business to Consumer transactions to Business to Business transaction in 1999.Furthermore,the emphasis was transferred and expanded to more wide range of transactions such as B2E transactions, e-commerce, e-government, e-learning and m-Commerce from B2B transactions recently and this trend will be continued and more wide range Electronic commerce transaction will be appeared due to the emergence various different types of Internet based companies in the future.

* E-Commerce and performance measurement

The ability to measure the effectiveness of e-commerce investments is an important step for SME e-commerce development and can influence recognition of benefits. SMEs with have high levels of identified benefits are more likely to be satisfied with their e-commerce activities

State that very little empirical data exists to measure the characteristics and scale of internet based initiatives and their subsequent effects on organization performance. While considerable investment are being made in e-commerce, practitioners and researchers are struggling to determine how to measure e-commerce initiative mainly due to the complexity involved in determining what data to collect and the difficulty of collecting the data. Organization are under increasing pressure to find reliable means to ensure that they benefit from their e-commerce investment. Organization Lack a defined framework for measuring readiness, assessingpotential impact and identifying the mediocre e-business initiatives.

In their research on web based systems, found that the systems effectiveness and efficiency was not generally measured. This finding, mapping a previous study was undertaken by the same author, indicated that the system was considered successful by virtue of it still being operational. Claim that organization conducting e-commerce have limited ability to measure their performance measurement should extend beyond the mere measurement of technology. There is lack of understanding of how to measure the benefits and costs of e-commerce systems, a view which is supported. The key qualities of e-commerce, Such as convenience, diversity andeffortlessness of access of information are complex to measure.

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Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 27 - 29
ISSN 2319 - 8168

CONSTRAINTS OF E-COMMERCE GROWTH

E-commerce is trading of products and service through the medium of internet. In this paper we present factors that are fuelling growth in e-commerce sector in India. The methodology of study is from secondary sources such as articles, journals, reports, papers, blogs and conference proceeding. E-commerce one of the highest growing business ,with India having great market potential for investment. There has been surge in investment since last year and more is expected in coming years. The rapid growth in use of mobile and internet users has facilitated e-commerce business in both urban and rural cities. The topics covered include the terms study of commerce, key drivers of growth, market growth potential, investment, retail market, internet regulations, key challenges and future of e-commerce.

Key words: E-commerce, Retail, Sales, Investment, Internet Regulation.

INTRODUCTION

Electronic commerce is a powerful concept and process that has fundamentally changes the current human life. Electronic commerce is one of the main criteria of revolution of Information Technology and communication in the field of economy. This style of trading due to the enormous benefits for human has spread rapidly.Certainly can be claimed that electronic commerce is canceled many of the limitations of traditional business.For example, from and appearance of traditional business has fundamentally changed. These changes are basis for any decision in the economy. Existence of virtual markets, passages and stores that have not occupy any physical space allowing access and circulation in these markets for a moment and anywhere in the word without leaving home is possible. Select and order goods that are placed in virtual shop windows at unspecified parts of the world and also are advertising on virtual networks and payment is provided through electronic services, all of these options have been caused that electronic commerce is considered the miracle of our century.

DEFINITION

"Electronic commerce is the symbiotic integration of communication, data management, and security capabilities to allow business application within different organizations to automatically exchange information related to the sale of goods and services" "Interaction between communication systems, data management systems and security. Which because of them exchange commercial information in relation to the sale products or services, will be available, so the definition, the main components of electronic commerce are: communication systems, datamanagement systems and security."

E-Commerce Categories

There are 5 General E-Commerce Categories:

- Business to Consumer (B2C) e-commerce.
- Business to Business (B2B) e-commerce.
- Business to Government (B2G) e-commerce.
- Consumer to consumer (C2C) e-commerce.
- Business processes that support buying and selling activities
- HISTORY

In the 1970s, the term electronic commerce referred to electronic data exchange for sending business documents such as purchase order and voices electronically. Later, with the development of this industry the term of electronic commerce is used to business of goods and services via the web. When the first world wide web was introduced in 1994 as a

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comprehensive, many well known researchers have been predicated this type of business the web based business will became son an important in the world economy, but it took four year that http based protocols should be widely available to users.

The first electronic commerce created in USA and some European countries in 1998. These types of business are formed with beginner and unprofessional websites and it has been expanded rapidly. Electronic commerce was spread rapidly in most cities in America, Europe and East Asia in 2005. Some say dates of electronic commerce return to prior of the internet, but due to costs of this style of business, only business and financial institutions and corporations could use it. But with the widespread use of the internet to all of the people and change the structure of electronic commerce, this kind of business from specific business case for a particular group out and become the industrial form.

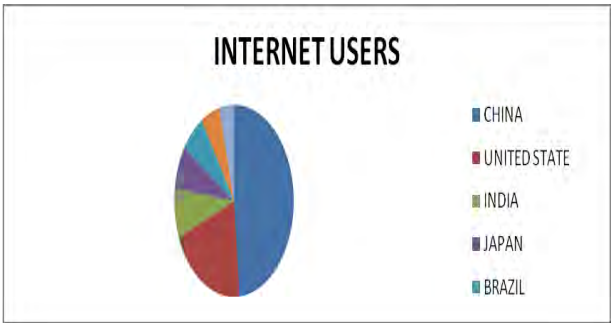
Growth of Electronic Commerce

The Electronic Commerce has grown rapidly for the last decade and with such a large base of potential users, increasing number of organizations worldwide have realized its potential of Electronic Commerce to boost their business. The growth of Electronic Commerce is mainly due to the growth of number of Internet users and Electronic Commerce market size.

- Internet Users

The use of the Internet, in particular the World Wide Web (WWW), has proliferated rapidly since the initial commercial application in 1994. According to Internet world stats, which collected data from various sources including Net Rating and International Telecommunication Union (2005) around 1billion people out of total 6.5 billion people were estimated to have access to the Internet. The statistic give information of internet user in selected countries as of May 2015.

COUNTRIES	USERS(MILLION)
CHINA	483.18
UNITED STATES	201.78
INDIA	81.79
JAPAN	73.66
BRAZIL	64.54
GERMANY	51.17
UNITED KINGDOM	39.58



(Source: Internet User 2015 Google)

Limitations of Electronic Commerce

The limitation of electronic commerce can be grouped into technical and non-technical categories.

TECHNICAL LIMITATIONS OF ELECTRONIC COMMERCE

The technical of limitation of electronic commerce are as follows:

- There is insufficienttelecommunication bandwidth.
- The software development tools are still evolving and changing rapidly.
- It is difficult to integrate the Internet and electronic commerce software with some exiting application and databases.
- Vendors may needs special Web servers and other infrastructure, in addition to the network servers.
- Some electronic commerce software might not fit with hardware, or may be incompatible with some operating systems or other components.
- As time passes, these limitation will lessen or be overcome, appropriate planning can minimize their impact.

NONTECHNICAL LIMITATIONS

Of the many nontechnical limitations that slow the spread of electronic commerce, the following are the major ones.

- Cost and justification The cost of developing electronic commerce in house can be very high, andmistake due to lack of experience may result in delays. There are many opportunities for. Outsourcing, but where and how to do it is not a simple issue. Furthermore, to justify the system one must deal with some intangible benefits, which are difficult to quantify.
- Security and privacy These issue are especially

important in the B2C area, especially security issue which are perceived to be more serious than they really are when appropriate encryptions is used. Privacy measures are constantly improved. Yet, the customers that online transactions and privacy are, in fact, very secure.

- Lack of trust and user resistance Customers do not trust an unknown faceless seller, paperless transaction and electronic money . So switching from physical to virtual stores may be difficult.
- Other limiting factors. Lack of touch and feel online. Some customers like to touch items such as clothes and like to know exactly what they are buying.
- Many legal issue are as yet unresolved. And government regulation and standards are not refined enough for many circumstances.
- Electronic commerce, as a discipline, is still evolving and changing rapidly. Many people are looking for a stable area before they enter into it.
- There are not enoughsupport services. For example copyright clearance centers for electronic commerce transactions do not exist, and high-quality evaluators, or qualified electronic commerce tax experts, are rare.
- In most application there are not yet enough seller and buyers for profitable electronic commerce operations.

Despite these limitation, rapid progress in electronic commerce is taking place. For example, the number of people in the United states who buy and sell stocks electronically increased from 300,000 at the beginning of 1996 to about 10 million in fall 1999. As experience accumulates and technology improves, the ratio of electronic commerce benefits to costs will increase, resulting in a greater rate of electronic commerce adoption. The potential benefits may not convincing enough reasons to start electronic commerce activities.

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Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 30 - 32
ISSN 2319 - 8168

GOODS AND SERVICE TAX

The Goods And Service Tax Bill Or GST Bill Officially Known As The Constitution [One Hundred and Twenty Second Amendment Bill 2014] Proposes A National Value Added Tax To Be Implemented In India From April 2016. "Goods And Service Tax" Would Be Comprehensive Indirect Tax On Manufacture, Sale And Consumption Of Goods And Services Throughout India, To Replace Taxes Levied By The Central And State Government. Goods And Service Tax Would Levied And Collected At Each Stage Of Sale Or Purchase Of Goods Or Services Based On The Input Tax Credit Method. This Method Allows GST-Registried Business To Claim Tax Credit To The Value Of GST The Paid On Purchase Of Goods Or Service As Part Of Their Normal Commercial Activity. Taxable Goods And Service Are Not Distinguished From One Another And Are Taxed At A Single Rate In A Supply Chain Till The Goods Or Service Reach The Consumer, Administration Responsibility Would Generally Rest With A Single Authority To Levy Tax On Goods And Service. Export Would Be Zero Rated And Import Would Be Levied The Same Taxes As Domestic Goods And Service Adhering to The Destination Principle The Simplicity Of The Tax Should Lead To Easier Administration And Enforcement. From The Customer Point Of View The Biggest Advantage Would Be In Terms Of Reduction In The Overall Tax Burden On Goods Which Is Currently Estimated At 25%-30%.

Introduction:-

GST Is Abbreviation For Goods And Service Tax. GST Is Also Known As Value Added Tax (Vat) In Few Countries. GST/Vat Is Consumption Based Tax Where In The Basic Principle Is To Tax The Value Addition At The Each Business Stage To Achieve This Tax Paid On Purchase Is Allowed As A Set Off/Credit Against Liability On Output/Income. International GST Was First Introduced In France and Now More Than 150 Countries Have Introduced GST Most of The Countries Depending on Their Own Socio-Ecomic Fromation Have Introduced National Level GST Or Dual GST.

GST In India:-

India Is Proposing To Implement 'Dual GST' In Dual GST Regime All The Transaction Of Goods And Service Made For A Consideration Would Attract Two Levies:-

* Central Level(Direct Tax)
- Excise Duty
- Service Tax
- Sales Tax/Vat/CST
- Excise Duty Levied On Medicinal And Toiletries Preparation
- Surcharges And Cesses

* State Level(Indirect Tax)
- VAT/Sales Tax
- Entertainment Tax
- Luxury Tax
- Taxes On Lottery, Batting and Gambling
- Entry Tax Not In Lier Of Octroi

Rate of GST:-

Rate Of The GST Is One Of The Most Important And Contentious Issue Before Are Understand What Could Be The Rate Of Proposed GST The Current Rated Of Indirect Taxes On Goods And Service

The Different Rate of Taxes on Goods and Service Is Tabulated Below:-

Particulars	Goods	Service
Excise Duty	12.50%	-
VAT	12.50%	-
CST	2%(Against form c)	-
Local Body Tax	0.10% To 8%	-
Service Tax	-	14%

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GST Overview:-

■ GST Model For India

It Is Important Of Take Of Significant Administrative Issue Involved In Designing An Effective GST Model In A Federal System With Objective Of Having An Overall Harmonious Structure Rates Together With This There Is A Need For Upholding The Power Of Central And State Government In Their Taxation Metter's. Further There Is Also The Need To Propose A Model Thet Would Be Easily Implementable While Being Generally Acceptable To Stakeholders

■ When Will Be GST Introduced In India

In The Past The Government Quite A Few Times Announced The Date To Introduced GST And The Said Date Has Been Post Pond Again Earlier The Date For Introduction Of GST Was April 2010 Then It Become April 2011 And Then April 2012 And So Today Even Astrologer Can't Answer The Question On Date Of Introduction Of GST Having Said The Above Following Important Steps Show Government Is Actively Working In GST.

A. 122nd Constitutional Amendment for GST Is Already Passed By 'Lok Sabha' and Pending In 'Rajya Sabha'.
B. Contract To Manage It Infrastructure Already Awarded To Infosys.
C. GST Law Is Already Drafted And Available In Public Domain.

Our Prime Minister Shree Narendra Modi and Finance Minister Arun Jetly Has Repeatedly Assured That New Proposed Date 1st April 2016 Will Be Followed.

■ How Does GST Work?

GST Is Tax on Goods and Service with Comprehensive and Continues Chain of Set of Benefits from the Producer's Point and Service Provider Point up To the Retailer's Levels.

GST Benefits:-

1. GST Benefits Industry Trade And Agriculture

The GST Will Give More Relief To Industry Trade And Agriculture Through A More Comprehensive And Winder Coverage Of Input Tax Set Of And Service Tax Set Off Subsuming Of Several Control And State Taxes In The GST And Phasing Out Of GST.

2. GST Benefits The Exporters

The Subsuming Of Major Central And State Taxes In GST Complete And Comprehensive Set Off Input Goods And Services And Phasing Out Of Central Sales Tax (CST) Would Reduce The Cost Of Locally Manufactured Goods And Services. This Will Increase The Competitiveness Of Indian Exports.

3. GST Benefits The Small Traders'/Entrepreneurs

The Present Threshold Prescribed In Different State VAT Acts Below Which VAT Is Not Applicable Varies From State To State. The Existing The Sold Of Goods Under State VAT Is Rs.5,00,000 For A Majority Of Bigger States And Lower The Sold Across State Is Desirable And There For The Empowered Committee Has Recommended That A There hold Of Goods Annual Turnover Of Rs.10,00,000 Both For Goods And Service For All The State And Union Territories May Be Adopted With Adequate Compensation For The State.

4. GST Benefit The Common Consumers

All The Cascading Effect On VAT And Service Tax Will Be More Comprehensively Removed With A Continuous Can Of Set Off From The Producer's Point To The Retailers That What Was Possible Under The Remaining The Same The Burden Of Tax Of Goods Would In General Full Under GST And That Would Benefit The Consumers.

Salient Features Of the Proposed GST Model:-

- The Federal and State GST Will Both Be Livable On Supply Of Goods And Service.
- Present Taxable Event Of Manufacture For Central Excise And Sale Of Goods For State VAT, Will Have No Relevance.
- Elaborate Rules For Determining The Place And Time Of Supply Of Goods And Service Will Be Formulated.
- Budget 2009 Authorized The Central Government To Formulate Such Rules Under Present Service Tax Dispensation.
- Input Tax Credit(ITC)
- Full Credit Under The Central And State GST Will Overrate In Parallel.
- Cross Utilization Of Credit Between Central GST And State GST Not Permitted.
- Refund of Unutilized Accumulated ITC-Export.
- Tax Credit Mechanism
- Input Text Credit Would Be Available For

Payment Of CGST And Input Tax Credit Of SGST, Would Be Available For Payment Of SGST, However Cross Utilization Of Tax Credit Allowed In The Case Of Inter State Supply Of Goods And Service Under IGST Model.

- Compliance
- Pan Based Identification Number With Two Extra Digit To Distinguish Between Central And State Level GST.
- One Periodic Return to Central and State.
- Crude and Petroleum Product, Tobacco and Alcohol Will Likely Remain Outside GST.
- GST On Import
- Central and State GST on Imports to Replace Counter Vailing Duty (CVD) And Additional Duty of Customs Currently Levied On Import of Goods As Part Of Customs Duties.
- GST Paid On Imports Available As Input Tax Credit.
- Inter State Transaction
- Goods to Be Taxed In the Destination State.
- Zero Rating Of The Organizing State.
- Tax of the Importing State to Be Charged On Interstate Supplies.
- Full Offset against State GST at the Time of Supply in That State.

Why does introduction of GST at the time of constitutional amendment?-

The Constitution Provides For Delineation Of Power To Tax Between The Centre And State While The Center Is Empower To Tax Service And Goods Up To Production Stage The State Have The Power To Tax Sale Of Goods. The State Do Not Have The Power To Levy A Tax On Supply Of Service While The Center Does Not Have Power Levy Tax On The Goods, Thus The Constitution Does Not Vest Express Power Either In The Central Or State Government To Levy A Tax On The Supply Of Goods And Service Moreover The Constitution Also Does Not Empower The State To Impose Tax On Import. There Fore It Is Essential To Have Constitutional Amendment For Empowering The Central To Levy Tax On Sale Of Goods And State For Levy Of Service Tax And Tax On Import And Other Consequential Issues.

Conclusion:-

Goods And Service Tax New Work In Central Level And State Level This Act Basic Concept Is Addition At The Each Business State GST Benefits To All Consumer, Traders, Shareholder, Exporters And Also Industry. Strong It Infrastructure Is Necessary to Facilities Information Exchange GST Was Help to Interstate Transaction.

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* Karan H. Raysinghani

Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 33 - 39
ISSN 2319 - 8168

CURRENT TRENDS AND SCENARIO OF E-COMMERCE

Since 1991, after economic reforms explicitly took place in India as a result of opening-up of the economy with a view to integrate itself with the global economy, the need to facilitate international trade both through policy and procedure reforms has become the foundation stone of India's trade and fiscal policies. Electronic commerce (e-commerce) as part of the information technology revolution became widely used in the world trade in general and Indian economy in particular. With advancements in technology, there have been changes in the methodology for business transactions. India, being a rapid adaptor of technology is apace with the current scenario of electronic data exchanges and has taken to e-commerce. In view of this, this article tries to present a snapshot of the evolution of e-commerce business indicating the chronological order, category of e-commerce business, description of organizations involved in e-businesses in India, key characteristics of the firms engaged in e-commerce application, to examine the growth of e-commerce in both physical and financial terms, to evaluate the benefits obtained from e-business, to critically analyze the barriers and constraints involved in flourishing e-commerce businesses in India and finally to develop a framework for effective dissemination of e-commerce in India. The role of government should be to provide a legal framework for e-commerce so that while domestic and international trade are allowed to expand their horizons, basic rights such as privacy, intellectual property, and prevention of fraud, consumer protection etc are all taken care of.

CURRENT TRENDS AND SCENARIO

1. E-commerce: A Boon for the Current Economic Downturn: By the end of 2011, the e-commerce market in India had clocked close to Rs 50,000 cores. It is interesting to consider whether the global economic downturn may have negatively impacted the growth of e-commerce or possibly accelerated it as consumers look to new online channels which can often deliver greater value than traditional stores. Today, even though there are less than 10 million internet users who are actually engaging in e-commerce activities, there are about 150 million internet users in India or around 75 million households that are ready for e-commerce. The growing reach in terms of internet connectivity to the interiors of India coupled with the positive experiences of end consumers when buying online beyond the metros and big cities are key drivers of the e-commerce boon in India. Businesses in even the smallest towns and villages are becoming increasingly aware of e-commerce and are excited by the growth potential. The growth opportunity is being closely examined by angel funds and venture capital firms who are looking for opportunities to invest in e-commerce start-ups. The e-commerce landscape will continue to evolve rapidly as even more new start-ups are launched addressing existing and new market opportunities. E-commerce has already rapidly evolved to encompass sectors including women's fashion, men's fashion, shoes, followed by accessories, groceries, sports, toys, home furnishings, jewellery, automotive, bicycles, electronics and electrical equipment etc. It is becoming increasing difficult to identify consumer needs that are not now served to some extent online. Innovative merchants will however find new ways to add value to the online experience and offer an increasingly personal service to the growing volume of online consumer

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2. E-commerce: Boon to the economy: The key reasons for the success of e-commerce, success are summarized below.

Shopping 24x7: E-commerce facilitates shopping anytime, anywhere and for almost anything desired. Busy consumers prefer this to the restrictions of when a mall/shop is open and the need to physically travel to a shop. Online business takes shopping a step further by taking itself to the customer creating conveniences of shopping anywhere and at anytime.

Reduced operational cost: Since the entire business can be moved online, the need for physical stores has become obsolete. Less infrastructural investment and associated labour costs drives up the profit margin. The seller can then transfer this benefit to the customer in the form of discounted pricing which boosts the appeal of online shopping.

Easy to compare: It is far easier and quicker to compare prices of goods online, equipping the customer with the information to decide the right price or terms for themselves. The comparison is not restricted to items from a single seller, or a single region. One can explore products across global markets via e-commerce.

Safe & secure: Customers can trust the process of going online and purchasing only when transactions are fast, convenient and secure. A high degree of integrity is possible only when the online electronic payment provider is reputable and trustworthy. In India, all payment transaction providers are required to comply with the security requirements laid out by the Reserve Bank of India making the system more robust and reliable.

Increased reach for the merchant: Just as the customer finds them able to venture across geographic markets, the merchant too is able to display his product to customers in new territories. Market penetration also becomes far more achievable with e-commerce; it is possible for a merchant in Mumbai to extend his reach to north-eastern cities or even rural villages that are now connected by the online network.

Social media trend: In India, with the increasing propensity of social media, businesses have now begun to engage their customers on social networking portals such as Facebook. Promotions, sales and new products are increasingly showcased through such channels and mobile apps are now available that suggest products to users based on their profiles. These are likely to be rapidly developing marketing channels for the future. The e-commerce world is changing rapidly in the digitized world. These e-commerce developments may have been accelerated by the global economic downturn which may be driving consumers to find new ways of reducing their costs of living. The online channel offers a clear value proposition for both merchants and consumers making it the most sought after and exciting business model today ways of reducing their costs of living. The online channel offers a clear value proposition for both merchants and consumers making it the most sought after and exciting business model today.

3. Future of E-COMMERCE in India : India is developing rapidly and if development is to be measured, how can we ignore the role of e commerce in it. The internet user base in India might still be a mere 100 million which is much less when compared to its penetration in the US or UK but it's surely expanding at an alarming rate. The number of new entrants in this sphere is escalating daily and with growth rate reaching its zenith it can be presumed that in years to come, customary retailers will feel the need to switch to online business. Insights into increasing demand for broadband services, rising standards of living, availability of wider product ranges, reduced prices and busy lifestyles reveal this fact more prominently thereby giving way to online deals on gift vouchers. Going by the statistics, the E commerce market in India was worth about $2.5 billion in 2009.

4. INDIA's Prospectus in E-commerce:

I. OPPORTUNITY FOR RETAILERS: A retailer can save his existence by linking his business with the on-line distribution. By doing so, they can make available much additional information about various things to the consumers, meet electronic orders and be in touch with the consumers all the time. Therefore, E-Commerce is a good opportunity.

II. OPPORTUNITY FOR WHOLE SALERS/ DISTRIBUTER: In the world of Ecommerce the

existence of the wholesalers is at the greatest risk because the producer can easily ignore them and sell their goods to the retailers and the consumers. In such a situation those wholesalers can take advantage of E-Commerce who are capable of establishing contractors with reputed producers and linking their business with the on- line.

III. OPPORTUNITY FOR PRODUCERS: Producers can take advantages of e-commerce by linking themselves with on-line, by giving better information about their products to the other links in the business chain and by a having a brand identity.

IV. OPPORTUNITY FOR PEOPLE: As more people are getting linked with E-commerce, the demand for centre providing internet facility or cyber cafe is also increasing. Hence, the people who wish to take advantage of it can establish cyber and have their benefits.

5. Experts view about future Growth of E-commerce in INDIA : Leading e-commerce portals in the country include Flipkart.com, Futurebazaar.com, EBay. in, Homeshop18.com, Snapdeal.com, Indiaplaza.com, Starcj.com, Amazon.com, Fashionandyou.com, Rediffshopping.com., inkfruit.com, myntra.com, futurebazaar.com, yebhi.com, zoomin.com and hushbabies.com. The online retail segment is expected to report strong growth in the coming years owing to growing Internet consumer base thanks to increasing use of smart phones, laptops/PCs and availability of Internet in the remotest part of the country.

6. Distinct categories of E-commerce: E-commerce, which primarily refers to buying, selling, marketing and servicing of products or services over internet is classified into B2B (Business to Business), B2C (Business to Consumer) and C2C (Consumer to Consumer) and C2B(Consumer to Business).

Four distinct categories of electronic commerce can be identified as follows:

a) Business-to-business (B2B): B2B transactions are largely between industrial manufacturers, partners, and retailers or between companies. Business-to-Business refers to the full spectrum of e-commerce that can occur between two organizations. Among other activities, B2B ecommerce includes purchasing and procurement, supplier management, inventory management, channel management, sales activities, payment management, and service and support.

b) Business-to-Consumer (B2C): B2C transactions take place directly between business establishments and consumers. Although business-to-business transactions play an important part in e-commerce market, a share of e-commerce revenues in developing countries like India is generated from business to consumer transactions. Business-to-Consumer e-commerce refers to exchanges between businesses and consumers, e.g., Amazon.com, Yahoo.com and Schwab.com. Similar transactions that occur in business-to business e-commerce also take place in the business-to-consumer context.

c) Consumer-to-Consumer (C2C): C2C sites don't form a very high portion of web-based commerce. Most visible examples are the auction sites. Basically, if someone has something to sell, then he gets it listed at an auction sites and others can bid for it. Consumer-to-Consumer exchanges involve transactions between and among consumers. These exchanges may or may not include third-party involvement as in the case of the auction-exchange eBay.

d) Consumer-to-Business (C2B): Consumers can band together to form and present themselves as a buyer group to businesses in a consumer-to-business relationship. These groups may be economically motivated as with the demand aggregator, Mercata.com, or socially oriented as with cause-related advocacy at voxcap.com.

7. Growth and Prospects of E-Commerce in India : E-commerce in India is still in budding stage but it offers extensive opportunity in developing countries like India. Highly intensed urban areas with very high literacy rates, an enormous rural population with fast increasing literacy rate, a rapidly growing internet user base, technology advancement and adoption and such other factors make India a dream destination for e-commerce players. Moreover, stumpy cost of personal computers, an emergent installed base for Internet use and a progressively more competitive Internet Service Provider (ISP) market has added fuel to the fire in augmenting e-commerce growth in Asia's second most populous

nation. India's eCommerce industry is on the growth curve and experiencing a surge in growth. The Online Travel Industry is the biggest segment in eCommerce and is flourishing largely due to the Internet-savvy urban population. The other segments, categorized under online non-travel industry, include e-Tailing (online retail), online classifieds and Digital Downloads (still in a blossoming stage). The online travel industry has some private players such as Makemytrip, Cleartrip and Yatra as well as a strong government presence in terms of IRCTC, which is a successful Indian Railways initiative. The online classifieds segment is broadly divided into three sectors; Jobs, Matrimonial and Real Estate. Mobile Commerce is also growing rapidly and proving to be a stable and secure supplement to eCommerce due to the record growth in mobile user base in India, in recent years. Growth drivers and barriers are present in equal measures for new eCommerce ventures.

A description by the Internet and Mobile Association of India has exposed that India's e-commerce market is mounting at an average rate of 70 percent annually and has grown over 500 percent since 2007. The current estimate of US$ 6.79 billion for year 2010 is way ahead of the market size in the year 2007 at $1.75 billion. The following chart depicts the growth of E-commerce in India in the last couple of years.

Years	Total E-Commerce Transactions (in Million $)
1998-99	31.38
1999-00	103.84
2007-08	1750.00
2008-09	3015.00
2009-10	4230.00
2010-11	6790.00
2011-12	10000.00

(Table: Growth of e-commerce in India)

Global Trade: E-commerce is one of the major factors in the globalization of business. Other factors include decreases in trade barriers, globalization of capital markets, the movement toward International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and Internet financial reporting. Internet financial reporting has been particularly helpful to e-commerce companies (Hunter and Smith 2008). IFRS is a global standard for accounting and financial reporting (Smith 2008). The annual growth rate of e-commerce globally has been estimated as high as 28 percent, while some individual countries have much higher growth rates. For example, in India, which has a younger than average market, the e-commerce growth rate has been projected as high as 51 percent.

Virtual Businesses: As a result of e-commerce, business firms now have the ability to become virtual businesses. A virtual business is a modular structure of multiple individual business firms connected via online computer technology. The individual firms making up the virtual business are networked, which enables sharing of skills, costs, and access to markets. An individual business firm contributes only its core competencies. The value of a virtual business is that they have the flexibility required to seize new opportunities and be competitive in a complex market.

Lower search costs: The Internet is likely to bring about low search costs and high price transparency. When competitors simply publish their prices on the Internet, it is possible to design search engines that will monitor prices across different websites, and this will be further facilitated by the growth of protocols such as XML. Such price transparency may facilitate collusion. Internet technology could potentially offer an ideal micro-climate for collusion, due to increased communication and transparency in the market, as well as the potential for more frequent market interactions. In particular, collusion concerns may arise with respect to market design and ownership within both online marketplaces and joint Internet sales ventures.

1. Category of e-commerce and its trendy uses in India : Today, E-commerce is an essence in Indian society and it has become an integral part of our daily life. There are websites providing any number of goods and services. There are those, which provide a specific product along with its allied services Multi-product e-commerce. These Indian E-commerce portals provide goods and services in a variety of categories.

i) Automobiles and e-commerce: On these sites, we can buy and sell four wheelers and two-wheelers,

new as well as used vehicles, online. Some of the services they provide are: Car research and reviews, Online evaluation, Technical specifications, Vehicle Insurance, Vehicle Finance.

ii) Online Trading in Stocks & Shares and e-commerce- Online stock trading activity is gaining momentum in India. Services offered by the online stock trading companies include online buying and selling of stocks and shares, market analysis and research, details of companies, comparison of companies, and research on equity and mutual funds, customer services through email and chat. Online trading also has an added advantage of real time stock trading without calling or visiting the broker's office. Major online stock trading websites in India include: ICICIDirect.com, Sherkhan.com, Indiabulls.com, 5Paisa.com, Motilal Oswal Securities, HDFC Securities, Reliance Money, IDBIPaisaBuilder, Religare, and Kotak Securities.

iii) Real estate and e-commerce- There are a number of real estate portals and sites that provide information to users regarding the property they wish to buy/sell. This information includes properties available for sale/purchase, the cost, location, etc. They provide information on new properties as well as properties for resale. One can deal directly with developer through consultant. Allied services: Housing Finance, Insurance companies, Architects & Interior Designers, NRI services, Packers &Movers. Some of the popular real estate portals include: Indiaproperty.com, 99acres.com, Magicbricks.com, and Makaan.com.

iv) Travel & tourism and e-commerce- Use of e-commerce in India is increasing in the travel segment. India has a rich history and heritage and e-commerce is instrumental, to a large extent, in selling India as a product, encouraging Indians as well as foreigners to see its multifaceted culture and beauty. The tourist destination sites are categorized according to themes like: Adventure - trekking, mountain climbing etc, Eco-Themes pertains to jungles, flora and fauna. Online travel industry is expected to be worth US $6 billion in 2010. IRCTC is the most successful eCommerce initiative in India. It has contributed Rs 340 Million to the total eCommerce business of Rs 900 Million. The Indian Travel Ministry has introduced a travel portal called Incredible India. This portal is a big success as tourists can easily contact travel agents, tour operators and hoteliers easily. This portal has also caused a surge in medical tourism to India. By the year 2010, the medical tourism market in India is expected to be around US$ 2 million. Other travel portals include Makemytrip, Yatra, Cleartip, and Travelguru. Makemytrip has targeted revenue of Rs 230 Million for the financial year ending March 2010.

v) Gifts and e-commerce- In the bygone days, one had to plan what to gift a loved one, trudge across to your favorite shop, and browse for hours before purchasing a gift. The gifts are categorized as: Collectibles like paintings and sculptures, Luxury items like leather goods, perfumes, jewelry boxes, etc, household curios and carpets, etc, Toys & games, Chocolates, Flowers, Woodcraft & metal-craft.

vi) Hobbies and e-commerce- The most popular hobbies from time immemorial are reading, music and films. The books cover a wide range of topics like Business, Art, Cookery, Engineering, Children's Stories, Health, Medicine, Biographies, Horror, Home & Garden, etc.

vii) Matrimony and e-commerce- Matrimony eCommerce portals provide the seekers appropriate information regarding the prospective matches, region of their residence, their religion, caste, etc. Allied services are also provided to the listed members. It is said that marriages are made in heaven, but in the world of E-commerce they are made on marriage portals. One can search for a suitable match on their websites by region of residence (India or abroad), religion or caste. Allied services for registered members: Astrological services, Information on Customs and Rituals, Legal issues, Health & Beauty, Fashion & Style, Wedding Planners. These services include: astrology, information on customs and rituals, legal issues, health and beauty, fashion, wedding planners, etc. Some of the leading matrimony portals in India include: Shaadi.com, Jeevansathi, com, Bharatmartimony.com, Indiamatrimony.com, and Simplymarry.com, and LifepartnerIndia.com.

viii) Employment and e-commerce- Another area where eCommerce is widely used is that of

employment. Internet has simplified the process of search for 'right people on the right job'. There are a number of web portals and sites that match a prospective employer's requirements with that of candidates applying for that job. Two major portals like www.Monsterindia.com and www.naukri.com (meaning job.com in Hindi) are instrumental in providing job seekers with suitable employment at the click of a mouse. The service for job seekers is free and for Employers they charge a nominal fee. Jobs are available online in fields ranging from secretarial to software development, and from real estate to education.

ix) E-Tailing or Online Retailing and e commerce- Due to improved broadband connections and increased penetration of credit card facilities to a wider population, e-Tailing or online retailing is witnessing a substantial growth. Internet retailers provide a wide range of facilities to the consumers, including discounted prices, comparison of product features offered by various vendors, areas where the products can be procured, etc. Currently, the online retail industry in India is estimated to be worth Rs 110 Million. By 2013, India is expected to have the third largest internet user base, which improves the prospects of online purchases. Some of the retail stores offering online retail facilities include: Reliance's Rmoneymall, Pantaloon's FutureBazaar.com, Videocon's eDigiworld.com, Vishalmart's Vishalmegamart.com, and the Tata Group's Westside. Some of the popular job sites in India include: Naukri, Monster India, Times Jobs, Careerjet, Naukri Hub, Career India, Bixee, ClickJobs, CareerAge, and Freshersworld.

x) Online Advertisements and e commerce- The Indian population accesses the internet from home, office, and cybercafés. There is a large segment of population that is fast adapting to internet. Advertisers have identified the internet as a medium for enhancing the awareness for their business activities. Online advertising in India is expected to cover all organizations and their products. The online advertisement industry grew to Rs 3250 million in India, accounting for 38% growth rate in 2008-2009. The growth rate for the year 2009-2010 is expected to be 32% which amounts to Rs 4300 million.

2. Barriers to e-commerce in India

i). **Payment Collection:** When get paid by net banking, one has to end up giving a significant share of revenue (4% or more) even with a business of thin margin. This effectively means one parting away with almost half of profits. Fraudulent charges, charge backs etc. all become merchant's responsibility and hence to be accounted for in the business model. ii). Logistics: Businesses have to deliver the product, safe and secure, in the hands of the right guy in right time frame. Regular post doesn't offer an acceptable service level; couriers have high charges and limited reach. Initially, one might had to take insurance for high value shipped articles increasing the cost.

iii). **Vendor Management:** However advanced system may be, vendor will have to come down and deal in an inefficient system for inventory management. This will slow down drastically. Most of them won't carry any digital data for their products. No nice looking photographs, no digital data sheet, no mechanism to check for daily prices, availability to keep your site updated.

iv). **Taxation:** Octroi, entry tax, VAT and lots of state specific forms which accompany them. This can be confusing at times with lots of exceptions and special rules. v). Excessive pricing in e-commerce markets: Over the short term, excessive pricing is unlikely to be a major issue for e-commerce companies. Few e-commerce operations are currently making any profits, let alone excessive profits. Over the longer term, however, excessive pricing may become a serious concern for those e-commerce companies that develop dominant positions in their relevant markets.

vi). **Collusion:** One of the most widely held competition concerns relating to e-commerce is that it may facilitate such collusive behaviour. Much of the recent discussion of this issue has focussed on the development of B2B online marketplaces that are co-owned by a number of significant market participants. More generally, there are a number of characteristics of e-commerce that might be expected to facilitate collusion, even in the absence of joint ventures and online marketplaces.

vii).**Cyber crime in E-Commerce**: Cyber crime is a key alarm that consumers have regarding e-commerce. No one wants to become a victim of cyber crime, which is a real hazard to e-commerce. Cyber crime is an e-crime. Cyber crime is a criminal act that involves computers and networks. Cyber crime includes criminal acts such as computer viruses, phishing, and denial of service attacks that cause e-commerce websites to lose revenues. Understanding and defending against cyber crime is critical for companies involved in e-commerce.

CONCLUSION

The bursting of the dotcom bubble has made several companies apprehend that doing business on the Internet is not as easy at it sounds. Undoubtedly, the power of the Internet to reach any part of the world holds terrific potential for enhancing international trade and boosting global economy. However, just as every coin has a flip side; it has been observed that doing business on the Internet also has risks and legal issues associated with it. The rapid pace of e-commerce development has generally left the legal system struggling to keep up and gasping for breath. In much the same way as companies doing ecommerce must invent new business procedures and rules, the legal system is trying to adapt existing laws to fit new settings where it is simply unclear how these laws will apply. In the midst of this legal turmoil, India is one of the few countries across the globe that has enacted an e-commerce legislation. However, much more is needed to effectively regulate the tangled web. Effective risk management strategies coupled with adequate legal documentation will go a long way in protecting e-commerce companies. Although the Internet is a goldmine, without adequate legal protection, it could become a landmine. Nevertheless, with the rapid expansion of internet, e-commerce is set to play a very important role in the 21st century, the new opportunities that will be thrown open, will be accessible to both large corporations and small companies. The role of government should be to provide a legal framework for e-commerce so that while domestic and international trade are allowed to expand their horizons, basic rights such as privacy, intellectual property, and prevention of fraud, consumer protection etc are all taken care of.

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Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 40 - 43
ISSN 2319 - 8168

CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT IN BANKS WITH RESPECT TO PERCEIVED AND EXPECTED SERVICE QUALITY OF CUSTOMERS

Customer Relationship Management in banks mainly focuses on customer acquisition, retention and customer development through personalization and customization. The central component of a CRM solution is generally the creation of a single shared customer database – allowing information to be collected once but used many times. Objective of the research is to identify the most important factor for CRM activity in banks with respect to perceived and expected service quality of customers and efforts made by the bank to fulfill it. A questionnaire consisting of close ended questions, Likert scale and checklist and rank order, and dichotomous questions was designed and tested to capture the customer relationship management practices done by the different banks like, public sector banks, private banks, foreign banks and co-operative banks and to check the customer perception about service quality provided by banks

Key words: customer relationship management, service quality, servequel

INTRODUCTION

Banks and financial institutions are recognizing that they can no longer look at a consumer from a specific product or snapshot perspective but must encompass the entire customer relationship to fully understand a client's profitability. From a strategic standpoint, CRM mobilizes resources around customer relationships rather than product groups and fosters activities that maximize the value of lifetime relationships. From an operational standpoint, CRM links business processes across the supply chain from back-office functions through all touch points, enabling continuity and consistency across a customer relationship. From an analytical standpoint, CRM is a host of analytical data tools that enable banks to fully understand customer segments, assess and maximize lifetime value of each customer, model "what-if" scenarios, predict customer behaviours, and design and track effective marketing campaigns.According to a RBI road-map, India will have a competitive banking market after 2009. As one of the most attractive emerging market destinations, India will see foreign banks come in, what with more freedom to come in, grow and acquire.

Therefore, it is imperative that Indian banks wake up to this reality and re-focus on their core asset — the customer. A greater focus on Customer Relationship Management (CRM) is the only way the banking industry can protect its market share and boost growth.

CRM would also make Indian bankers realise that the purpose of their business is to "create and keep a customer" and to "view the entire business process as consisting of a tightly integrated effort to discover, create, and satisfy customer needs." CRM is variously misunderstood as a fancy sales strategy, an expensive software product, or even a new method of data collection. It is none of these. It does not happen simply by buying the software and installing it. For CRM to be truly effective, it requires a well-thought-out initiative involving strategy, people, technology, and processes. Above all, it requires the realisation that the CRM philosophy of doing business should be adopted incrementally with an iterative approach to learn at every stage of development.

Literature review: "The act of taking the first step

* Lecturer, Smt. T.S.R. Commerce College, Patan

is what separates the winners from the losers" this what the crm do make a service provider different from other. It has been well accepted that CRM is a strategic initiative. The emerging Indian markets have been one of the most volatile and dynamic markets of the world with a growing disposable income shift in consumption patterns, global competition, software revolutions, and growing rates of technology adoptions. These fast growing economies and changing business environment provide the most suitable context to study the effects of dynamic capability on CRM. there are various research conducted on crm which show it arrival, need benefits and function **According KARTIK DAVE** Customer Relationship has become backbone for survival of organizations today. Effective implementation of CRM Strategies can dramatically improve relationship between banks and its customers and enhance brand value while mitigating risk and ensuring satisfactory returns. Banks should try to enhance customer experience by providing right information and services. The outcome of the research shows that organizations are understanding and embracing the concept of customization in a customer service context. In addition, the importance of customer service and relationship management is highlighted as a requisite for business success along with the use of information held on customers within an organization. It is an approach that will be of value to any bank seeking to build enduring customer loyalty[1]. Not only this **Kallol das, Jitesh Pramar, Vijay Kumar Sadanand have done research on "Customer Relationship Management (CRM) Best Practices and Customer Loyalty A Study of Indian Retail Banking"** concluded that there are 29 best practices which may be useful to the organizations towards achieving comprehensive crm deployment. The deployment was done on 3 banks types. While, the conclusion discloses the fact that no banks is perfect, short coming do remains in each banks with respect to the deployment of the crm best practices though degree varies, particularly pus banks like SBI and bob are much legging then others also, they revealed by their case study that implementation of crm retail banks did not result in the increase in loyalty levels of the profitable customer segment, this fact was ear supported by levein and ciljander in (2006[2])

Pooja Mengi (2009) in the emerging competitive environment and IT era, with little or no distinction in the product offering, it is the quality of service that sets one bank apart from another. The banks need to focus on other dimensions of SERVPERF such as responsiveness, assurance and empathy which play an important role in service quality. Superior SERVQUAL performance will ensure maximum customer satisfaction and also help in attaining customer's loyalty. Improved customer satisfaction through SERVQUAL would result in a positive word-of-mouth and consequently better customer acquisition and retention[3].

Research objectives

Objective:

To identify the most important factor for CRM activity in banks with respect to perceived and expected service quality of customers and efforts made by the bank to fulfil it.

Research methodology:

We have collected primary data through close ended questionnaire method, filled by consumers. Secondary data means the data which are readily available from different sources. We have gathered these data from the websites, books and magazines.

Research Approach

For gathering primary data, we have used survey approach, which is widely used method for data collection and best suited for quantitative descriptive type of research survey.

Research Instrument

For our research we have used questionnaire, which is the most, common instrument used to collect the primary data. A questionnaire consists of the set of questions presented to the respondents for their answers.

Questionnaire design:

The questionnaire has been designed using a blend of close ended and open ended questions.

Close ended Questions: Facilitate prompt replies where it is perceived that the respondents would need choices retort over.

Dichotomous: Yes / No
Checklist : Multiple answer
Likert scale:
Ranking used: The various ranks

SAMPLING:

The sampling units are the banks customers. Customers are taken from each sector (i.e. public sector bank, private banks, foreign banks and co-operative bank. Customers are from Ahmedabad, Baroda and RajkotThe sampling units are the banks customers. Customers are taken from each sector (i.e. public sector bank, private banks, foreign banks and co-operative bank. Customers are from Ahmedabad, Baroda and Rajkot

For the purpose of research **360 customers** from different places have been surveyed.

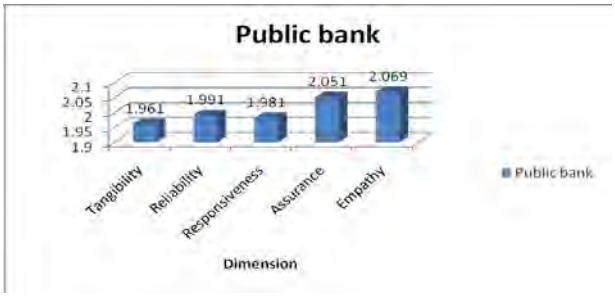
We have taken 90 customers from each sector and equal number (120) of customers is taken from each city.

servqual model

Rank received by each dimension of SERVQUAL Model for Public Sector Banks, Private Banks and Foreign Banks and co-operative banks.

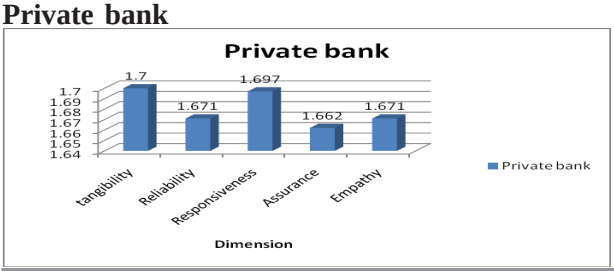
Public sector bank

(Footnotes)



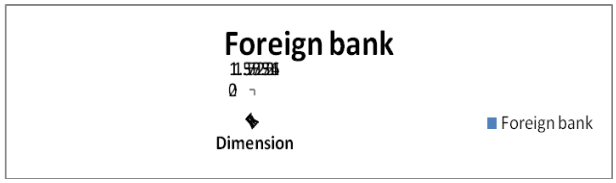
The most important dimension was “Tangibility “.
The second most important dimension was “responsiveness”.
The third most important dimension was “reliability”.
The forth important dimension was “Assurance”.
The least important dimension was “Empathy”.

Private bank



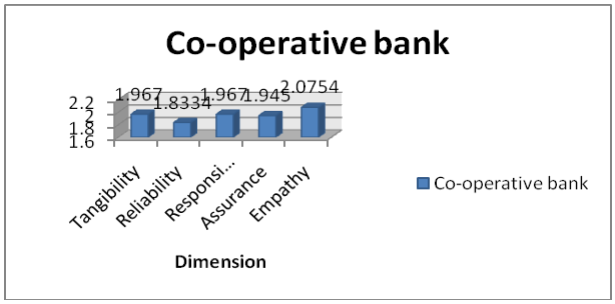
The most important dimension was “Assurance”.
The second most important dimension was “Reliability& Empathy”.
The third most important dimension was “Responsiveness”.
The forth important dimension was “Tangibility”

.**Foreign Bank**

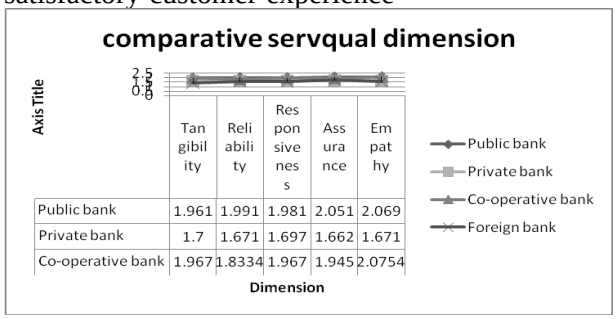


The most important dimension was “Tangibility”.
The second most important dimension was “Responsiveness”.
The third most important dimension was “Reliability”.
The forth important dimension was “Empathy”.
The least important dimension was “Assurance”.

Co-Operative Bank



The most important dimension was “Reliability”.
The second most important dimension was “Assurance”.
The third most important dimension was “Responsiveness& Tangibility”
The forth important dimension was “Empathy”.
If the industry persists in measuring and monitoring the perceptual aspects of banking service quality, the complementary aspects of basic outcome must be tracked as well to ensure an appropriate and satisfactory customer experience



	Tangibility	Reliability	Responsiveness	Assurance	Empathy
Public bank	1.961	1.991	1.981	2.051	2.069
Private bank	1.7	1.671	1.697	1.662	1.671
Co-operative bank	1.967	1.8334	1.967	1.945	2.0754

Above table shows the comparative servqual dimension of public sector bank, private sector bank, co-operative banks and foreign banks. From above graph it can be conclude that there is highly gap between foreign banks and public banks in dimension like tangibility and empathy. Foreign banks and private banks are better in all dimensions than public and cooperative banks perceived by the customers.

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Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 44 - 45
ISSN 2319 - 8168

ભારતમાં F.D.I નો ખ્યાલ અને તેની અસરો

પ્રસ્તાવના :–

ભારતીય અર્થતંત્રમાં પ્રત્યક્ષ વિદેશી મૂડીરોકાણની વ્યાખ્યા જોવા જતાં '' એક અર્થતંત્રની નિવાસી વ્યકિત/એકમ દ્વારા, અન્ય અર્થતંત્રમાના નિવાસી ઔદ્યોગીક સાહસમાં, કાયમી વ્યાજ મેળવવાના ઉદ્દેશથી કરાયેલુ સરહદ પારનું રોકાણ.'' જ્યારે અન્ય શબ્દોમાં જોવા જતાં સીધુ વિદેશી મૂડીરોકાણ એટલે કે '' ભારત બહારના નિવાસીઓ દ્વારા કે જે એક બિન નિવાસી એકમ/વ્યકિત છે. એના દ્વારા એક ભારતીય કંપનીની મૂડીમાં કરાયેલું રોકાણ છે. '' F.D.I માં વિદેશી મૂડીરોકાણકારો યજમાન દેશમાં અસ્કયામતોની માલિકી મેળવે છે. એટલું જ નહિ તેઓ યજમાન દેશમાના ઔદ્યોગીક સાહસોનાં વ્યવસ્થાપનમાં નિર્ણયો લેવાની પ્રક્રિયાને પ્રભાવિત પણ કરી શકે છે. એટલે કે લાંબાગાળાનાં મૂડીરોકાણ અને વ્યવસ્થાપનમાં ભાગ લેવાની બે શરતોનાં સંદર્ભ સીધુ વિદેશી મૂડીરોકાણ.

છેલ્લા બે દાયકાથી ભારત અને ચીન જેવા ઘણાં બધા વિકસતા બજારનાં અર્થતંત્રમાં સીધા વિદેશી મૂડીરોકાણનાં પ્રવાહમાં ખુબ જ વધારો નોંધાયો છે. જેમાં એક યજમાન દેશ તરીકે ચીનએ બહુરાષ્ટ્રીય કંપનીઓ માટે સૌથી આશાસ્પદ જણાય છે. જ્યારે મૂડીરોકાણ માટે ભારત એ વિશ્વમાં ત્રીજા સ્થાને છે. ભારતમાં F.D.I પાછળ કેટલાક મહત્વના કારણો રહેલા છે. જેમાં રોજગારી ઉપલબ્ધ કરવી, નવી ટેકનોલોજી, યંત્રો, ઉત્પાદન પદ્ધતિ, ટ્રાન્સફર, વ્યવસ્થાપનમાં રોકાણકારોને જોડતી કંપનીઓની પારદર્શિતામાં વધારો આ તમામ કારણો F.D.I અંતર્ગત રહેલા છે.

- **F.D.I માટેની મહત્વની શરતો :–**

ભારત સરકાર દ્વારા ૧૪ નવેમ્બર, ૨૦૧૧ના રોજ મલ્ટિબ્રાન્ડ ક્ષેત્રે ૫૧ ટકા, જ્યારે સિંગલ બ્રાન્ડ રિટેલમાં ૧૦૦ ટકા રોકાણ વિદેશી મૂડીરોકાણકારો માટે ખુલ્લુ મુકવાની જાહેરાત કરવામાં આવી હતી. જેમાં વૈશ્વિક રિટેલ કંપનીઓ જેવી કે વોલમાર્ટ, ટેસ્કો વગેરે કંપનીઓ ભારતમાં પોતાના સ્ટોર્સ ખોલી શકશે. આવી કંપનીઓની ભાગીદારી માટે ૫૧ ટકા, જ્યારે ઉડ્ડયન ક્ષેત્રે ૪૯ ટકા, તથા પ્રસારણ ક્ષત્રે ૭૪ ટકા મંજુરી આપી હતી. આ ઉપરાંત.....

- મલ્ટિબ્રાંન્ડ રિટેલમાં ૧૦ કરોડ સુધીનું જ રોકાણ કરી શકશે.
- વિદેશી મૂડીરોકાણની ૫૦ ટકા પહેલા તબક્કામાં ત્રણ વર્ષમાં બેંક એન્ડ ઈન્ફ્રાસ્ટ્રકચરમાં રોકવાની રહેશે.
- કંપનીઓએ ૩૦ ટકા માલ દેશમાંથી જ ખરીદવો પડેશે તેમજ કેટલીક ચીજ વસ્તુઓનું ઉત્પાદન પણ દેશમાં જ કરવું પડશે.
- જે શહેરની વસ્તી ૧૦ લાખથી વધુ હોય તેવા જ શહેરોમાં તેનાં રીટેલ સ્ટોર્સ ખોલી શકશે.
- કૃષિ ઉત્પાદન ખરિદવાનો પહેલો અધિકાર સરકારનો રહેશે.
- મલ્ટિબ્રાન્ડ રિટેલ ક્ષેત્રે સ્ટોર્સ ખોલવા બાબતે જે તે રાજ્ય સરકારની મંજુરી મેળવવાની રહેશે.

આમ, ઉપરોકત શરતો અને નિયમો હોવા છતાં તેનાં કેટલાક ઉદ્દેશો અને શરતો પણ જોવા મળી છે.

- **F.D.I નાં ઉદ્દેશો :–**

ભારતમાં સીધુ વિદેશી મૂડીરોકાણનાં સંદર્ભમાં દરેક કંપનીઓ પોતાના શેર હોલ્ડરની સંપત્તિ વધારવાના પ્રયત્નો કરતા હોય છે. તેમજ પેઢીનાં બજારનાં મૂલ્યોમાં વધારો કરવાનાં પ્રયત્નો થતા હોય છે. ભારતીય અર્થતંત્રમાં તેના કેટલાક ઉદ્દેશો જોવા મળે છે. જેમાં કુલ પડતરમાં ઘટાડો, પરદેશી ઉત્પાદનનાં સાધનો નાં ઉપયોગમાં વધારો, બજારના કદમાં વિસ્તરણ, ઉત્પાદનની નવી પેદાશો, વિનિમયદરનાં લાભોમાં ફેરફારો તેમજ નફાકારક નફાનો વધારો જોવા મળ્યો છે. પરંતુ F.D.I નાં ઉદ્દેશોની સાથે તેની કેટલીક ભારતીય અર્થતંત્ર પર અસરો પણ પડતી જોવા મળી છે.

ભારતમાં ક્ષેત્રવાર F.D.I નું રોકાણ :–

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(રકમ કરોડ રૂપિયામાં)

રોકાણની દ્રષ્ટિએ ક્રમાંક	ક્ષેત્રો	૨૦૦૧ થી ૨૦૧૦–૧૧	૨૦૧૧–૧૨	૨૦૧૨–૧૩	૨૦૧૩–૧૪	કુલ રોકાણ (૨૦૦૧–૧૪)	કુલ રોકાણ ટકાવારી પ્રમાણ
૧.	સેવા ક્ષેત્રે	૧૨૧૩૧૪	૨૪૬૫૬	૨૬૩૦૬	૧૩૨૯૪	૧૮૫૫૭૦	૧૮
૨.	બાંધકામ ક્ષેત્રે	૭૮૫૬૬	૧૫૨૩૬	૭૨૪૮	૭૫૦૮	૧૦૮૫૫૮	૧૧
૩.	ટેલી–કોમ્યુનિકેશન	૪૮૦૬૭	૬૦૧૨	૧૬૫૪	૭૬૮૭	૬૬૭૨૦	૭
૪.	કમ્પ્યૂટર/સોફ્ટવેર એન્ડ હાર્ડવેર	૪૬૩૧૫	૩૮૦૪	૨૬૫૬	૬૮૬૬	૫૬૬૭૧	૬
૫.	દવાઓ/ ફાર્માસ્યુટિકલ્સ	૨૮૨૬૩	૧૪૬૦૫	૬૦૧૧	૭૧૬૧	૫૬૦૭૦	૫
૬.	ઓટોમોબાઈલ ઉદ્યોગ	૨૬૪૩૯	૪૩૪૭	૮૩૮૪	૬૦૨૭	૪૮૧૬૭	૫
૭.	કેમિકલ	૨૦૪૭૮	૧૮૪૨૨	૧૫૬૬	૪૭૩૮	૪૫૨૩૪	૪
૮.	ઉર્જા	૨૫૫૩૫	૭૬૭૮	૨૬૨૩	૬૫૧૬	૪૨૬૫૫	૪
૯.	મેટલ	૧૮૫૮૮	૮૩૪૮	૭૮૭૮	૩૪૩૬	૩૮૨૫૦	૪
૧૦.	હોટલ / ટુરિઝમ	૧૦૭૨૯	૪૭૫૪	૧૭૭૭૭	૨૬૪૯	૩૬૨૦૯	૩
૧૧.	અન્ય ક્ષેત્ર	૧૮૭૫૬૫	૫૪૨૮૪	૩૯૪૭૪	૭૭૯૭૩	૩૫૭૨૯૬	૩૩
		૬૦૯૮૫૯	૧૬૫૧૪૬	૧૨૧૯૦૭	૧૪૭૫૧૮	૧૦૪૪૪૩૦	૧૦૦

- **F.D.I ની અર્થતંત્ર પરની અસરો :–**

ભારતમાં F.D.I નાં કારણે દેશમાં આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય વેપારમાં વૃદ્ધિની સાથે–સાથે તેની અસરો પણ સર્જાઈ છે.

- વિદેશમાંથી ડિવિડન્ડ, રોયલ્ટી, અન્ય ટેકનિકલ ફી ની ફરેબદલ નાં રોકાણ કરનાર દેશમાં થાય છે. જેની સીધી અસર દેશની લેણદેણની વેપારતુલા પર પડે છે.
- F.D.I માં ઉત્પાદન પદ્ધતિમાં જોઈએ તો દેશે ટેકનોલોજીની દ્રષ્ટિએ અન્ય દેશ પર આધાર રાખવો પડે છે. તેમજ આવી ટેકનોલોજી માટે સ્થાનિક દેશ દ્વારા મોટી રકમની ચુકવણીની પણ શકયતાઓ વધી જાય છે. જે દેશનાં મૂડીરોકાણ પર અસરો ઊભી કરે છે.
- તેમજ આયાત કરવામાં આવેલી ટેકનોલોજી જો દેશના સ્થાનિકોને ઉપયોગ તેમજ અણઆવડત નાં કારણે તમનું નુકશાન દેશે ભોગવવુ પડે છે.
- F.D.I માં વિદેશી કંપનીઓ આગમનની સાથે તેઓ પોતાનો જ શ્રમનો પુરવઠો સાથે લાવે છે. જેથી સ્થાનિક દેશનાં શ્રમને નવી ટેકનોલોજી શીખવાનો લાભ મળતો નથી જેથી તેઓ બેકાર જ રહે છે. પરિણામે બેકારીની અસર સર્જાય છે.
- વિદેશી કંપનીઓ દ્વારા ઉત્પાદિત થતી વસ્તુઓનું ઉત્પાદન મુલ્ય વધારે હોવાથી તેમની પેદાશો અને વસ્તુઓ, સેવાઓનું મુલ્ય ખુબ જ વધારે હોય છે. જેથી તેની ઊંચી કિંમત વસુલ કરે છે.
- ઘણી સરકારો દ્વારા આયાત–નિકાસો પર પ્રતિબંધ લાદવામાં આવ્યા છે. જેનાં કારણે F.D.I થી સ્થાનિક પેદાશોની ઉપજો વધતી નથી.
- F.D.I દ્વારા ઔદ્યોગીક ક્ષેત્રમાં ઉદ્યોગોમાં રક્ષણ આપવાનાં હેતુથી પોતાના દેશની મજુર શકિતને એટલે કે રોજગારીનું સર્જન કરવામાં નિષ્ફળતા પ્રાપ્ત થઈ છે. કારણ કે નવી ટેકનોલોજીના અભાવને કારણે તેમજ નવી પદ્ધતિના અભાવને કારણે જુના કામદારોને છુટા કરવામાં આવે છે. પરિણામે મોટાપાયા પર બેકારીની ગંભીર અસર સર્જાય છે.
- વિદેશી સીધુ મુડીરોકાણ દ્વારા રાજકીય અવરોધો પણ એ ગંભીર સમસ્યા છે. કારણ કે વર્તમાન સરકારોનાં રાજકીય વર્ચસ્વ તેનો ભૂતકાળ, જે તે દેશનું આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય કક્ષાએ રાજકીય આર્થિક સંદર્ભમાં ચિત્ર વગેરે વિ લેષણ અનિવાર્ય બને છે. જે દેશમાં રાજકીય અસ્થિરતાનું પ્રમાણ વધારે છે.

આમ, સીધુ વિદેશી મૂડીરોકાણ (FDI :- Foreign Direct Investment) એટલે કોઈ દેશના ઔદ્યોગીક સાહસ પર અન્ય દેશોમાં સ્થપાયેલી ઔદ્યોગીક સંસ્થાઓ દ્વારા માલિકીપણાનું નિયંત્રણ. દેશના વિકાસ અને આયોજનની વ્યુહરચનામાં FDI અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય વેપાર વચ્ચેના કાર્ય–કારણનો સંબંધ કેન્દ્રમાં રહે છે. જો સીધુ વિદેશી મૂડીરોકાણને કારણે યજમાન દેશની સ્થાનિક પેઢીઓની નિકાસોમાં ઘટાડો થાય તો તે ઘટના દેશના વેપાર–ઉદ્યોગ માટે નુકશાનકારક સાબિત થઈ શકે છે, પરંતુ જો વિદેશ વેપાર અને FDI એકબીજાના પૂરક બને તો તે વિદેશી બજારને તંદુરસ્ત સ્પર્ધાત્મકતા તરફ દોડી શકે છે અને તે યજમાન દેશની નિકાસો તથા ઉદ્યોગોના વિકાસ માટે પણ ફાયદાકારક સાબિત થઈ શકે છે.

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Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 46 - 48
ISSN 2319 - 8168

A STUDY ON ONE PERSON COMPANY OVERVIEW

One person company means a company which has only one person as a member and one director. This concept introduced in India by the companies ACt. 2013. The sola proprietor and entrepreneurs who are ready to take extra risk and willing far limited liability and wants controlled over business can start OPC. It is a private limited company. It is some way similar to sole proprietorship firm but also in someway different from it. The minimum requirement far OPC are one share, share holder, one director, one nominee, share capital shall be minimum Rs. 1 lacs. In India this concept is in it initial stage. It would require more time and more efforts to develop this concept. this form of business is already effloresced is some of the developed countries like UK, USA, Singapore, China, and UAE. This peper indicate some silent featuies of OPC. There is a different between OPC and sole proprietorship his paper high lights the formation of OPC, some advantages, some dis-advantage, the important provisions to one person company. Three types of OPC can be formed (1) company limited by shares, (2) company limited by guarantee, and (3) unlimited company.

Features of OPC:

- OPC is separate business firm like other registered companies.
- OPC is incorporated as a private limited company.
- The person who desire for personal freedom adopt the business of his choice.
- The person who are ready to take extra risk and additional responsibility can start OPC.
- OPC must have only one member and one director.
- The member of OPC should be natural person not other companies or firm.
- There is a provision for nominee in OPC.
- Minor can not become member or nominee.
- One person can incorporate only one OPC or become nominee in only one OPC.
- OPC can not be converted into company under section -8 of the companies act, 2013.
- OPC can not do financial activities.
- Different between OPC and sole proprietorship

	OPC	Sole proprietorship
Liability	The liability of share holder is limited	The liability of sale proprietor is unlimited
Nominee	There is a nominee designated by the, the member, after death of the member the nominee become the member of OPC	In Sole proprietorship this process can happen only though will.
Other requirement	OPC company has to fixed annual returns audit accounts like other company.	In sole proprietorship he has to only audit accounts only if its turnover crosses certain threshold.

Some Important provision to OPC:

Section 4(1) (f) : Memorandum.

The memorandum shall state the name of the company, the state in which the registered office situated, the objects the liability of members, the amount of share capital, the name of nominee etc.

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Section -12(3): Registered office:

Its provided that the word "one person company" shall be mentioned in brackets below the name of such company, Wherever its name is printed.

Section-02(1) : Annual Return

Its provide that annual return shall be signed by secretary of by director.

Section -122 : Man

There are some relaxation for OPC like

- power of tribunal to call meeting of members.
- calling of extraordinary general meeting.
- notice of meeting.
- Statement to be annexed to notice
- Quoram for meeting
- Chairman of meetings
- proxies
- Restriction on voting rights
- voting by show of hands
- Demand for poll etc.

Section-134: The financial statement and annual report.

Provided that the financial statement shall be signed by only one director and the return shall be signed by company secretary.

Section- 149: Appointment of Directors

The person being member shall be deemed to be its first director until the director is exactly appointed.

Section -173: Board meeting:

Its provided that meeting of the board of directors has been conducted in each half of a calendar year and the gap between the two meeting is not less than ninety days.

Formation of OPC

Steps for registration of OPC are as under

1) Apply for DSC and DIN
2) Name approval
3) Submission of forms with documents
4) Certificate of Incorporation

1. Apply for DSC and DIN
2. Name approval
3. Submission of forms
4. Certificate of Incorporation.

Advantages of OPC

Compare to sole proprietorship there are some advantages of OPC are as under.

- · The first benefit or OPC is its limited liability. The share holder is responsible only far his share capital. So a person can protect their personal assets. Thus the person can take risk without risking his own assets.
- OPC is defined as private limited company. So OPC have been provided so many exemption and therefore have lesser compliance.
- The minimum requirement of OPC are, minimum one share holder one director, one nominee and minimum share capital shall be Rs. 1 lacs.
- There is provision for nominee in OPC so that in case of death or disability of the member, this nominee can mobilize the business. Its gives long life to business.
- There is a control of one person on the business so it is easy to take quick decision. The person can do everything of his choice.
- It is easy to get funding from bank and other financial institutions compare to sole proprietor ship.
- There are some benefits of being small scale industries like, lower rate of interest, easy funding without security etc.
- As per act of enterprises development act, 2006, person can receive interest on late payment from buyer or receivers.
- As a director the member can receive remuneration, can receive rent and earn interest by landing money. These all are expenses which brings down taxable income so tax may be reduced.
- There are some relaxation in OPC like, no requirement to hold annual or extra ordinary general meeting, no requirement far quorum, no need to hold minutes, no requirement of appointing a first director ate.
- Disadvantages of OPC:
- Besides the benefits there are also some limitations or disadvantages of OPC are as under.
- OPC need to register with the registrar of companies under the companies act, 2013. It may increase cost for the company It is not easy to set up. It requires a lot of paper work and time consuming process.

- OPC is suitable only far small business not for the big enterprises.
- This concept is not recognized concept under IT act. So it will be put in the same slab as other private companies for taxable purpose. The basic tax rate of OPC is 30% which may result in a higher tax.
- One person can incorporate only one OPC.
- OPC cannot carry out non banking financial investment activities.
- OPC cannot convert in a company under section 8 of the act.
- After the death or disability of the member the nominee will have to hande the business. But it is possible that the nominee may not run the business successfully.
- There is control of the owner on OPC to it may result is unethical business activities.

Conclusion:

The concept of OPC opened up new vistas of business opportunities for small enterpreneours. According to statistics made available by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) 1400 odd OPCs have been registered. OPC having some advantages and also some disadvantages has a bright future in India. With the thrust on 'Make in India; there will be a rise in the registration of OPCS during the years 2015-16.

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Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 49 - 51
ISSN 2319 - 8168

ESTIMATING PRODUCTION FUNCTION OF DIFFERENT CROPS PRODUCTION IN VADODARA DISTRICT USING MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Production function is one that specifies the output of a firm, an industry, or an entire economy for all combinations of inputs. The main object of this study is to estimate production function and to make an economical analysis of different crops in vadodara district. Moreover this study also focuses on importance of Sardar Sarovar Project's canal water in different crops production.

Key Words: SARDAR SAROVAR NIGAM LTD, River Bed Power House, Piyat, Binpiyat.

Introduction

In microeconomics and macroeconomics, a production function is one that specifies the output of a firm, an industry, or an entire economy for all combinations of inputs. This function is an assumed technological relationship, based on the current state of engineering knowledge; it does not represent the result of economic choices, but rather is an externally given entity that influences economic decision-making. Almost all economic theories presuppose a production function, either on the firm level or the aggregate level (Daly, 1997; Cohen and Harcourt, 2003).

The SARDAR SAROVAR NIGAM LTD is an organization working on the Sardar Sarovar Project. The project comprises Dam, power Houses and Canal Network. The Length of the main concrete gravity dam is 1210 meters and the height is 163 meters from the deepest foundation level the gross storage capacity of the reservoir is 9500 million cubic meters and live storage capacity is 5800 million cubic meters. The River Bed Power House located underground on the right bank has six reversible turbine units with capacity of 200 MW each. The concrete lined Narmada Main Canal emanating from the reservoir and extending up to Rajsthan Border has length 458 KM. it has capacity of 1133 cumecs at the head and 71 cumecs at the tail i.e. at the Gujarat-Rajasthan border. There are 38 branches off taking from the Narmada Main Canal. The total length of the distribution system including field channels is about 6600 km. The Water supplies on volumetric basis on the rotational water supply with automated regulation on the canals by means of computerized control for optimizing the use of scarce of water logging and salinity in soil. The project provides irrigation to 17.92 lac hectares of land in Gujarat spread over 14 District, 75 talukas and 3129 villages.

Vadodara is one of the district of Gujarat states. The irrigated area of Baroda District is divided into 12 talukas. The Canal water is given to the irrigated land area from October to March.On the basis Of this the crop production is taking place which is known as " PIYAT".The crop production based on the rainfall during the month june to September is Known as "BINPIYAT" There are many different crops like Bajara, Wheat, paddy, cotton, Vegetables. Pulses etc are produced in this district among these crops some are produced two times in a year like paddy whereas the others are produced once in a year e. g. Wheat etc.

Research Methodology:

1) Objectives:

* To Estimate the production of various Crops.
* To know how much beneficial is the Canal Water.

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Canal Water.

* To show the trend of various Crops' production.

2) Data collection Method:

There are two types of data one is Primary and second is secondary but this paper is totally based on secondary data which is collected from records of Vadodara Jilla Panchayat , magazines and newspapers etc.. Moreover, 1997 to 2009 years data is consider for the binpiyat Crop and 2002 to 2009 data consider for piyat crop in the study.

3) Hyphothesis:

$\mathbf{H_0}: \beta = 0$

$\mathbf{H_0}: \beta \neq 0$

4) Tool and technique for data analysis

To show the trend, data analysis and finding result, following tool & technique and tests will be used.

* Tabulation Charts and diagram
* Multiple Regression analysis

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \beta_n x_n + \varepsilon$$

Where,

β_0: *Intercept*

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5$: *Partial regression coefficients*

$\varepsilon = N(0, \sigma^2)$

In this study multiple linear regression models,

For Binpiyat Crops

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \beta_4 x_4 + \varepsilon$$

For Piyat Crops

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \beta_4 x_4 + \beta_5 x_5 + \varepsilon$$

Variables,

y = *Production of Crop*

x_1 = *Rain Fall(mm)q*

x_2 = *Average of Maximum Heat (Degree Celsius)*

x_3 = *Average of Minimum Heat (Degree Celsius)*

x_4 = *Irrigated Land (Hectare)*

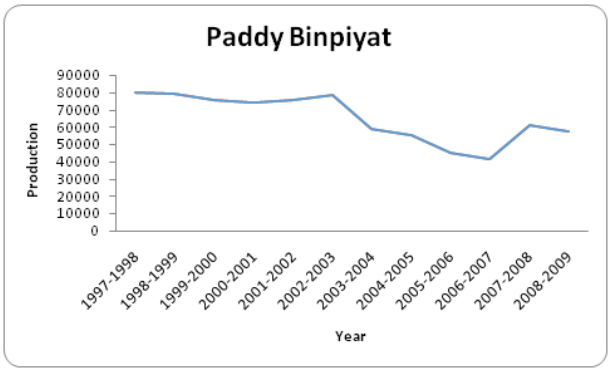
x_5 = *Canal Water (mm)*

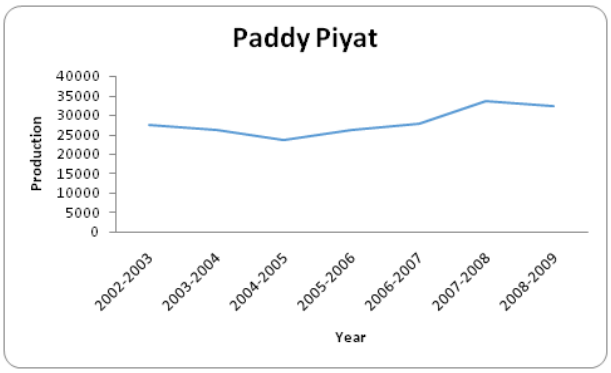
5) Limitation of the study

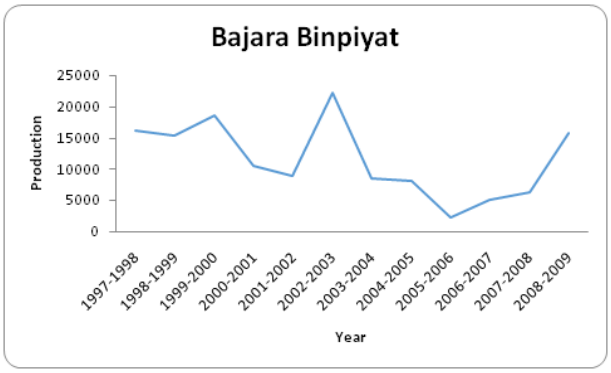
* Production of crop is affected by many factors like pesticides, Fertilizers etc. But we had not taken in account dub to unavailability of the data here.
* If we had more and precise data specially relates to volume of the canal water given to the land our study could have been more effective and more accurate results could have been drawn out.
* One of the main limitations in the study is that canal water is not available before 2001 so that piyat crops data is taken from year 2002-03.
* For this study only three crops is consider.
* This study is limited to selected area.

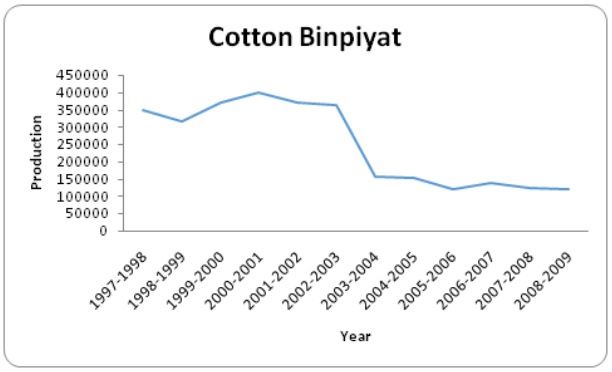
Findings and conclusion

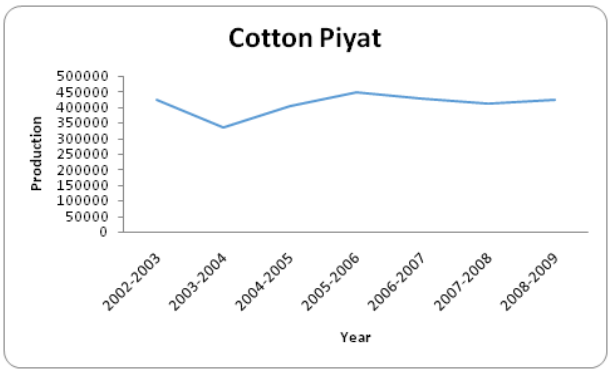
Charts of Crop











From above chart show that production based on rain is going down whereas so we conclude that most of the people using canal water for produced crops.

Regression Statistics

Summary Output	Crops				
	Paddy		Bajra (Binpiyat)	Cotton	
	Binpiyat	Piyat		Binpiyat	Piyat
observations	12	7	12	12	7
Multiple R	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.97
R^2	0.96	0.99	0.97	0.99	0.93
Adjusted R^2	0.94	0.99	0.94	0.99	0.60
p – value	0.00019*	0.003*	0.00011*	0.03*	7.38
Note : * indicates significant					

Since p-value is small for paddy binpiyat & piyat, bajra and binpiyat cotton so we have enough evidence against the null hypothesis hence we conclude that the regression model is significant so the multiple linear regression model can used for forecastion production of paddy binpiyat & piyat, bajra and binpiyat cotton. However, Multiple Regression Model is not fitting for COTTON (PIYAT) .Hence some improvement is required in this model otherwise we can go for fitting nonlinear models.

Multiple Linear Regression Models

Models
$Paddy\ Binpiyat\ (\hat{y}) = -6325.12 - 0.23x_1 + 527.10x_2 - 1010.51x_3 + 1.54x_4$
$Paddy\ piyat\ (\hat{y}) = -76781.27 + 0.38x_1 + 2880.69x_2 - 2216.69x_3 + 1.95x_4 + 0.434019x_5$
$Bajara\ Binpiyat\ (\hat{y}) = -65014.88 - 0.08x_1 + 1775.12x_2 - 81.37x_3 + 1.05x_4$
$Cotton\ Binpiyat(\hat{y}) = -74859.73 - 3.44x_1 - 1517.68x_2 + 12135.13x_3 + 2.02x_4$

Multiple Regression Models Were fitted for PADDY,BAJARA & COTTON crops which can be used for forecasting the production. However , Multiple Regression Model is not fitting for COTTON (PIYAT) .Hence some improvement is required in this model otherwise we can go for fitting nonlinear models. We could see that the production based on canal water is more than based on rain water. So, the Sardar Sarovar Nigam Ltd., which is providing the canal water is beneficial to the farmer.

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Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 52 - 55
ISSN 2319 - 8168

ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTIVE OF SIYARAM SILK MILLS LTD

INRODUCTION

The Indian textile industry has a great legacy, which is perhaps unmatched in the history of India's industrial development. India's textile industry evolved and developed at a very early stage and its manufacturing technology was amongst the best. Prior to colonization, India's manually operated textile machines were among the best in the world, and served as a model for production of the first textile machines in newly industrialized Britain and Germany. The end of the quota regime, which marks the phasing out of the MFA from January 1, 2005, has ushered a new phase of l\global opportunity for the Textile & Clothing Sector. The removal of quotas could witness the World Trade in Textile, which is at present US $ 395 billion to surge to over US $ 650 billion by 2010. The expected future CAGR is expected to be 8% with Textiles Accounting for 5.8% and Clothing being the real driver of growth with an expected CAGR of 9.6%. Hence, there lies a distinct opportunities for countries possessing competitive advantages resulting from labour, technology, and raw materials, rather than for those arising from favourable trade agreements.World Textile & Clothing Trade"

Concept of productivity

"Productivity means different things to different things to different people. To workers, productivity means a speed up in their work pattern. To union leaders it means the productivity for opportunity to negotiate for higher wages. To management it means increased profitability to consumers and it means better goods at lower costs. To marketing directors productivity improvement increased the firm's competitiveness abroad by reducing the cost of good sold in foreign market and to economists; it means an increase in country's standard of living field to gain in output per man hour". According to Dr. Chauhan P. L. "Productivity is at the heart of economic growth and development. It is focal point in business and economic matters all over the world. All working people, farmer, a carpenter, a black smith, a technician, businessmen, an engineer, a nurse or doctor, any one is interested in productivity. When any person strives to make a better living for himself and his family, he realizes more on productivity than on hard work". Productivity is the ratio of output to input. Productivity denotes the efficiency with which the various inputs are transformed into the goods and services. Productivity is said to be high when more output is derived from the same input. "Productivity denotes and trend of productiveness of the factors of production, labor, materials, and capital. It is usual today identify this trend as a measure, a ratio or a rate of return, a relationship between output and input over a period of time"

Objectives of the study

Following are the objectives set for the research papers

1. To analysis material productivity
2. To analysis labour productivity
3. To analysis overheads productivity
4. To examine the overall productivity
5. To give significant suggestions

Research methodology: The title of the paper "Analysis of productivity of Siyaram Silk Mills Ltd." The secondary data have been used. The study period was of six years from 2002-03 to 2007-08. The annual reports of t he company has been taken and structured according to need of research.

Analysis of the material productivity

Siyaram Silk Mills Ltd..:

Table No.1 describes the material productivity ratio

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and index of material productivity average of material indices, co-efficient of variation and value of chi-square of Siyaram Silk Mills Ltd

Table No.-1

Analysis of Material Productivity Ratio In Siyaram Silk Mills Ltd. (Rs. In crores)

YEAR	OUTPUT	INPUT	O/I	COEF.	PROD.	TREND	I/O
				FACTOR	INDEX	VALUE	
2002-03	325.59	130.01	2.50	0.080	100.00	98.09	0.40
2003-04	317.98	127.14	2.50	0.081	99.87	99.82	0.40
2004-05	339.96	139.84	2.43	0.085	97.07	101.56	0.41
2005-06	450.00	169.91	2.65	0.100	105.75	105.03	0.38
2006-07	525.16	188.03	2.79	0.125	111.52	106.76	0.36
2007-08	590.85	223.58	2.64	0.119	105.52	108.49	0.38
TOTAL	2549.54	978.51	15.52	0.59	619.74	619.74	2.32
AVE.	728.44	279.57	4.43	0.17	103.29	103.29	0.66
STANDARD DEVIATION =			5.2925	A=103.29	Chi-square =		0.99082
Co-Efficient of Variance			5.124	B=1.73			

SOURCE: COMPILED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS.

Table No.-1 showed that the ratio of material productivity of Siyaram Silk Mills Ltd. was fluctuated. In 2002-03 it was 2.50 while in 2005-06 it highlighted 2.65 with an average of 4.43. The trend was mix and fluctuating. The impact of productivity ratio describes the fluctuation trends in productivity index mainly the study period.

Above table reveals materials productivity of Siyaram Silk Mills Lt. was slightly fluctuating during the period of study as shown by the value of co-efficient of variation 5.124. Further in order to test the Null Hypothesis whether the distribution of material productivity indices of Siyaram Silk Mills Lt ltd. confirms to the straight line based on least square method. It was found that the calculated value of chi-square figured at 0.99082 is less than the table value. Hence Null Hypothesis is accepted. It showed that Material productivity indices follow the trend value. The computed productivity indices index showed a 1.73growth rate per year.

Analysis of labour productivity

Siyaram Silk Mills Ltd..:-

Table No.-2 described that the labour productivity in selected units. It reveals that the output of Siyaram Silk Mills Ltd. counted to Rs. 325.59crores in the base years, which decreased to Rs. 317.98 crores in 2003-04. The trend of labour productivity showed fluctuated during the study period. Labour input expanded from Rs.10.26crores to Rs.29.95 crores in during the study period.. The productivity ratio was 31.73 in 2002-03 which decreased to 29.17 in 2003-04. The ratio was 28.05 in 2004-05. The ratio was the lowest in 2007-08. The ratio average ratio was 26.55 which were greater than the years of 2006-07, and 2007-08. Thus the ratio decreased in the last two years. The co-efficient of variance shows 17.601 percent and standard deviation also indicated 14.562 percent, so the trend was fluctuated during the study period.

Computed value of chi-square describes 0.929 which less than the critical value of 11.07 therefore null hypotheses is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. It means that labour productivity indices follow the trend value.

The straight-line trend showed a negative annual growth of -5.85, which indicates a good growth of labout productivity. Further above table showed the input required per Rupees of output was lowest in 0.032 in 2002-03 and the highest of 0.051 in 2007-08.

TABLE NO.-2

Analysis of Labour Productivity in Siyaram Silk Mills Ltd. (In crores)

YEAR	OUTPUT	INPUT	O/I	COEF.	PROD.	TREND	I/O
				FACTOR	INDEX	VALUE	
2002-03	325.59	10.26	31.734	1.0120	100.00	100.27	0.032
2003-04	317.98	10.9	29.172	0.9468	91.93	94.43	0.034
2004-05	339.96	12.12	28.050	0.9758	88.39	88.58	0.036
2005-06	450	16.53	27.223	1.0236	85.79	76.89	0.037
2006-07	525.16	24.29	21.620	0.9669	68.13	71.04	0.046
2007-08	590.85	29.95	19.728	0.8889	62.17	65.19	0.051
TOTAL	2549.54	104.05	157.527	5.8140	496.4008	496.40	0.235
AVE.	424.9233	17.34167	26.255	0.9690	82.73347	82.73	0.039
STANDARD DEVIATION =			14.562	A=98.89	Chi-square =		0.929
Co-Efficient of Variance			17.601	B=-5.85			

SOURCES: COMPILED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS

Analysis of overheads productivity OF Siyaram Silk Mills Ltd.:-

Table No.-3 describe that overheads productivity ratio, co-efficiency of co-relationship, productivity index, Trend value, Input-output ratio, standard deviation, co-efficient of variation and value of chi-square

It is apparent from the table that the overheads

productivity of Siyaram Silk Mills Ltd. fluctuated throughout the period of study. The output of Siyaram Silk Mills Ltd amounted to Rs. 325.59 crores in 2002-03 which is decreased to Rs. 317.98crores in 2003-04.then it increased to Rs 339.96 crores in 2004-05 and Rs 450.00crores in 2005-06. The output was Rs 525.16cores in 2006-07 and the second highest of Rs 590.85 cores in 2007-08. On the other hand the overheads input were Rs. 128.53 crores in 2002-03 and it increased to Rs141.42 crores in 2003-04. The input was Rs. 133.66 crores in 2004-05 and then it inclined to Rs. 167.27 crores in 2005-06. The input again went up to Rs. 203.19 crores in 2006-07 and Rs. 253.40 in 2007-08. The average input was Rs. 171.25 crores. Thus it expanded from Rs. 128.53 crores in 2002-03 to Rs 253.40crores in 2007-08.It may also be seen from the table that the average overheads input per rupees of output for Siyaram Silk Mills Ltd amounted to Rs. 0.44. Input-output ratio was the lowest in 0.37 in 2005-06. It showed that the company achieved its maximum efficiency on that year.

TABLE NO.-4

Analysis of Overhead Productivity Ratio in Siyaram Silk Mills Ltd.

(IN CRORES)

YEAR	OUTPUT	INPUT	O/I	COEF.	PROD.	TREND	I/O
				FACTOR	INDEX	VALUE	
2002-03	325.59	128.53	2.53	0.08	100.00	97.33	0.39
2003-04	317.98	141.42	2.25	0.07	88.76	97.64	0.44
2004-05	339.96	133.66	2.54	0.09	100.41	97.94	0.39
2005-06	450.00	167.27	2.69	0.10	106.20	98.54	0.37
2006-07	525.16	203.19	2.58	0.12	102.03	98.85	0.39
2007-08	590.85	253.40	2.33	0.11	92.05	99.15	0.43
TOTAL	**2549.5**	**1027.47**	**14.932**		**589.443**	**589.44**	**2.4202**
AVE.	**424.92**	**171.25**	**2.49**	**0.09**	**98.24**	**98.24**	**0.40**
STANDARD DEVIATION =			**6.5382**	**A=98.89**	**Chi-square =**		**0.8283**
Co-Efficient of Variance			**6.655**	**B=0.30**			

SOURCES: COMPILED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS

The calculated value of chi-square comes to 0.8283 which is less than the table value of 11.07 therefore null hypothesis of straight-line assumption for the productivity indices is accepted & alternative hypothesis is rejected.

The overheads input requirement per rupee of output for the Siyaram Silk Mills Ltd. rose from Rs. 0.39 in 2002-03 it 0.44 in 2003-04. However, if the unit had utilized its overheads resources as done in 2005-06.

Analysis of Overall Productivity OF Siyaram Silk Mills Ltd:

Table No.-4 showed overhead ratio, co-efficiency of co-relationship, productivity index, average indices, trend value of indices, standard deviation, co-efficient of variation, chi-square and input output ratio for Digjam Ltd.

TABLE NO.-4

Analysis of Overall Productivity Ratio in Siyaram Silk Mills Ltd (IN CRORES)

YEAR	OUTPUT	INPUT	O/I	PROD.	TREND	I/O
				INDEX	VALUE	
2002-03	325.59	268.80	1.21	100.00	97.89	0.83
2003-04	317.98	279.46	1.14	93.94	98.47	0.88
2004-05	339.96	285.62	1.19	98.26	99.05	0.84
2005-06	450.00	353.71	1.27	105.03	100.21	0.79
2006-07	525.16	415.51	1.26	104.34	100.80	0.79
2007-08	590.85	506.93	1.17	96.22	101.38	0.86
TOTAL	**2549.54**	**2110.03**	**7.24**	**597.80**	**597.80**	**4.98**
AVE.	**424.92**	**351.67**	**1.21**	**99.63**	**99.63**	**0.83**
STANDARD DEVIATION =			**4.41388**	**Chi-square =**		**0.97173**
Co-Efficient of Variance			**4.4301**	**A=98.89**	**B=0.58**	

SOURCES: COMPILED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS

Table No. -4 described that the labour productivity in selected units. It reveals that the output of Siyaram Silk Mills Ltd. counted to Rs. 325.59 crores in the base years, which decreased to Rs. 317.98 crores in 2003-04. The output was Rs 339.96 crores in 2004-05 and Rs 450.00 crores in 2005-06. The output had gone up to Rs 525.16 crores in 2006-07 and Rs 590.85 crores in 2007-08.

The input was Rs.267.80 crores in 2002-03 and then it increased to Rs.279.46 crores in 2003-04. The input was Rs.285.62 crores in 2004-05 and then it went down to Rs.353.71 crores in 2005-06. But in 2006-07 it went up to Rs.415.51 crores. In the last year of study period it was 506.93 with an average of Rs.424.92 crores. The index was 100.00 in base year of 2002-03 and then it went down to 93.94 percent in 2003-04and 98.26 percent in 2004-05.The index was increased to 105.03 percent in 2005-06 and 104.34 percent in 2006-07. In the last year the index was 96.22 percent with an average of 99.63. The above Table no.7.1 showed total assets turn over ratio of

the Siyaram Silk Mills Ltd. The average ratio has been 1.21 with fluctuating trend during the study period. The ratio was 1.21 times in 2002-03, which decreased to 1.14 times in 2003-04.The further stepped up to 1.19 times in 2004-05 and to 1.27 times in 2005-06 then it slightly went down to 1.26 times in 2006-07. The ratio rose and reached to 1.17 in 2007-08. The operational efficiency of the total assets to utilize the overall resources during the study was very good.

However the value of null hypothesis based on chi-square statistics (0.97) was less than the table value of 11.07. The null hypothesis assumes straight-line approximation to the productivity index with fluctuated trend and average annual positive change of 0.58 percent. It is apparent that the total input requirement per rupees of output Rs. 0.79 in 2004-05 to Rs.0.88 in 2003-04.

Conclusion: As a researcher on the basis of analysis, the researcher has found the following suggestions for the betterment of the selected textile of company. The company should try to increase the production so as to get economies of large-scale production. It will assist in raising the rate of return on capital employed. In order to increase the financial efficiency of the companies, it is suggested to control the cost of goods sold and operating expenses. The management should try to adopt cost reduction techniques in their companies to get over this critical situation. The quantum of sales generated should be improved impressively in order to enjoy better operational efficiency of the assets and capital employed. The selected textile Group of Companies is the capital intensive in nature but the policy of purchase of fixed assets should be carefully planned and reviewed so that the funds may be properly utilized. To reduce power and fuel cost, Company should find out other alternatives for this.

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Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 56 - 62
ISSN 2319 - 8168

A STUDY OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN INDIAN ORGANIZATION: AN-INTROSPECTION

India is a developing economy, here Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) play important role in organizations. In Indian industry one can easily notice a paradigm shift from corporate philanthropist to being socially responsible. The importance of CSR is increasing in Indian corporate scenario because organization have realize that ultimate goal is not profit making beside this trust building is viable and assert able with societal relationship. The compulsion of CSR has emerged in last two decades when Indian organization realizes the importance of sustaining in this cutthroat competition era. Before this Indian industries had materialistic culture. In the hue and cry of LPG (Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization) companies were only focused toward profit maximization which led social backwash. To overcome this fashion CSR play an important role in sustainable development which is only possible when there is a balance between profit and lowering social backwash or eradicating it. The problem with Corporate Social Responsibility is that nobody is very clear about what exactly it encompasses. The Indian government has been trying to make it mandatory for companies to spend at least 2% net profits on CSR. Today CSR to some companies means providing lunch to their employees or tackling global warning issues. Now a day's company has become more transparent in their balance sheet. They are displaying public reporting in their accounting. Companies are incorporating their corporate social responsibility initiative in their annual report. The Indian government not define CSR infect they recast it as responsible business in a voluntary protocol for firms released July 8 2011 by the union minister of corporate affair. This research paper try to analyze the study of CSR status in India, this can give insight to what extent companies can follow the CSR. I would like to through light on CSR for Indian organization which would be helpful for both economic and social interest which would be futuristic majors to provide valuable information as well as suggest on their CSR practices and performance.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Community Development, Corporate-Society Relations.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The importance of CSR emerged significantly in the last decade. Over the time, CSRexpanded to include both economic and social interests. Along with this it also broadened to cover economic as well as social interests. Companies have become more transparent in accounting and display „public reporting due to pressures from various stakeholders. It is possible for companies to behave in the „desired ethical and responsible manner towards consumers, employees, communities, stakeholders and environment. They have started incorporating their CSR initiative in their annual reports.

CSR is an entry point for understanding a number of firm-related and societal issues and responding to them in a firm s business strategy. However, there is a universal and prominent view on protecting the environment and stakeholders interests. Emerging economies like India have also witnessed a number of firms actively engaged in CSR activities, and the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has come up with voluntary guidelines for firms to follow. Companies in India have quite been proactive in taking up CSR initiatives and integrating them in their business

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processes.

2. OBJECTIVES:

- To study the CSR status in India.
- To understand the meaning and various models of CSR.
- To study the policies governing CSR in India.
- To study the challenges faced by CSR in India.
- To make suggestions for accelerating CSR initiatives.
- To conduct inter-disciplinary and collaborative research and document case studies in thrust areas of CSR dealing with contemporary issues and challenges.
- To integrate the existing body of knowledge, systems, structures, models and mechanisms associated with different CSR initiatives by interfacing with industry and academia.
- To disseminate information about the latest happenings in the CSR field to people engaged in policymaking, policy analysis, policy research, practitioners and other stakeholders

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The research paper is an attempt of exploratory research, based on the secondary data sourced from journals, magazines, articles and media reports.

Looking into requirements of the objectives of the study the research design employed for the study is of descriptive type. Keeping in view of the set objectives, this research design was adopted to have greater accuracy and in depth analysis of the research study.

Available secondary data was extensively used for the study. The investigator procures the required data through secondary survey method. Different news articles, Books and Web were used which were enumerated and recorded.

4. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Can shareholder money be used for a company's corporate social responsibility (CSR) practices? Shouldn't shareholders have a say in the CSR activities of the company they are invested in? As per ACCSR s State of CSR in Australia Annual Review report Full understanding of CSR still emerging; There are many obstacles are emerging while adopting successful CSR strategies include the difficulty in making a business case for CSR, difficulty in integrating CSR with organizational values and practices, and the lack of organizational buy-in and commitment to CSR. Other obstacles reported is the lack of time and financial resources to pursue CSR practices are directly related to the above three. When an organization finds it hard to make a business case for CSR or link it to core organizational operations, it will be reluctant to commit and allocate resources or time to such practices.

Moreover, these obstacles also point to another set of findings in the report: respondents view CSR more so as a means to manage regulatory impacts, reduce risk, and respond to stakeholders concerns, and to a lesser extent as a strategic source of competitive advantage.

5. CSR IN INDIA:

India has a long rich history of close business involvement in social causes for national development. In India, CSR is known from ancient time as social duty or charity, which through different ages is changing its nature in broader aspect, now generally known as CSR. From the origin of business, which leads towards excess wealth, social and environmental issues have deep roots in the history of business. India has had a long tradition of corporate philanthropy and industrial welfare has been putto practice since late 1800s. Historically, the philanthropy of business people in India has resembled western philanthropy in being rooted in religious belief. Business practices in the 1900s that could be termed socially responsible took different forms: philanthropic donations to charity, service to the community, enhancing employee welfare and promoting religious conduct. Corporations may give funds to charitable or educational institutions and may argue for them as great humanitarian deeds, when in fact they are simply trying to buy community good will. The ideology of CSR in the 1950s was primarily based on an assumption of the obligation of business to society.

In initial years there was little documentation of social responsibility initiatives in India. Since then there is a growing realization towards contribution to social activities globally with a desire to improve the immediate environment. It has also been found that

to a growing degree companies that pay genuine attention to the principles of socially responsible behaviour are also favored by the public and preferred for their goods and services. This has given rise to the concept tof CSR.

After Independence, JRD Tata who always laid a great deal of emphasis to go beyond conducting themselves as honest citizens pointed out that there were many ways inwhich industrial and business enterprises can contribute to public welfare beyond the scope of their normal activities. He advised that apart from the obvious one of donating funds to good causes which has been their normal practice for years; they could have used their own financial, managerial and human resourced to provide task forces for undertaking direct relief and reconstruction measures. Slowly, it began to be accepted, at least in theory that business had to share a part of the social overhead costs of. Traditionally, it had discharged its responsibility to society through benefactions for education, medical facilities, and scientific research among other objects. The important change at that time was that industry accepted social responsibility as part of the management of the enterprise itself. The community development and social welfare program of the premier Tata Company, Tata Iron and Steel Company was started the concepts of "Social Responsibility."

The term corporate social performance was first coined by Sethi (1975), expanded by Carroll(1979), and then refined by Wartick and Cochran (1985) . In Sethi's 1975 three-level model , the concept of corporate social performance was discussed, and distinctions made between various corporate behaviours. Sethi's three tiers were 'social obligation (a response to legal and market constraints); social responsibility

(Congruent with societal norms); and social responsiveness (adaptive,anticipatory and preventive) (Cochran, 2007)

The last decade of the twentieth century witnessed a swing away from charity and traditional philanthropy towards more direct engagement of business in mainstream development and concern for disadvantaged groups in the society. This has been driven both internally by corporate will and externally by increased governmental and public expectations (Mohan, 2001).This was evident from a sample survey conducted in 1984 reporting that of the amount companies spent on social development, the largest sum 47 percent was spent through company programs, 39 percent was given to outside organizations as aid and 14 percent was spent through company trusts (Working Document of EU India CSR, 2001). In India as in the rest of the world there is a growing realization that business cannot succeed in a society which fails. An ideal CSR has both ethical and philosophical dimensions, particularly in India where there exists a wide gap between sections of people in terms of income and standards as well as socio-economic status (Bajpai, 2001).

According to Infosys founder, Narayan Murthy, "social responsibility is to create maximum shareholders value working under the circumstances, where it is fair to all its stakeholders, workers, consumers, the community, government and the environment." Commission of the European Communities 2001stated that being socially responsible means not only fulfilling legal expectations, but also going beyond compliance and investing 'more' into human capital, the environment and the relation with stakeholders(Bajpai, 2001). The 2001 State of Corporate Responsibility in India Poll , a survey conducted by Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI), the evolution of CSR in India has followed a chronological evolution of 4 thinking approaches:

Ethical Model (1930 – 1950):

One significant aspect of this model is the promotion of trusteeship that was revived and reinterpreted by Gandhiji. Under this notion the businesses were motivated to manage their business entity as a trust held in the interest of the community. The idea prompted many family run businesses to contribute towards socioeconomic development. The efforts of Tata group directed towards the well being of the society are also worth mentioning in this model.

Statist Model (1950 – 1970s):

Under the aegis of JawaharLal Nehru, this model came into being in the post-independence era. The era was driven by a mixed and socialist kind of

economy. The important feature of this model was that the state ownership and legal requirements decided the corporate responsibilities.

Liberal Model (1970s – 1990s):

The model was encapsulated by Milton Friedman. As perth is model, corporate responsibility is confined to its economic bottom line. This implies that it is sufficient for business to obey the law and generate wealth, which through taxation and private charitable choices can be directed to social ends.

Stakeholder Model (1990 – Present):

The model came into existence during 1990s as a consequence of realisation that with growing economic profits, businesses also have certain societal roles to ful fill. The model expects companies to perform according to "triple bottom line" approach. The businesses are also focusing on accountability and transparency through several mechanisms CSR needs to be understood within this context captured in the development oriented CSR framework given below:

Model	Focus	Champions
Ethical	Voluntary commitment by companies to public welfare	M.K. Gandhi
Statist	State ownership and legal requirements determine Corporate responsibility	JawaharLal Nehru
Liberal	Corporate responsibilities limited to private owners (Shareholders)	Milton Friedman
Stakeholder	Companies respond to the needs of stakeholders-customers, employees, communities, etc	R. Edward Freeman

6. CSR INITIATIVES AND GREEN MEASURES:

India Inc has joined hands to fine-tune all its activities falling under CSR. For this, it has set up a global platform to showcase all the work done by Indian firms. Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and the TVS Group collaborated to form the CII-TVS Centre ofExcellence for Responsive Corporate Citizenship in 2007. It provides consultancy services and technical assistance on social development and CSR.

According to a National Geographic survey which studied 17,000 consumers in 17 countries, Indians are the most eco-friendly consumers in the world. India topped the Consumer Greendex, where consumers were asked about energy use and conservation, transportation choices, food sources, the relative use of green products versus traditional products, attitudes towards the environment and sustainability and knowledge of environmental issues.

- Reliance Industries and two Tata Group firms—Tata Motors and Tata Steel—are the country's most admired companies for their corporate social responsibility initiatives, according to a Nielsen survey released in May 2009.
- As part of its Corporate Service Corps (CSC) programme, IBM has joined hands with the Tribal Development Department of Gujarat for a development project aimed at upliftment of tribal in the Sasan area of Gir forest.
- The financial services sector is going green in a steady manner. With an eye on preserving energy, companies have started easing the carbon footprint in their offices. The year 2009 witnessed initiatives including application of renewable energy technologies, moving to paperless operations and recognition of environmental standards. Efforts by companies such as HSBC India, Max New York Life and Standard Chartered Bank have ensured that the green movement has kept its momentum by asking their customers to shift to e-statements and e-receipts.
- State-owned Navratna Company, Coal India Ltd (CIL) will invest US$ 67.5 million in 2010-11 on social and environmental causes.
- Public sector aluminium company NALCO has contributed US$ 3.23 million for development work in Orissa's Koraput district as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

7. CHALLENGES OF CSR:

It is important for CSR strategies to become central to business strategy and part of the long-term planning process. Stakeholders are questioning more on CSR initiatives of the companies today. They are challenging the companies decisions-making in this direction. It has become imperative to incorporate stakeholders views. In India the CSR managers face number of challenges in managing CSR activities. The biggest problem is of lack of budget allocations

followed by lack of support from employees and lack of knowledge as well. Lack of professionalism is another problem faced by this sector.

Small companies do not take adequate interest in CSR activities and those which undertake them fail to disclose it to the society. In the process they loose out on people and their trust in them.

Media can come up with strong support for informing the people at large about the CSR initiatives taken up by the companies. It can sensitize population and also make them aware of the benefits of CSR to them. However, media is not doing enough in this regard.

The failure of the government to come up with statutory guidelines to give a definite direction to companies taking up CSR activities, in terms of size of business and profile of CSR activities also results into few companies practicing CSR concept adequately.

Issues & Challenges

Many companies think that corporate social responsibility is a peripheral issue for their business and customer satisfaction more important for them. They imagine that customer satisfaction is now only about price and service, but they fail to point out on important changes that are taking place worldwide that could blow the business out of the water. The change is named as social responsibility which is an opportunity for the business. Some of the drivers pushing business towards CSR include:

The Shrinking Role of Government

In the past, governments have relied on legislation and regulation to deliver social and environmental objectives in the business sector. Shrinking government resources, coupled with a distrust of regulations, has led to the exploration of voluntary and non-regulatory initiatives instead.

Demands for Greater Disclosure

There is a growing demand for corporate disclosure from stakeholders, including customers, suppliers, employees, communities, investors, and activist organizations.

Increased Customer Interest

There is evidence that the ethical conduct of companies exerts a growing influence on the purchasing decisions of customers. In a recent survey by Environics International, more than one in five consumers reported having either rewarded or punished companies based on their perceived social performance.

Growing Investor Pressure

Investors are changing the way they assess companies' performance, and are making decisions based on criteria that include ethical concerns. The Social Investment Forum reports that in the US in 1999, there was more than $2 trillion worth of assets invested in portfolios that used screens linked to the environment and social responsibility.

Competitive Labour Markets

Employees are increasingly looking beyond paychecks and benefits, and seeking out employers whose philosophies and operating practices match their own principles. In order to hire and retain skilled employees, companies are being forced to improve working conditions.

Supplier Relations

As stakeholders are becoming increasingly interested in business affairs, many companies are taking steps to ensure that their partners conduct themselves in a socially responsible manner. Some are introducing codes of conduct for their suppliers, to ensure that other companies' policies or practices do not tarnish their reputation. DrRatnam said the concept of CSR had different meanings depending on the stakeholder and that depending on the specific situation of the enterprises expectations can also vary.

The survey conducted by Times of India group on CSR used a sample size of 250 companies involved in CSR activities through a method of online administration of questionnaire. The questionnaire was evolved after due diligence including focus group meetings, consultations with key stakeholders and a pilot in four metros. Finally 82 organizations responded to the questionnaire. These comprised 11 public sector undertakings (PSUs), 39 private national agencies and 32 private multinational organizations. The respondent organizations form a satisfactory percentage of 33 per cent of the sample size, given the fact that only those companies that had direct or indirect involvement in CSR activities were chosen to be approached for the survey. The survey elicited

responses from participating organizations about various challenges facing CSR initiatives in different parts of the country. Responses obtained from the participating organizations have been collated and broadly categorized by the research team. These challenges are listed below:

Lack of Community Participation in CSR Activities:

There is a lack of interest of the local community in participating and contributing to CSR activities of companies. This is largely attributable to the fact that there exists little or no knowledge about CSR within the local communities as no serious efforts have been made to spread awareness about CSR and instil confidence in the local communities about such initiatives. The situation is further aggravated by a lack of communication between the company and the community at the grassroots.

Need to Build Local Capacities:

There is a need for capacity building of the local non-governmental organizations as there is serious dearth of trained and efficient organizations that can effectively contribute to the ongoing CSR activities initiated by companies. This seriouslycompromises scaling up of CSR initiatives and subsequently limits the scope of such activities.

Issues of Transparency:

Lack of transparency is one of the key issues brought forth by the survey. There is an expression by the companies that there exists lack of transparency on the part of the local implementing agencies as they do not make adequate efforts to disclose information on their programs, audit issues, impact assessment and utilization of funds.

Non-Availability of Well Organized Non-Governmental Organizations:

It is also reported that there is non-availability of well organized nongovernmental organizations in remote and rural areas that can assess and identify real needs of the community and work along with companies to ensure successful implementation of CSR activities.

Visibility Factor:

The role of media in highlighting good cases of successful CSR initiatives is welcomed as it spreads good stories and sensitizes the local population about various ongoing CSR initiatives of companies.

Narrow Perception Towards CSR Initiatives:

Non-governmental organizations and Government agencies usually possess a narrow outlook towards the CSR initiatives of companies, often defining CSR initiatives more donor-driven than local in approach. As a result, they find it hard to decide whether they should participate in such activities at all in medium and long run.

Non-Availability of Clear Csr Guidelines:

There are no clear cut statutory guidelines or policy directives to give a definitive direction to CSR initiatives of companies. It is found that the scale of CSR initiatives of companies should depend upon their business size and profile.

Lack of Consensus on Implementing CSR Issues:

There is a lack of consensus amongst local agencies regarding CSR projects. This lack of consensus often results in duplication of activities by corporate houses in areas of their intervention. This results in a competitive spirit between local implementing agencies rather than building collaborative approaches on issues. This factor limits company s abilities to undertake impact assessment of their initiatives from time to time.

8. SUGGESTIONS:

Companies can set a network of activities to be taken up in a consortium to tackle major environmental issues. It would also provide an opportunity to learn from each other. Everyone in the organisation needs to recognise their own role in promoting CSR. Companies should provide wider professional development activities.

Training, conferences and seminars could be organised by companies to disseminate and generate new knowledge and information in this sector. A strong budgetary support would definitely help to grow this sector and research related to respective industry would enhance their organisation s contribution further. Government regulations which are supporting in this direction could attract more response from organisations. All this would also lead to benchmark CSR activities.

Companies need to involve their stakeholders in order

to build meaningful and long term partnerships which would lead to creating a strong image and brand identity. It is also suggested to review existing policies in order to develop more meaningful visions for the companies and broaden their contributions to reach to local communities.

9. CONCLUSIONS:

Corporate sustainability is an evolving process and not an end. The Companies bill is a good initiative on the part of the government however what would be included in „spending on CSR is unclear and is left for the companies to decide. Across the globe, the concept of CSR has been accepted as an element for success and survival of business along with fulfilling social objectives. However, the challenge for the companies is to determine a strong and innovative CSR strategy which should deliver high performance in ethical, environmental and social areas and meet all the stakeholders objectives.

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Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 63 - 68
ISSN 2319 - 8168

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CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR : EVIDENCES FROM INDIA

The paper attempts to explore Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) practices particularly in the context of ruraldevelopment. The research questions examine do the corporate consider rural people as a stakeholder? If so, what CSRinitiatives taken for development of rural areas and how the corporates implement their CSR initiatives as a part of theirbusiness strategy? Finally it evaluates impacts of CSR actions on the socio-economic development of rural people. For thepurpose, fourteen public and private Indian companies/firms have been selected to study their CSR practices in the contextof rural development. The methodology of the present study relied on the web-based research, review of print literature andvisit to the selected sites to witness CSR practice. The paper concludes that social responsibility is regarded as an important business issue of Indian companies irrespectiveof size, sector, and business goal. Therefore, CSR actions have positive impacts not only on development of rural communitybut also in their business. The authors reveal some lesson on CSR practices in India which can provide guidance to corporateentities for better implementation of CSR activities.

Key Words: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Rural Development, Stakeholder.

INTRODUCTION

No doubt, vast majorities of the India's poorestpeople lives in villages and these villages are in a stateof neglect and underdevelopment with impoverishedpeople. The problems of hunger, ignorance, ill health,high mortality and illiteracy are most acute in ruralareas. This is not only because of shortage of materialresources but also because of defects in our planningprocess and investment pattern. India has the potentialto meet these challenges in rural areas. However, theefforts of Governments may not be adequate to providebasic services to its citizens. It is being increasinglyrecognized that progress and welfare of a society is notonly the responsibility of the Government alone, butmany more stakeholders need to be involved to attainthe development goal (Save the Children Sweden, 2007).

The corporate sector has a pivotal role to play in ensuringprivate investment flows to those rural areas that havebeen left out of the development process so far and alsoto work for sustainable development of rural areas ingeneral.

Over the past few years, as a consequence of risingglobalization and pressing ecological issues, theperception of the role of corporates in the broder socialcontext within which it operates, has been altered. Corporates considers themselves as an integral part ofsociety and accordingly act in a social responsible waythat goes beyond economic performance (KPMG andASSOCHAM, 2008). As a result of this shift from purelyprofit to profit with social responsibility, many corporatesare endorsing the term 'Corporate Social Responsibility(CSR)'. It is essentially a concept whereby companiesdecide voluntarily to contribute to the society to makeit better and environmentally cleaner (EuropeanCommission, 2001).Generally, CSR is understood as"the commitment of business to contribute to sustainableeconomic development by working with employers,their families, the local community and society at large toimprove their quality of life, in ways

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that are both goodfor business and good for development. A widely quoteddefinition by the World Business Council for SustainableDevelopment state that "Corporate Social Responsibilityis the continuing commitment by business to behaveethically and contribute to economic development whileimproving the quality of life of the workforce and theirfamilies as well as of the local community and society atlarge" (WBCSD, 1999).Thus, the meaning of CSR hastwo fold. On one hand, it exhibits the ethical behavior that an organization exhibits towards its internal andexternal stakeholders. On the other hand, it denotes theresponsibility of an organization towards the environment and society in which it operates. CSR is regarded asvehicle through which companies give something back tothe society. It involves providing innovative solutions to societal and environmental challenges. But the challengefor development professional and business community isto identify CSR priorities and the areas of interventions which are meaningful in the context of rural developmentsector.

Therefore, there is a need to study and understandhow corporate enterprises are using CSR initiatives andwhat is the impact of CSR actions on socio-economic development of people in rural areas. Divided into foursections, the present paper shall review literature relatedto CSR practices of corporate enterprises in section one.Section two describes the present study which includesobjectives, methodology and limitations of the study.Section three discusses important results and sectionfour concludes the study.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Historically, CSR has been viewed as developedcountries' phenomena. As such a large body of literatureon CSR practices has merged in the context of developedcountries. However, literature on the theory and practiceson CSR in the developing countries remains scant(Belal, 2001). Hardly a few studies have looked at CSRpractice in India. Different researches at different pointsof time and classical Indian literature have emphasizedthe CSR practice of corporate entities in India. A longback Kautilya in his 'Arthasastra' mentions traders'responsibilities to the local society. In ancient India, suchresponsibilities were voluntary and not mandatory.

Khan and Atkinson (1987) conducted a comparativestudy on the managerial attitudes to social responsibilityin India and Britain. The study shows that most of theIndian executives agreed CSR as relevant to businessand felt that business has responsibilities not only to the shareholders and employees but also to customers,suppliers, society and to the state. A survey by TERIEuropeand ORG-MARG (2001) in several cities inIndia revealed that more than 60% of the people feltthat the companies should be held responsible forbringing down the gap between rich and poor, reducinghuman rights abuses, solving social problems andincreasing economic stabilities. Some of the surveyslike 'Corporate involvement in social development inIndia' by Partners In Change (PIC)', Altered Image: the2001 State of Corporate Responsibility in India Poll'by Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI), CorporateSocial Responsibility: Perceptions of Indian Business'by Centre for Social Market (CSM), and 'CorporateSocial Responsibility Survey, 2002, India presentedjointly by the British Council, UNDP, Confederation ofIndian Industries and Price Water house Coopers havealso highlighted the emerging Indian participations in the CSR process. The findings of these surveys emphasizedcompanies across India reveal that philanthropy is themost significant driver of CSR, followed by image building, employee morale and ethics respectively.Centre for social markets (2003) conducted a study inwhich it was found that social responsibility is seen to be an important business issue within the sample firms,irrespective of firm size, age, sector, location, primarypurpose or legal status. A study on iron ore mining industry in Goa shows thatmany large mining companies have their own initiativestowards environmental and social development.However, a structured CSR policy and planning ismissing especially among the small and medium playersin the industry (Conway, 2003). Arora and Puranik(2004) reviewed contemporary CSR trends in Indiaconcluding that the corporate sector in India benefittedimmensely from liberalization and privatisationprocess,its transition from philanthropic

mindsets to CSR hasbeen lagging behind its impressive financial growth.

Verma and Chauhan (2007) found that roads,pollution and power are the major concern of corporateCSR activities as compared to least concern area whichis communication and education. Another study by Duttaand Durgamohan (2009) found that education takes thefirst place followed by health and social cause. Similarly,a survey conducted by CSM (2001), the perception ofcompanies towards various parameters of CSR hasbeen brought forward. The various dimensions of CSRvalued by companies are national wealth, employment,environment and social programme including health andliteracy. In a survey of CSR reporting in Asia Chappleand Moon (2005) found that nearly three quarters oflarge companies in India present themselves as having

CSR policies and practices. The EU green paper(2001) identifies two main dimensions of companiesimplementing CSR an internal dimension relatingto practices internal to the company and an externaldimension involving stakeholders.

The above findings of different scholars at differentpoints of time entail that they have rightly observedand underscored the CSR practices and performanceof companies in India. But little attention have beenpaid on this aspect that do the companies consider ruralpeople as stakeholders? If yes, what CSR initiativesbeing taken for rural development? How the Corporateentities implement development programmes as a partof their business strategy? Finally, what is the impact ofCSR programs on socio-economic development of ruralpopulation in India?

THE STUDY

In an effort to understand the answers to the abovequestions, the present study was undertaken in 14 publicand private Indian companies.

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the study were:

1. To study and understand the CSR initiativesbeing taken by selected public and private Indiancompanies for rural development;
2. To examine the corporates' approach to work andtheir mode of action for implementation for CSRinitiatives;
3. To assess the impacts of CSR actions on socioeconomicdevelopment of rural population in India.

Methodology

To study the above objectives, 14 public and privateIndian companies/firms have been selected. Whileselecting these companies, efforts were made to selectthem from a variety sectors to get a comprehensivepicture. Thus, the selected companies were fromdifferent industrial sectors like pharmaceuticals (Dr.Reddy's Lab, Lupin India), metals (Vedanta AluminumLtd, Tata Steel, Steel Authority of India Limited(SAIL), financial institution (ICICI Bank), Chemicalsand fertilizer (Ambuja Cement Ltd), InfoTech (SatyamComputer), consumer durable (Coca-Cola India Inc),power (NTPC), Oil and Petroleum (Indian Oil and BharatPetroleum), manufacturing company (Asian Paints). Themethodology of the present study relied on the webbasedresearch, review of print literature to understandCSR practice within the context of rural development inIndia. For the purpose of analysis CSR initiatives for ruraldevelopment were classified under five areas: livelihood,health, education, environment and infrastructure.

Limitations

The main limitation of this paper is that this studyhas only focused on a small sample of Indian companies.Secondly, information collected from print literature, websites of these companies and no primary datawere collected directly from the stakeholders throughinterviews or surveys.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The CSR Policies and initiatives

The study shows that all surveyed companies presentthemselves as having CSR policies and practices. Asubstantial number of companies reflect their CSRphilosophy or social, environmental and ethicalobjectives in mission statements, vision documents,organizational policy and plans.However,even thoughsurveyed companies have CSR policies and objectivesbut no link was observed between company's agenda and the Millennium Development Goals(MDG).Table-1shows number of companies taking CSR initiatives forrural

development in India.

It is interesting to note from the Table-1 thateducation takes the top priority of the companiessurveyed, followed by health and livelihood. About 50percent of surveyed companies take CSR initiatives inthe area of infrastructure and 57 percent in environmentwhich includes planting of trees, awareness generationon environmental issues etc. It is also astonishing to notethat even though the Central and State government hasseparate departments for education and health, these twoissues is often prioritized under the CSR banner of bothpublic and private companies in India.

The Corporates' Approach to Work andModes of Action

So far as CSR approach adopted by the companiesis concerned, it is observed that most of the companieshave adopted CSR approach into their overall businessstrategy. Therefore, they have been successful inachieving the objectives of both business and socialdevelopment. Their approach to work is not mainlyrelief, welfare and service delivery but it is sustainabledevelopment oriented, which have long term benefits.

Vedanta Aluminum Ltd., Tata Steel, Dr. Reddy's Labs,Lupin India, Ambuja Cement Ltd., Bharat Petroleum,SAIL believes in promoting human and socialsustainable development through poverty alleviation bybuilding capacity of rural people. An example in thisregard is Lupin India Ltd, which has started a project forproviding sustainable development in 154 villages acrossRajasthan. The scheme instead of providing for piecemealassistance that does not lead to effective alleviationof poverty or adequate development is designed asholistic action plan that includes an agricultural incomegeneration scheme, land cultivation and fruit plantation programmes,fodder preservation schemes, sericultureand water recycling programmes,establishment ofmedical and educational centres,adult literacy programsand credit schemes. On the other hand Aditya BirlaGroup, Asian Paints believe in the trusteeship conceptof management and the CSR approach to work is stillwelfare oriented. CSR interventions by IT companiesare philanthropic in nature, contributiong in the form offinancial assistance, assets and facilities.

The study reveals that companies implement CSRprograms with respect to rural development through fourtypes of institutions which are given as below:

1. CSR activities implemented directly by the companythrough its own (i) CSR division,(ii) HumanResource Department(iii) Local management ofmanufacturing unit;
2. CSR activities implemented through a foundation;
3. CSR activities implemented through partnershipwith NGOs ,academic institutions, internationalagencies;
4. CSR activities implemented through partnershipwith Government.

The study shows that out of 14 companies surveyed,two companies implemented their CSR initiatives directlythrough dedicated CSR divisions which are responsiblefor planning and implementation of such activities. Foranother two companies,CSR initiatives are implementedthrough local management of manufacturing unit andHuman Resource Department(HRD). Many companieslike Tata Steel, Lupin India, NTPC, Dr.Reddy'sLabs, Satyam Computers, Ambuja Cement Ltd, haveset up dedicated foundations for implementationof CSR initiatives for rural development. Most ofthese foundations encourage participation of localcommunities while planning and implementation of theirCSR activities. It is also interesting to note that suchfoundations implement their programmes in partnershipwith government departments, a good example of Private-Public Partnership (PPP).For example, Dr.Reddy'sfoundation is working in partnership with the ruraldevelopment department of the Government of India(GoI).Similarly Satyam Foundation is also working withthe Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP).The study also reveals that four companies who haveor do not have their foundations but partner with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for implementationof CSR initiatives. In such an arrangement, the companyprovides finance, infrastructure, whereas the NGOprovides grassroots level support for

implementationof CSR activities. An example in this regard is BharatPetroleum which as tied up with Gramin Social WelfareSociety & Community Action for Rural Developmentin Tamilnadu,VivekanandaGirjanaKalyan Kendrain Bhubaneswar(Orissa),KalyanVikas Kendra &Sevavrata&Divyayana in Jharkhand,G.P.Tin UP &Rajasthan,Sevavrata in West Bengal, to deliver socialwelfare services at grass root level.

The Impact of CSR Programs on Rural Poor

The impact of CSR programs reflected by a sample of14 prominent companies in India were classified underfive areas: livelihood, health, education, environmentand infrastructure.

Livelihood: The Grameen-LABS Programmeis a programme being implemented by Dr.Reddy's Foundation in partnership with the Rural DevelopmentDepartment; Government of India (GoI).It aims toprovide 35,000 livelihoods to rural youth in the age of18-25 years in 7 States of India. The results of livelihoodprogrammes supported by Bharat Petroleum show thatthe SHG group members are earning a steady incomeof INR 2000 per month and members of the bananaplantations and poultry are earning an additional incomeof INR 7000 to 8000 per annum.

Health: The study shows that many companiesorganize a number of health camps to create healthawareness and sensitize people on health related issueslike: immunization, blood donation, water purificationtablets, distributing condoms etc.Till 2007-08,SAIL hasconducted 267 health camps benefiting more than 4.5lakh people. In Lanjigarh (Orissa) Vedanta Aluminum Ltdcovered 53 villages with 32,000 villagers by providingfree medicines, treatment and referral services throughits mobile health units.Tata Steel Family InitiativesFoundation(TSFIF) established 'Lifeline Express'hospital on wheels which has helped over 50,000 patientsin Jharkhand,Orissa and Chhatisgarh.

Education: Aditya Birla Group provided educationto 62, 000 children living in proximity to the plants byrunning 26 formal schools. SAIL supports around 138 schools in the peripheral areas of SAIL's plants/ units inthe country where more than 80, 000 children receiveeducation (Kumar,2008). Asian Paints set up of the "ShreeGattuVidyalaya", a school catering to 25, 000 childrenfrom class I to X, has helped rural children gain accessto formal schooling. Similarly, Satyam Computers havedeveloped 170 modern schools benefiting 40, 000 ruralchildren. The schools into 'Smiles Project' supported byCoca Cola India Inc. has been launched and completedin 20 schools impacting the lives of around 10, 000children.

Environment: For sustainable management anddevelopment of natural resources, many companies havebeen working for tree plantation, watershed management,waste management, wind firm etc. For example, SAILhas planted 13.5 million trees in and around SAIL plants/ mines so far. Watershed development programme ofAmbuja Cement Ltd. covered 9, 000 ha in the last fouryears. Sustainable water management remains the toppriority of Coca Cola India Inc. So far, the company'swater initiatives have improved the lives of more than 1,40, 000 people and spread awareness about the crucialimportance of water conservation among millions people.

Infrastructure: Out of 14 companies surveyed onlysix companies are providing different infrastructuralfacilities like construction or development of roads,electricity, water facility, sanitation, school, healthcentre, community centre, etc. Lupin Human Welfareand Research Foundation's "ApnaGaonApnaKam"scheme covered 38,000 villages in Rajasthan and almostall villages have school buildings, drinking water,ponds,.link roads, community centres,and electricity.SAIL has been involved in the construction and repair of33 km of pucca roads per year, thereby providing nearby two lakh people across 435 villages access to moderninfrastructure facilities every year. In Andhra Pradesh,in partnership with Hyderabad Urban DevelopmentAgency, local village communities and NGOs,Coca-Cola India has helped 16,000 villagers of 'SaroorNayar'restore existing "Check Dam" water catchment areas.

CONCLUSION ANDRECOMMENDATIONS

The conclusion of this study is that socialresponsibility is regarded as an important businessissue of Indian companies irrespective of size, sector,business goal,

location of the company. Because Indiancompanies are realizing that without socio-economicdevelopment of the local communities, there can be nostability and sustainability for doing business so as tocompete with the global market. The study shows thatall surveyed companies present themselves as havingCSR policy and practices. Most of the companies whichdesign and implement CSR initiatives in the vicinityof their works cover entire community. A wide rangeof CSR initiatives ranging from income generationactivities for livelihood, health check-up camps, mobilehealth services,education,adult literacy, agriculturaldevelopment, provision of drinking water, managementand development of natural resources, infrastructurefacilities being carried out by these companies. Thoughthe approach to work is generally shifting fromphilanthropic to welfare and sustainable developmentbut no link was observed between the company's CSRagenda and Millennium Development Goals. Manycompanies promote and implement CSR initiativesthrough Human Resource Departmnet, foundation or inpartnership with NGOs, but do not have full fledged CSRdepartment. CSR initiatives being implemented by theIndian companies for rural development have a positiveimpact in overall development of society and theirbusiness. However, following points must be consideredto continue on sustained basis for the betterment of boththe people at large and the business.

1. The company must align the CSR goals withthe national goals set up under the MilleniumDevelopment Goals (MDG).
2. The company should have a dedicated CSR divisionwith well trained, qualified and experiencedprofessionals from social science i.e. Social Work,Sociology, Rural Development and DevelopmentStudies and management background for betterplanning, implementation and evaluation of CSRinitiatives.
3. CSR programmes being implemented by Indiancompanies should be based on the felt-need ofthe local people so that their participation in theprogramme can be enhanced. Moreover, it isnecessary to create jobs and economic activity inrural community with a view to uplift the masses.
4. Social audit should be conducted by an externalagency to assess the CSR performance of thecompany.
5. Government can encourage economic players toconsider ethical, social and environmental criteria.Government should play the role of motivator, enabler, facilitator rather than director of corporatesocial responsibility.
6. A annual report on Corporate Social Responsibilityshould be prepared to highlight the company'scommitment for sustainable communitydevelopment.

Table-1 No. of Companies taking CSR initiatives for Rural Development

S.No.	CSR Initiatives for Rural Development	No. of Companies Taking CSR initiatives	Percentage(%) of Companies Taking CSR initiatives
1	Livelihood	12	85.7
2	Health	13	92.8
3	Education	14	100.0
4	Environment	8	57.1
5	Infrastructure	7	50.0

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Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 69 - 71
ISSN 2319 - 8168

MARKETING OF LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS IN INDIA

Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy. Over 58 per cent of the rural households depend on agriculture as their principal means of livelihood. Agriculture, along with fisheries and forestry, is one of the largest contributors to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). India is the largest producer, consumer and exporter of spices and spice products. It ranks third in farm and agriculture outputs. Agricultural export constitutes 10 per cent of the country's exports and is the fourth-largest exported principal commodity. Livestock - especially cattle - may be branded to indicate ownership and age, but in modern farming identification is more likely to be indicated by means of ear tags and electronic identification than branding. The paper deals with Introduction, Live stock products, marketing of live stock products and some challengeas and recommedations of agriculture sectot r and conclusion.

KEY WORDS: Live Stock, Agriculture, Marketing

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy. Over 58 per cent of the rural households depend on agriculture as their principal means of livelihood. Agriculture, along with fisheries and forestry, is one of the largest contributors to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

As per estimates by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the share of agriculture and allied sectors (including agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery) was 16.1 per cent of the Gross Value Added (GVA) during 2014–15 at 2011–12 prices. During Q1 FY2016, agriculture and allied sectors grew 1.9 per cent year-on-year and contributed 14.2 per cent of GVA.

India is the largest producer, consumer and exporter of spices and spice products. It ranks third in farm and agriculture outputs. Agricultural export constitutes 10 per cent of the country's exports and is the fourth-largest exported principal commodity. The agro industry in India is divided into several sub segments such as canned, dairy, processed, frozen food to fisheries, meat, poultry, and food grains. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation under the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the development of the agriculture sector in India. It manages several other bodies, such as the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), to develop other allied agricultural sectors.

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS

Live stock are domesticated animals raised in an agricultural seting to produce commodities such as food, fiberand labor. Livestock are defined as being useful animals; which implies a commercial purpose, or being reared for financial gain. However, in recent years, livestock are also raised to promote the survival of rare breeds, leading to many charities being formed around this issue.

Livestock are raised for profit or conservation of rare breeds. Raising animals (animal husbandry) is a component of modern agriculture. It has been practiced in many cultures since the transition to farming from hunter-gatherlifestyles.

Livestock as a word was first used between 1650 and 1660, as a merger between the word live and stock.

Older English sources, such as the King James Version of the Bible, refer to livestock in general as

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"cattle", as opposed to the word "deer", which then was used for wild animals which were not owned. The word cattle is derived from Old North French catel, which meant all kinds of movable personal property, including livestock, which was differentiated from non-movable real-estate ("real property"). In later English, sometimes smaller livestock was called "small cattlel in that sense of movable property on land, which was not automatically bought or sold with the land. Today, the modern meaning of "cattle", without a modifier, usually refers to domesticated bovines however, in some cases livestock can mean cattle. The modern definition of livestock is useful animals kept on a farm. United States federal legislation sometimes more narrowly defines the term to make specified agricultural commodities either eligible, or ineligible, for a program or activity. For example, the Livestock Mandatory Reporting Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-78, Title IX) defines livestock only as cattle, swine, and lambs. However, 1988 disaster assistance legislation defined the term as "cattle, sheep, goats, swine, poultry (including egg-producing poultry), equine animals used for food or in the production of food, fish used for food, and other animals designated by the Secretary.

MARKETING OF LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS

Since many livestock are herd animals, they were historically driven to market "on the hoof" to a town or other central location. During the period after the American Civil War, the abundance of Longhorn cattle in Texas, and the demand for beef in Northern markets, led to the implementation of the Old West cattle drive. The method is still used in some parts of the world. Truck transport is now common in developed countries. Local and regional livestock auctions and commodity markets facilitate trade in livestock. In other areas, livestock may be bought and sold in a bazaar, such as may be found in many parts In developing world countries, having access to markets has been shown to encourage farmers to invest in livestock, with the result that they improve their livelihoods. The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) has worked inZimbabwe to help farmers make their most of their livestock herds. ICRISAT worked to improve local farming systems, through 'Innovation platforms' at which farmers, traders, rural development agencies and extension officers could discuss the challenges they faced. One finding was that if farmers devoted half of three hectares to maize and half to mucuna (velvet bean) in a rotation system, they could obtain 80% of the biomassneeded to see their livestock through the dry season. If they only grew maize, they only met 20% of their biomass needs.

Production of Major Live Stock Products:

Year	Milk (Million tonnes)	Eggs (Million Nos.)	Fish (Thousand tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1950-51	17.0	1832	752
1960-61	20.0	2881	1160
1970-71	22.0	6172	1756
1980-81	31.6	10060	2442
1990-91	53.9	21101	3836
2000-01	80.6	36632	5656
2006-07	102.6	50653	6869
2007-08	107.9	53583	7127
2008-09	112.2	55562	7620
2009-10	116.4	60267	7914
2010-11	121.8	63024	8400
2011-12	127.9	66450	8700
2012-13	132.4	69730	9040
2013-14	137.7	73890	9579(P)

Source : Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries P : Provisional

Agriculture Sector: Key Indicators (Percent at Currenet Prices)

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Share of agriculture & allied sectors in total GVA	18.4	18.0	18.0
Crops	12.0	11.7	11.8
Livestock	4.0	4.0	3.9
Forestry and logging	1.6	1.5	1.4
Fishing	0.8	0.8	0.9
Share of agriculture & allied Sectors in total GCF	8.6	7.7	7.9
Crops	7.4	6.5	6.6
Livestock	0.8	0.7	0.7
Forestry and logging	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fishing	0.4	0.4	0.5
GCF in agriculture & allied sectors as per cent to GVA of the sector (at current prices)	18.3	15.5	14.8

Source : CSO.

SOME OF THE CHALLENGES AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INDIAN AGRICULTURE:

- Agriculture and food sectors need huge investment in research, education, extension, irrigation, fertilizers, and laboratories to test soil, water, and commodities, and warehousing and cold storage. Rationalization of subsidies and better targeting of subsidies would generate part of the resources for public investment.
- There are wide differences in yields between states. Even the best of states have much lower yield in different crops when compared to the

best in the world. This provides ample opportunity to increase production by bridging the yield gap to the extent feasible within the climatic zone.

- Providing irrigation can improve yield substantially, as vast cropped area is still unirrigated. For a shift in production function, investment in basic research would be necessary.
- Recommendations of the Shanta Kumar Committee provide useful suggestions for the future road-map of food policy. Every effort should be made to bring states on board for creating a national common market for agricultural commodities. Distortions emerging from various policies, including exempting user charges for electricity and water should be removed.
- For providing efficient advance price discovery to farmers and enabling them to hedge price risk, the Forward Markets Commission should be strengthened and empowered to regulate the market more effectively.
- Indian agricultural system is predominantly a mixed crop-livestock farming system, with the livestock segment supplementing farm incomes by providing employment, draught animals, and manure. India ranks first in milk production, accounting for 17 per cent of world production. During 2013-14, milk production peaked at 137.69 MT, thus becoming an important secondary source of income for 70 million rural households engaged in dairying. The average yearon- year growth rate of milk, at 4.18 per cent visà- vis the world average of 2.2 per cent, shows sustained growth in availability of milk and milk products for the growing population.
- In the poultry segment, the government's focus, besides framing suitable policies for enhancing commercial poultry production, is on strengthening the family poultry system, which addresses livelihood issues. Egg production was around 73.89 billion in 2013-14, while poultry meat production was estimated at 2.68 MT.
- Fisheries constitute about 1 per cent of the GDP of the country and 4.75 per cent of agriculture GDP. The total fish production during 2013-14 was 9.58 MT, an increase of 5.96 per cent over 2012-13. Fish production during the first two quarters of 2014-15 has also shown an increasingtrend and is estimated at 4.37 MT (Provisional). For sustainable and continuous growth of the livestock sector by emulating the success achieved in the dairy and poultry sectors, acrossspecies and regions, the National Livestock Mission has been launched in 2014-15 with an approved outlay of ' 2,800 crore during the Twelfth Plan.

CONCLUSION:

This Mission is formulated with the objective of sustainable development of the livestock sector, focusing on improving availability of quality feed and fodder, risk coverage, effective extension, improved flow of credit, and organization of livestock farmers / rearers. Given the high contribution of protein items in inflation, the growth rate of this sector has to match the rising demand reflected in increasing share of these items in consumption expenditure. Livestock - especially cattle - may be branded to indicate ownership and age, but in modern farming identification is more likely to be indicated by means of ear tags and electronic identification than branding.

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Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 72 - 76
ISSN 2319 - 8168

WOMEN ADMINISTRATORS IN SELECTED PRIVATE AND PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS IN GUJARAT

1. INTRODUCTION

Women are the new paradigms of today's culture beginning from home to working sector. Women are taking active participation in management, local governance and political fields. Women trend in working sector has changed with globalization. Women have shifted traditional assumptions about their roles and capabilities. Women have basic rights about decision making. In this era women have made comprehensive steps in educational attainment and workforce participation. Women participation in work is one of the proxy indicators of women in overall status in society and gender empowerment. Women are managing complex interfaces between domestic and work culture. They stand tall from the rest of the crowd and are applauded for their achievements in their respective field. The transformation of social fabric of the Indian society, in terms of increased educational status of women and varied aspirations for better living, necessitated a change in the life style of Indian women. She has competed with man and successfully stood up with him in every walk of life and business is no exception for this.

Women have increased their participation rates in managerial and professional jobs but they are paid less even working on the same position compared to men in the levels of management. This is often called gender segregation. women leaders are assertive, persuasive and willing to take risks. They managed to survive and succeed in this cut throat competition with their hard work, diligence and perseverance. Ability to learn quickly from her abilities, her persuasiveness, open style of problem solving, willingness to take risks and chances, ability to motivate people, knowing how to win and lose gracefully are the strengths of the working women to participate in administration.

2. PROBLEMS OF WORKING WOMEN AT HOME

1. Working women and children
2. Conflict between the two roles
3. Participation in decision-making process in the family
4. Scio-economic life and habit of husbands
5. Dual responsibility
6. Control of income
7. Impact on martial relations

3. PROBLEMS OF WORKING WOMEN AT WORKPLACE

1. Poor health
a. Emotional problems
b. Physical health
2. Lack of social security
3. Absence of child care facilities
4. Home-based work
5. Gender discrimination
6. Problem of transport
7. Occupational hazards and accident

4. RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

The rationale behind the study is to examine how working women at senior positions participate in administration process in Gujarat. The present study adds to the body of knowledge relating to the stereotype attitudes displayed by male subordinated toward female bosses at the work place, will help to inform management that how male should perceive females, which role of female head is accepted at large, which are the strong points of female heads that they should continue for success and which are the weak points of female heads that should be

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improved to participate in administration etc. The research will serve as a guide, platform and source of information to other scholars researching on a related topic.

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The research endeavor carried out by the researcher was planned with the following objectives:

1. To assess and examine the attributes of working women about their job.
2. To know the prospects of working women about their organization for participating in administration.
3. To assess and examine the attributes responsible as hindrance or success of working women in their career advancement.
4. To recommend the related to remedial measures in helping and accelerating working women to participate suggestions more effectively in administration.

6. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study undertaken by the researcher focuses on working women's participation in administration.

The geographical scope of the study covers five zones/districts of Gujarat State viz., Ahmedabad, Anand, Jamnagar, Surat and Vadodara.

The functional scope is confined to the women's participation in administration in different selected private and public undertaking of five different zones.

7. SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION

Primary Data: Data were collected using personal contact approach. Questionnaire were distributed to women executives located in five different zones of Gujarat State working in public as well as private undertakings were surveyed. In the questionnaire five point scales was employed to determine scores, where respondents were asked to rate each attribute on 5-point scale ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree. The statements/items for the questionnaire were formed after consulting relevant literature and some relevant research conducted in the area.

Secondary Data: The secondary data related to theoretical background of working women and their participation in administration, was collected from the published reports of Books, Ph.D. Thesis, Dissertation, newspapers, journals, websites, etc.

8. PERIOD OF THE STUDY

The study was conducted for a period from 2012 to 2015. The primary data for the study were collected in the second half of the year 2014.

9. SAMPLE DESIGN

Population: The population of the research study was the women working at senior positions participating in administration of five different zones viz., Ahemdabad, Anand, Jamnagar, Surat and Vadodara of 10 private undertakings and 10 public undertakings of Gujarat State.

Sample Size: Out of the total 20 undertakings, 15 women employees from each undertaking were selected as respondents. The respondents were selected among the working women at different levels like managers, branch managers, deputy managers, and senior executives.

The questionnaire was administered to total number of 300 respondents randomly working in both the public and private undertakings throughout the five zones of Gujarat State.

10. HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

In order to plan the nature and scope of the investigations set of hypotheses were evolved. The major hypotheses relating to each aspect of the study are undertaken to test the following hypotheses:

1. There is no significant relationship among the working women with respect to their job participating in administration.
2. There is no significant relationship among the working women with respect to their career development participating in administration.
3. There is no significant relationship among the working women with respect to the organizational support.
4. There is no significant relationship among the working women with respect to their strengths leads to success that affect to participate in administration.

11. TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES OF THE STUDY

The primary data collected were analyzed by using both quantitative and qualitative data analysis tools. The collected quantitative statistical information has

been processed through different software like SPSS and Microsoft Excel for analyzing and presenting the data in the form of tables and graphs to illustrate the major findings of the study.

12. FINDINGS

1. FINDINGS BASED ON DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

Age Groups: The study concluded that majority of the respondents (70%), belong to a comparatively younger age between 25 to 35 years. This age group of working women is generally looked upon as energetic and efficient age group participating in administration.

Educational Qualification: Most of the women respondents (73.33%) participating in administration are well educated possessing post-graduation degree.

2. FINDINGS BASED ON THE RESPONDENTS' OPINION TOWARDS THEIR JOB

Attitude of the people around you at the work place is extremely good: Taking total 300 respondents, maximum number of respondents 152 (50.67%) strongly agreed, out of which 75 (25.00%) were from government undertakings and 77 (25.67%) were from private organization. Zone-wise it is cleared that maximum number of respondents 42 (14.00%) those who strongly agreed were from Jamnagar.

Facing workplace harassment and verbal abusement because of gender: From total 300 respondents, maximum number of respondents 150 (50.00%) disagreed, out of which 85 (28.33%) were from government undertakings and 65 (21.67%) were from private organization. According to zone-wise it is observed that maximum number of respondents 39 (13.00%) those who disagreed were from Ahmedabad.

3. FINDINGS BASED ON THE RESPONDENTS' OPINION TOWARDS CAREER DEVELOPMENT

Gender discrimination to a great extent is a constraint to career advancement: Out of total 300 respondents, maximum number of respondents 209 (69.67%) agreed, out of which 103 (34.33%) were from government undertakings and 106 (35.33%) were from private organization. According to zone-wise it is observed that maximum number of respondents 50 (16.67%) from Anand agreed.

Top management's perception affects career progression to a great extent: From total 300 respondents, maximum number of respondents 215 (71.67%) agreed, out of which 105 (35.00%) were from government undertakings and 110 (36.67%) were from private organization. From zone-wise it is concluded that maximum number of respondents 47 (15.67%) from Ahmedabad agreed.

4. FINDINGS BASED ON THE RESPONDENTS' OPINION ABOUT THE ORGANISATION

Gender diversity is most important in the organization: Among 300 respondents, maximum number of respondents 110 (36.67%) neutral, out of which 59 (19.67%) were from government undertakings and 51 (17.00%) were from private organization. Considering zone-wise, it is depicted that maximum number of respondents 31 (10.33%) from Ahmedabad disagreed.

Judgment of work performance is done critically than men in the organization: Among 300 respondents, maximum number of respondents 197 (65.67%) disagreed, out of which 93 (31.00%) were from government undertakings and 104 (34.67%) were from private organization. Looking zone-wise, it is interpreted that maximum number of respondents 47 (15.67%) from Anand disagreed.

5. FINDINGS BASED ON THE RESPONDENTS' OPINION WHETHER THEY POSSESS SKILLS AND ABILITIES TO PARTICIPATE IN ADMINISTRATION WHERE THEY WORK

Problem solving and conflict resolution: From total 300 respondents, maximum number of respondents 277 (92.33%) strongly agreed, out of which 136 (45.33%) were from government undertakings and 141 (47.00%) were from private organization. It is observed zone-wise that maximum number of respondents 58 (19.33%) from Ahmedabad and Surat strongly agreed.

Stress Management: Observing total 300 respondents, maximum number of respondents 268

(89.33%) strongly agreed, out of which 129 (43.00%) were from government undertakings and 139 (46.33%) were from private organization. Looking zone-wise it is examined that maximum number of respondents 56 (18.67%) from Surat strongly agreed.

6. FINDINGS BASED ON THE RESPONDENTS' OPINION THAT POSSESSING DIFFERENT ABILITIES IS IMPORTANT TO PARTICIPATE IN ADMINISTRATION

Self-development: Considering total 300 respondents, maximum number of respondents 270 (90.00%) strongly agreed, out of which 132 (44.00%) were from government undertakings and 138 (46.00%) were from private organization. Further it is observed zone-wise that maximum number of respondents 59 (19.67%) from Anand strongly agreed.

Intellectual development: Among total 300 respondents, maximum number of respondents 272 (90.67%) strongly agreed, out of which 130 (43.33%) were from government undertakings and 142 (47.33%) were from private organization. Looking zone-wise it is observed that maximum number of respondents 58 (19.33%) from Ahmedabad strongly agreed.

7. FINDINGS BASED ON THE RESPONDENTS' OPINION THAT POSSESSING DIFFERENT ABILITIES IS IMPORTANT TO PARTICIPATE IN ADMINISTRATION

Leader: Taking together 300 respondents, maximum number of respondents 259 (86.33%) strongly agreed, out of which 128 (42.67%) were from government undertakings and 131 (43.67%) were from private organization. From zone-wise it is interpreted that maximum number of respondents 57 (19.00%) from Ahmedabad strongly agreed.

Innovator: When total 300 respondents taken together, maximum number of respondents 262 (87.33%) strongly agreed, out of which 130 (43.33%) were from government undertakings and 132 (44.00%) were from private organization. Observing zone-wise it is reported that maximum number of respondents 55 (18.33%) from Ahmedabad and Surat strongly agreed.

8. FINDINGS BASED ON THE RESPONDENTS' OPINION ON THEIR STRENGTHS LEADS TOWARDS SUCCESS TO PARTICIPATE IN ADMINISTRATION

Self-esteem and ambition for career growth: Observing total 300 respondents, maximum number of respondents 261 (87.00%) strongly agreed, out of which 128 (42.67%) were from government undertakings and 133 (44.33%) were from private organization. Also it is interpreted that maximum number of respondents 55 (18.33%) from Ahmedabad strongly agreed.

Firm attitude towards work: Among total 300 respondents, maximum number of respondents 263 (87.67%) strongly agreed, out of which 125 (41.67%) were from government undertakings and 138 (46.00%) were from private organization. Considering zone-wise it is evaluated that maximum number of respondents 57 (19.00%) from Ahmedabad strongly agreed.

9. FINDINGS BASED ON THE RESPONDENTS' OPINION WHETHER THEIR WEAKNESSES CREATE OBSTACLES IN SUCCESS TO PARTICIPATE IN ADMINISTRATION

Lack of taking family care and family backing: Observing total 300 respondents, maximum number of respondents 139 (46.33%) disagreed, out of which 64 (21.33%) were from government undertakings and 75 (25.00%) were from private organization. Looking zone-wise it is reported that maximum number of respondents 33 (11.00%) from Vadodara disagreed.

Physical strain necessitating longer hours to stay in the office: Among total 300 respondents, maximum number of respondents 171 (57.00%) disagreed, out of which 87 (29.00%) were from government undertakings and 84 (28.00%) were from private organization. The study zone-wise showed that maximum number of respondents 41 (13.67%) from Jamnagar disagreed.

13. RECOMMENDATION

The following measures are suggested to empower and to help for facing challenges by the working women participating in administration:

1. Even today, men are seen as the bread winner

and women as the house-keepers and child bearers. This typecast role model continues to put obstacles before the working women to efficiently participate in administration. So fundamental change is required in the attitudes of the employers, policy makers, family members and other relatives and the public at large.

2. Top management support is essential to promote women in performing different roles to participate in administration.
3. The government as well as private organizations should be more sensitive to women situations and need as women generally have to look after family and work.
4. The organizations should provide good support system like work in flexi-timings, work from home and transport facilities at family and workplace which that would enable women to fulfill both without being pressurized to prioritize one above the other.
5. Working women should try to upgrade themselves in the changing times by adapting the latest technology benefits. This can facilitate women to excel in decision-making process.

14. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

All research inquiries are subjected to few limitations, although these may differ with respect to the magnitude of limitations. The present study is subject to the following limitations:

1. The study area was confined to the beneficiaries of only five zones of Gujarat, viz., Ahmedabad, Anand, Jamnagar, Surat and Vadodara.
2. Because of limitation of time and budget constraints involved in research, the study was restricted to a limited number of samples.
3. The basic limitation of possibility of difference between what is recorded and what is truth, no matter how carefully the interview has been conducted. The present study may also suffer from this limitation.

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Arts (SOCIOLOGY)
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 77 - 79
ISSN 2319 - 8168

આદિવાસીઓ, વનવ્યવસ્થાપન અને જંગલના કાયદાઓ

વિવિધ પ્રકારનાં આદોલનોનો અભ્યાસ કરતાં એક બાબત સ્પષ્ટ થાય છે કે આદિવાસીઓએ મૂળભુત રીતે જમીન અને જંગલોના અધિકારોના મુદ્દે જ વિદ્રોહના વાવટા ફરકાવ્યા હતા. પાછળથી આ ચળવળોએ સામાજિક, ધાર્મિક કે રાજકીય સ્વરૂપ ધારણ કર્યુ હોય એ જુદી વાત છે. પરંપરાગત રીતે વનોમાં વસતા આદિવાસીઓ એવું માનતા હતા કે જંગલો પર તેમનો જ અબાધિત અધિકાર છે. પરંતુ બ્રિટીશ શાસનકાળ દરીમયાન વનવ્યવસ્થાપનના નામે જંગલના કાયદા ઘડાયા. આ કાયદાઓના કારણે આદિવાસીઓના વનઅધિકારો પર તરાપ આવી. આદિવાસીઓ માટે આ કાયદા બંધન બની ગયા. અને આ બંધનમાંથી મુકત થવા આદિવાસીઓએ સમયાંતરે આંદોલનો કર્યા. આ પરિપ્રેક્ષ્યમાં આદિવાસીઓ અને જંગલો વચ્ચેનો તથા બ્રિટિશરોએ આ સંબંધ પર કઈ રીતે ગ્રહણ લગાડયુ તેનો ઈતિહાસ જોઈએ.

જંગલો વિશ્વભરના આદિવાસી જીવનનો અંતરંગ હીસ્સો છે. ભારતના બે તૃતીયાંશ આદિવાસીઓ જંગલમાં વસે છે. ભારતના મોટા ભાગના પ્રદેશોમાં ખોરાક, ઘાસચારો, નાનાં ઈમારતી લાકડાં, ઔષધીય તેમ જ અન્ય ઘણીખરી તેમની જરૂરીયાતો પરંપરાગત રીતે જંગલો જ પુરી પાડે છે આ જંગલના સંસાધનો જે તેમનીસંસ્કૃતિ, અર્થવ્યવસ્થા, ધર્મ અને સામાજિક આર્થિક વ્યવસ્થાતંત્રના પાયામાં રહેલા છે. તેથી તેમના સમુદાયોએ આ સંસાધનો સાથે પરસ્પરાશ્રિત સહજીવી સ્વરૂપનો સંબંધ પ્રસ્થાપીત કર્યો છે. આમ તેમણે પોતાનું તાદાત્મય જ જંગલ સાથે જોડી દઈ, જંગલોનો ઉપયોગ અવિરત ચાલુ રાખી શકાય તેવી સંસ્કૃતિ વિકસાવી છે.

બ્રિટીશ શાસકોએ આદિવાસીઓની આજીવિકાના સાધનને પોતાની આવકના તેમ જ ઈમારતી લાકડાને દુનિયાભરમાં સંસ્થાનો માટે ચાલતા તેમના યુદ્ધો માટે વહાણો બાંધવા માટેના લાકડાના સ્ત્રોતના સ્વરૂપમાં ફેરવી નાખ્યા. ૧૯મી સદીના મધ્ય સુધીમાં તો અંગ્રેજોએ મોટા પાયે વૃક્ષોનું ખાસ કરીને, સાગનાં વૃક્ષોની કટાઈનું જ કામ કર્યુ. શરૂઆતમાં એની નૌકાસેનાની જરૂરીયાત પુરી કરવા માટે અને પાછળથી રેલવે લાઈનના સ્લીપરો નાખવા માટે. આડેધડ કટાઈના પરીણામોથી ચિંતીત થઈને પછી વનોને વૈજ્ઞાનીક વ્યવસથપન હેઠળ લાવવાની વિચારણા થવા માંડી. ઈ.સ. ૧૮૬૪ માં ભારતના પ્રથમ ઈન્સ્પેકટર જનરલ ઓફ ફોરેસ્ટ તરીકે જર્મન ફોરેસ્ટર ડેટ્રીચ બ્રાન્ડિસની નિમણુક થઈ. તેમને તાલીમબદ્ધ વનવિભાગની સ્થાપના કરીને દેશના વન વ્યવસ્થાપનને વૈજ્ઞાનિક આધાર પુરા પાડવાનું કામ સોંપાયું. સાથે જ ત્યારના અંગ્રેજ શાસકોએ બધા વનવિસ્તારોને પોતાના હસ્તક લઈ લેવાનો શકવર્તી નિર્ણય લઈ લીધો. પરીણામે આયોજીત વિકાસના દાયકાઓ દરમીયાન જંગલોના નાશનું પ્રમાણ વધી ગયુ.

છેલ્લાં સો વર્ષોમાં ભારત આખામાં જંગલ વિસ્તાર ઘટતો જ ગયો છે. બ્રિટીશરો, ભારત સરકાર અને બહારના લોકોના આક્રમણને કારણે આ સંજોગો નીર્માયા છે. સંસ્થાનવાદી શાસકો તેમ જ ભારત સરકારે ઘડેલા કાયદા જંગલવાસીઓ એટલે કે આદિવાસીઓને જંગલ પર નભવાની છુટ આપનારા નહોતા. જંગલ આદિવાસીઓ આમને સામને હોવાની ભુલભરેલી માન્યતાને કારણેછેલ્લા દોઢ સો વર્ષમાં ઘડાયેલા કેટલાક કાયદા બ્રિટીશરોના ચાલ્યા જવા તા પણ ટકી રહયાં છે. બ્રિટીશ વ્યાપારીકરણના જોરદાર આક્રમણથી આદિવાસી અને જંગલ વચ્ચે ચાલતી આંતરક્રિયામાં મોટુ પરીવર્તન આરંભાયુ. જયારે બ્રિટીશરો ભારત આવ્યા ત્યારે તેમને ભારતીય જંગલોમાં આવક તથન નીકાસના હેતુથી પોતાના ઉપયોગમાં લેવા માટેના મહત્વના સંસાધનો જણાયા. તેમની સામાન્ય નીતિ તો જંગલોના ભોગે પણ ખેતીને પ્રોત્સાહન આપવાની હતી. વ્યવસ્થિત જંગલનિતિની શરૂઆત તો ઈ.સ.૧૮૮૫ માં ગવર્નર જનરલ ડેલહાઉસીએ જંગલ–સરંક્ષણ અંગે જાહેરનામુ પ્રસિદ્ધ કર્યુ ત્યારથી થઈ. પણ ડેટ્રીચ બ્રાન્ડિસનો દોરવણી હેઠળ જંગલ ખાતુ રચાયુ અને જંગલ અંગેનો પ્રથમ કાયદો ઘડવામાં આવ્યો.

ગુજરાતમાં જંગલોના ટૂંકો ઈતિહાસઃ

ગુજરાત રાજયનો કુલ જમીન વિસ્તાર ૧૯,૬૦૨ હજાર હેકટર એટલે કે આશરે બે કરોડ હેકટર છે. જેસમગ્ર ભારતના કુલ ભૌગોલિક વિસ્તારના ૫.૯૬ ટકા જેટલો થાયછે. ગુજરાતના કુલ ભૌગોલિક વિસ્તારમા ૯.૮૯ ટકા જેટલી જમીનો પર જંગલો આવેલા છે. કુલ જંગલ વિસ્તારમા ૭૧.૨૬ ટકા જેટલુ જંગલ અનામત જંગલ છે. જયારે ૫.૧૪ટકા જેટલુ જંગલ રક્ષિત જંગલ છે. અને ૨૩.૬૦ ટકા જેટલો વિસ્તાર બીનવર્ગીકૃત છે. ગુજરાતના કુલ ૧૮૦૨૮ ગામોમાંથી ૪૭૩૨ ગામો જંગલ વિસ્તારમાં આવેલા છે. જંગલ વિસ્તારના મોટા ભાગના ગામો પૂર્વપટ્ટીમાં સ્થિત છે. જયાં

આદિવાસીઓ વસવાટ કરે છે. ગુજરાતમાં ખરા અર્થમા ૧૨ લાખ હેકટર જેટલી જમીનમાં જંગલ આવેલુ છે. તેમાં સૌથી સઘન જંગલો મુખ્યત્વે ડાંગ, વલસાડ, નવસારી, સુરત અને નર્મદા જીલ્લામાં આવેલા છે.

આઝાદી પુર્વે ગુજરાતના મોટા ભાગના વિસ્તારો વિભિન્ન રાજાઓના તાબા હેઠળ હતા. આ દરેક રાજાના રજવાડામાં અલગઅલગ જંગલોના સંચાલનની પદ્ધતીઓ હતી. જંગલની માલીકી જે તે રજવાડાના રાજાની હતી. આમ છતાં જે આદિવાસીઓ પોતાની જરૂરીયાત જેટલા બળતણના લાકડા, ઢોર ચરાવવા તેમ જ જંગલ–ગૌણ પેદાશ વગેરે, સરળતાથી મેળવી શકાતા હતા. આના પરિણામ સ્વરૂપે જંગલના રક્ષણ માટે આદિવાસીઓએ પોતાની એક અલગ વ્યવસ્થા ઉભી કરી હતી. ઘણા રાજાઓએ જંગલોનો અમુક ભાગ શિકાર માટે ખાસ અનામત રાખ્યો હતો. ધરમપુરના રાજા તો શિકારની પૂર્વતૈયારીરૂપે આદિવાસીઓને જંગલમાં મોકલીને શિકારને ચારે બાજુથી ઘેરીને હાકોટા પાડતા તેને રાજા જયા શિકાર માટે તૈયાહ રોય તેવી જગ્યાએ લાવવાની ફરજ પાડતા. આમ કરવા જતાં ઘણા આદિવાસીઓએ જીવ ગુમાવ્યાના પણ દાખલા છે.

પંચમહાલ અને સુરત ક્ષેત્રના જંગલો સીધી રીતે મુંબઈ રાજની હકુમત હેઠળ હતા. તેમજ આ જંગલો પર બ્રિટિશરાજની જંગલની નીતિ અમલમા હતી. બીજી તરફ ડાંગના જંગલો વિશિષ્ટ રીતે સ્થાનીક ભીલ રાજાઓની હકુમત હેઠળ હતાં. પરંતુ ખાસ કરાર કરીને ડાંગના જંગલો બ્રિટિશરોએ લીઝ પરહસ્તગત કરી લીધા હતાં. તેના બદલામાં ડાંગી રાજાઓને વાર્ષિક નકકી કરેલી રકમ આપવામાં આવી હતી. આ જંગલોનો વહીવટ શરૂઆતમાં પ્રત્યક્ષ રીતે કેન્દ્ર સરકાર કરતી હતી. પરંતુ ત્યારબાદ મુંબઈ સરકારની વહીવટી દેખરેખ હેઠળ આવ્યા હતા. લીઝ પર લીધેલા જંગલોના બદલામાં બ્રિટિશરો રાજાઓને જે રકમ આપતા હતા તે બાબતે અવારનવાર બ્રિટિશ એજન્ટો અને રાજાઓ વચ્ચે ઝઘડા થયા હતા. આ ઝઘડાનો અંત લાવવા માટે બ્રિટિશરોએ ૫૦ ટકાથી વધુ જંગલો ઈ.સ.૧૮૭૫ થી ઈ.સ.૧૯૦૭ સુધીમા અનામત જંગલો તરીકે જાહેર કર્યા. તેના પર બ્રિટિશરોનો સંપુર્ણ હકક બન્યો. આવી જ રીતે પંચમહાલ અને સુરતના જંગલોના વિસ્તાર પણ અનામત જંગલ તરીકે જાહેર થયો. આમ ઈ.સ.૧૯૦૧ ની જંગલનીતી અમલમા આવી ત્યા સુધીમાં બધા જંગલો બ્રિટિશરોનાતાબા હેઠળ આવી ગયા હતા. આઝાદી બાદ પણ સરકારે બ્રિટિશરો ધ્વારા બનાવાયેલા જંગલોના કાયદાને ધ્યાનમા રાખીને જંગલોને સરકારી માલીકીના બનાવ્યા. આમ, આદિવાસીઓના પરંપરાગત જંગલ પરના હકકોને કાયદાકીય રીતે છીનવી લેવામાં આવ્યા. આ બાબતે આદિવાસીઓએ અનેકવાર આંદોલનો પણ કર્યા. જે આદિવાસીઓ વર્ષોથી જંગલોમા જંગલનો વિનાશ કર્યા વિના જંગલની જમીન ખેડતા હતા તેમની પાસેથી જમીનો છીનવી લેવા માટે સરકારે વખતોવખત કડક કાયદાઓ બનાવ્યા. અને આદિવાસીઓ રહયા સહયા હકકો પર તરાપ મારવાની શરૂઆત કરી.

જંગલના કાયદાઓઃ

આદિવાસીઓ માટે બંધનરૂપ બની ગયેલા, સ્વતંત્રતા પહેલાં અને સ્વતંત્રતા પછી બનેલા જંગલ કાયદાઓની વિગતો આ પ્રમાણે છે.

૧) ઈ.સ. ૧૮૬૫ નો જંગલ અંગેનો કાયદોઃ

આ કાયદો જંગલના ઉપયોગ, વ્યવસ્થા અને જાળવણીને નિયંત્રિત કરવા માટે ઘડવામાં આવ્યો હતો. જંગલવાસીઓ ધ્વારા એકઠી કરાતી જંગલ પેદાશો ઉપર નિયંત્રણ લાદવાનો આ સૌ પ્રથમ પ્રયાસ હતો. આ વનકાયદો અમલમા મુકીને અંગ્રેજો જંગલના માલીક બની ગયા. આ કાયદાના અમલીકરણમાં મદદ કરવા માટે તેમણે જંગ ખાતાની સ્થાપના કરી. જંગલના વિકાસ અને સરંક્ષણ માટે વૈજ્ઞાનિક વન વ્યવસ્થા ઉભી કરવાના હેતુથી આ કાયદો અમલમા લાવ્યા એમ જણાવ્યુ. જે જે વિસ્તારમાં જંગલ હતુ તેને સરકારી વન જાહેર કર્યુ અને અત્યાર સુધી જંગલ સાથે ઓતપ્રોત થઈને જીવેલા આદિવાસીઓ આ કાયદા ધ્વારા અતિક્રમણ કરનારા થઈ ગયા. આ કાયદો ઘડવાનો હેતુ જે કોઈ મુશ્કેલી વગર જંગલો કાપીને ઈમારતી લાકડાનો પોતાની ઈચ્છા મુજબ ઉપયોગ કરવાનો હતો જેથી તેમા કોઈ આદિવાસી વચ્ચે આવે નહી.

હકીકતમાં અંગ્રેજોએ આ કાયદો ખુબ ઉતાવળમા તૈયાર કરીને પસાર કર્યો હતો. જેથી રેલવેના પાટા માટેના લાકડા માટે જંગથલ વિસ્તાર જેમ બને તેમ જલ્દી પોતાના હાથમા આવી જાય. આમ, જગલ કાયદાઓ બનાવવા પાછળનો અંગ્રેજોનો હેતુ જંગલનો એમની ઈચ્છા મુજબ ઉપયોગ કરી આર્થિક લાભ મેળવવાનો હતો. ટુકમાં અંગ્રેજોએ બનાવેલો વનકાયદો ભારતના ઈમારતી લાકડા લુટવા માટેની એક વ્યવસ્થા હતી.

(૨) ઈ.સ. ૧૮૭૮ નો જંગલ કાયદોઃ

ઈ.સ.૧૮૭૮ માં વનકાયદામાં સુધરો કરીને ઈમારતી લાકડા પર કર નાખવામા આવ્યો. જંગલોમા ગેરકાયદેસર પ્રવેશ તથા ઢોર ચારવા પર પ્રતિબંધ મુકવામા આવ્યો. જંગલોને અનામત જંગલો, સરંક્ષીત જંગલો અને ગ્રામ જંગલ–બીનવર્ગીકૃત જંગલો એમ ત્રણ વર્ગમાં વર્ગીકૃત કરવામાં આવ્યા.

(ક) અનામત જંગલોઃ આવા જંગલોનો હકક જંગલખાતા હસ્તક અનામત છે. જંગલી પ્રાણીઓ, વૃક્ષો, વનસ્પતી અને જંગલની તમામ પ્રકારની પેદાશોને બાહય જગત ધ્વારા કોઈપણ પ્રકારની દખલ કે નુકશાન પહોચાડવા પર પ્રતિબંધ છે. ઢોર, ચારવા માટે કે ગૌણ પેદાશ ભેગી કરવા માટે પણ જંગલની અંદર જવા ઉપર પ્રતિબંધ છે. અહી જંગલ જમીન સંપુર્ણ રીતે સરકારની માલીકી હેઠળ અને તેના કાબુમા છે.

(ખ) સરંક્ષીત જંગલોઃ સરંક્ષીત જંગલ તરીકે જાહેર કરવામાં આવેલો જંગલ વિસ્તાર આ વિભાગમાં આવે છે. પરંતુ કેટલીક કલમો ધ્વારા આદિવાસીઓ તથા મુળવતનીઓને બળતણ, લાકડુ,

ફળો વગેરે ગૌણ પેદાશ ભેગી કરી ઉપયોગ કરવાની પરવાનગી આપવામાં આવી છે. અહી જંગલની માલીકી સરકારની, પણ ગામ લોકોને તેનો ઉપયોગ કરવાની પરવાનગી છે.

(૧૭) ગ્રામ જંગલ / બીનવર્ગીકૃત જંગલો : જે અનામત કે સંરક્ષીત જંગલ તરીકે જાહેર કર્યા નથી તેને ગ્રામ જંગલ કે બીનવર્ગીકૃત જંગલ તરીકે ઓળખાવવામા આવતા હતા. પરંતુ પાછળથી ગ્રામ જંગલોને અનામત કે સરંક્ષીતમા સમાવી લીધા.

(૩) જંગલ નીતી ઠરાવ–૧૮૯૪ઃ

આ ઠરાવ હેઠળ જંગલના ચાર વર્ગ પાડવામાં આવ્યા (૧) આબોહવા કે ભૌતિક આધારો પર જંગલોને અનામત રાખવા જરૂરી હોય. (૨) જે જંગલોવ્યાપારી હેતુ માટે કીમતી ઈમારતી લાકડાનો પુરવઠો પુરો પાડી શકતા હોય (૩) ગૌણ જંગલો અને (૪) ઢોર ચારવા માટેની જમીનો.

ઈ.સ. ૧૮૯૪ માં જમીન સંપાદનનો કાયદો અમલમા આવ્યો. આ કાયદા મુજબ જે જમીન કોઈના નામે નથી તે બધી જમીન સરકારની છે એમ જાહેર થયુ. આદિવાસીઓના રીવાજ પ્રમાણે જમીન કોઈના નામે નહોતી. તેથી કોઈપણ આદિવાસી પાસે મીલકતના દસ્તાવેજો નહોતા. માટે આદિવાસીઓ ખેડતો હતા તે બધી જમીનો આ કાયદાથી સરકારની થઈ ગઈ. અને આદિવાસીઓ પોતાની જમીન પર ગેરકાયદેસરના ગણાવા માંડયા. આ કાયદો આદિવાસીઓના હકક ઉપરનો સૌથી ખતરનાક પ્રહાર હતો.

(૪) ઈ.સ.૧૯૨૭ નો ભારતીય જંગલો અંગેનો કાયદોઃ

ઈ.સ.૧૮૬૫ માં બનાવેલા વનકાયદામાં ફરી સુધારો કરીને ઈ.સ.૧૯૨૭ માં અંગ્રેજો ભારતીય જંગલ અધિનિયમ અમલમા આવ્યા. આ કાયદા ધ્વારા જંગલ ઉપર અને તેની પેદાશો ઉપર રાજયનુ નીયંત્રણ વધારે કડક બનાવાયુ. તેમા જંગલોનુ વિભાજન ઈ.સ.૧૮૭૮ ના કાયદા મુજબ કરવામા આવ્યુ હતુ. જંગલો પર રાજયનુ નિયંત્રણ વિસ્તારવા માટેની જોગવાઈઓ વિસ્તૃત કરવામા આવી હતી. અમુક કિસ્સાઓમા ખાનગીજંગલોની વ્યવસ્થા હસ્તગત કરવાની જોગવાઈઓ પણ કરવામા આવી હતી. ઈમારતી લાકડા અને તેમાથી મળતો નફો એ અંગ્રેજોએબનાવેલા આ વનકાયદાના કેન્દ્રસ્થાન હતા. આ અધિનિયમમાં મુખ્યત્વે જંગલના સંચાલન, જંગલ પેદાશોની નીકાસ, લાકડા અને જંગલ પેદાશો ઉપરના વેરા અંગેનો કાયદો મજબુત કરવા માટેના નીયમો હતા. પરંતુ કોઈપણ જગ્યાએ આ કાયદામ જંગલ સરંક્ષણ કે વિકાસની વાત કરવામા આવી નહોતી. જંગલ સબંધી ગુનાઓને આ કાયદા હેઠળ સજાપાત્ર ગુનાઓ તરીકે સ્પષ્ટપણે નકકી કરીને તે અંગે તે કાયદા હેઠળ નીયમો ઘડવામા આવ્યા.

આઝાદી પછી, આદીવાસીઓને અન્યાય કરનાર અને દેશને લુટવા માટે બનાવેલા અંગ્રેજોના આ કાયદાઓ નાબુદ કરવાને બદલે ભારત સરકારે તે ચાલુ રાખ્યા સરકારે આ કાયદાઓ વધુ કડક અને આદિવાસી વિરોધી બનાવ્યા.

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Arts (SOCIOLOGY)
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 80 - 82
ISSN 2319 - 8168

ઐતિહાસિક પરિપ્રેક્ષ્યમાં આદિવાસી આંદોલનો

આદિવાસીઓ જ ભારતના મૂળ નિવાસી છે એવું નૃવંશશાસ્ત્રીઓનું એક જૂથ માને છે. જયારે બીજાઓ એવું માને છે કે તેઓ એશિયા અને યુરોપના વિવિધ વિસ્તારોમાંથી સ્થળાંતર કરીને આવ્યા છે. જો કે આદિવાસીઓ પ્રાગ–ઐતિહાસિક કાળથી એટલે કે આર્યો સપ્તસિંધુમાં વસ્યા તેનાં ઘણાં વર્ષો પહેલાંથી ભારતમાં વસે છે એ વાત સાથે સહુ સમંત છે.

આદિવાસીઓ સામાન્યપણે ઘનઘોર જંગલો અને દુર્ગમ પહાડોમાં વસે છે. આર્યોએ આ મૂળ નિવાસીઓને અંતરિયાળ જંગલો અને પહાડોમાં ધકેલી દીધા હોવાની માન્યતા પ્રવર્તે છે. આર્યોએ આદિવાસીઓને પીછેહઠ કરવા કઈ રીતે મજબુર કર્યા હશે એ સ્પષ્ટ નથી, પરંતુ મૂળ નિવાસીઓએ આર્યોનો જબરદસ્ત પ્રતિકાર કર્યો હશે એ વાત ચોકકસ છે. જો કે આદિવાસીઓએ મુખ્ય ધારાની સભ્ય સંસ્કૃતિથી દૂર જતા રહેવું પડયું. આ પ્રક્રિયા દરમિયાન તેમણે દુર્ગમ વિસ્તારોમાં અલિપ્ત અને એકાકી જીવન જીવવાનું શરૂ કર્યુ. જીવન જીવવાનાં સાધનો અને સામાજિક સંસ્થાનો વિકાસ કર્યો. આમ, તેમને આદિવાસીકરણ કહી શકાય તેવાં જુદાં લક્ષણો પ્રાપ્ત કર્યા.

આદિવાસીઓ પાછા પગલે જંગલો અને પહાડોમાં જતા રહયા. એકાંતવાસમાં રહેવા લાગ્યા. પરંતુ તેમેન એકાંત જીવન જીવવા ન દેવાયું. પ્રાચીન કાળમાં હિંદુ રાજાઓ એન તેમના હાથ નીચે કામ કરતા મુખિયાઓએ બ્રાહ્મણોને આદિવાસી ક્ષેત્રોમાં સ્થાયી થવાનું પ્રોત્સાહન આપ્યું. એ રીતે મુળ નિવાસીઓના વિસ્તારમાં પગપેસારો કર્યો. તેમણે બ્રાહ્મણોને વિનામૂલ્યે જમીન અને અન્ય સુવિધાઓ આપી. આદિવાસીઓ ઝુમ પદ્ધતિથી ખેતી કરતા હતા. પરંતુ બહારથી આવેલા બ્રાહ્મણોએ હળ વડે ખેતી કરવાનું શરૂ કર્યુ. બ્રાહ્મણોની સાથે જ કારીગરો, સુથારો અને બીજાઓ પણ સ્થળાંતર કરીને આદિવાસી વિસ્તારમાં આવીને વસ્યા. આદિવાસીઓએ આ ઘૂસણખોરીનો પણ જોરદાર પ્રતિકાર કર્યો હતો.

વહેતા સમયની સાથે આદિવાસી મુખિયાઓએ પોતાના પ્રદેશોમાં કેટલાંક મામૂલી રાજયોની સ્થાપના કરી. દરમિયાન ચડિયાતું લશ્કરી બળ ધરાવતા રાજપૂતોએ છઠ્ઠી સદીથી આદિવાસીઓ પર આધિપત્ય જમાવ્યું. પરિણામે આદિવાસીઓને વધુ અંતરિયાળ જંગલો અને પહાડોમાં પાછા ખસવાની ફરજ પડી. આ અગમ્ય પ્રદેશમાંથી પણ આદિવાસીઓ રાજપૂત રાજાઓ સાથે સંઘર્ષ કરતા રહયા. આ લડત દરમિયાન રાજપૂત રાજાઓને ખ્યાલ આવ્યો કે દુર્ગમ વિસ્તારમાં આદિવાસીઓને સંપુર્ણપણે વશ કરવા શકય નથી. એટલે તમેણે આદિવાસી મુખિયાઓના અધિકારોને માન્યતા આપી. આ નીતિને કારણે બન્ને પક્ષ વચ્ચે સહકાર સ્થપાયો. હવે તેમનાં સંબંધો સહિયારા સહકારની ભાવના પર આધારિત હતા. છતાં કયારેક બન્ને સમુદાય વચ્ચે ઘર્ષણ થતું હતું. બહારથી આવેલા વસાહતીઓ દ્વારા જમીન સંપાદન, આદિવાસીઓ જે જમીનખેડતા હતા તેના પર વસાહતીઓ દ્વારા મહેસુલનુ ઉઘરાણું અને આદિવાસીઓ પર બ્રાહ્મણો જીવનપદ્ધતિ ઠોકી બેસાડવાના પ્રયાસો ઘર્ષણનાં મુખ્ય કારણો હતા.

સલ્તનત કાળમાં પણ આદિવાસી વિસ્તારોમાં વસાહતીઓનું અતિક્રમણ થતું રહયુ. બિહારના છોટા નાગપુરમાં મળી આવેલા હીરાઓના કારણે મોગલો આ વિસ્તાર પ્રત્યે આકર્ષાયા. મોગલ શાસકો, તેમના મુખિયાઓ અને સ્થાનિક જમીનદારોએ વસાહતીઓના અતિક્રમણને વિશાળ પાયે પ્રોત્સાહન આપ્યું. આદિવાસી પટ્ટામાં પોતાનો અધિકાર અને આધિપત્ય સ્થાપવા, વ્યાપારને ઉતેજન આપવા અને લશ્કરની ઝડપી અવરજવર માટે તેમણે આદિવાસી ક્ષેત્રના જંગલોનો નાશ કર્યો અને રસ્તાઓ બનાવ્યા. તેમણે ભીલ, મીણા, કોલ અને ગોંડ લોકોને આદિવાસી વિસ્તારના વર્ચસ્વ ધરાવતા સમુદાયો તરીકે સ્વીકૃતિ આપી. આ નીતિને પગલે આદિવાસી પ્રદેશની કૂખમાંથી કેટલાક રાજયોનો જન્મ થયો. મધ્ય ભારતનું ઝોંડ રાજય તેનું શ્રેષ્ઠ ઉદાહરણ છે.

રાજપૂતો અને અન્ય જાતીઓ દ્વારા મૂળ નિવાસીઓ પર આધિપત્ય જમાવવાના પ્રયાસો, એ આદિવાસી સ્વાત્યતતાને અસર કરનારુ અન્ય પરિબળ હતું. પરિણામે આદિવાસી સમુદાયોના સામાજિક, આર્થિક અને રાજકીય માળખામાં નોંધપાત્ર પરિવર્તન થયાં. આદિવાસી વિસ્તારોના ઘણાખરા ભાગોમાં સ્થાનિક સરદારોએ પોતાની સત્તા વધારી દીધી. આ પરિવર્તન આદિવાસી સમાજને સત્તાની વહેંચણી અને જમીનના

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Arts (ECONOMICS)
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 90 - 92
ISSN 2319 - 8168

RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

1. Poverty in rural areas is deepest among members of schedule caste and tribes.
2. Poverty affects tribal people in forest areas, where loss of entitlement to resources has made them even poorer.
3. In coastal fishing communities people living conditions are deteriorating because of environmental degradation stock depletion and vulnerability to natural disasters.
4. Many successful models piloted projects have been set up by state governments for the poor people of our country.
5. The government of India has helped them by giving money for their houses and other facilities.
6. The project supports poverty reduction in many states of India by promoting sustainable livelihood opportunities. Priority target group include small scale rural producer women, schedule caste households and young people.
7. The food security component of the project will support crop and live stock production higher value cash crops and others forms of economic development such as rural areas to provide cash incomes.
8. The programs and projects in India seek to converse with this important national policies enhancing efficiency in the delivery of services to poor rural people.
9. This project has empowered rural women to gain a greater voice in decision making and resources allocation for development programs and projects.
10. On going initiatives supported by the projects in the region focus on connective rural produces to markets and creating jobs, strengthening the capacities of women and young people partnering with the private sector to drive rural growth.

Introduction:-Mostly India is a poor country. Especially in rural areas and its most striking feature is it diversity. The countries population of about 1.24 billion people is composed of several ethnic groups, speaking over I thousand languages and following 6 major religions our countries annual population growth rate of 1.3 percent India is projected to become most populous country in the world by2035 .India's population is growing day by day. so, more than 4000 million people in India still live in poverty .poverty is the most prevalent (prevalent) in rural areas with about 26 percent of rural people living in poverty compared with about 14 percent of the urban population although the countries saw strong economic growth in past years. Poverty levels did not decline proportionately and overall rate of growth decreased recently. Poor rural people continue live within inadequate physical and social infrastructure. Poor access to services and highly stratified and Hierarchical social structure, characterized by inequalities in assets status and poor so ,we can say that many people live in poor condition in India.

India ranked 136 th out of 187 countries on the united nations development programmed 2013.human development index a comparative measure of life expectancy, literacy, education and standards, of living for countries worldwide .All most 70 percent of India's population lives in rural areas and some 20 millions rural households are reported to be landless while millions more have insecure rights to their land

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.agriculture wage earners, small holed farmers and casual worked in the non-farm sector constitute the bulk of poor rural people with this categories women and tribal and communities are the most deprives. Young people in rural areas are forced to my great spinally or permanently.

Poverty is the deepest among members of sc st areas in our country. the poor areas in our country in the parts of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and west Bengal. Large numbers of poor people live in our semiarid topical region in this area shortage of water and recurrent droughts impede the transformation of agriculture that the green revolution achieved elsewhere. Poverty affects tribal people in forest areas where loss of incitement of resources has made them even poorer in coastal fishing community's peoples living conditions peoples living conditions are deteriorating because of environmental degradation stock depletion and vulnerability to natural disasters.

2) The condition of rural development:-

India 12th five year plan aims to rivers the slow down. In economic growth in the short term and return to higher. More inclusive growth in the longer term. The plan sets ambitious forgets for rural infrastructure and aims foreign annual growth rate of 4 percent in the agriculture sector.

Several important policies strategies and acts provide the frame work for agriculture forestry rural development for example the Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment program in the world.

In addition the national rural livelihoods mission under the ministry of rural development provides livelihood development opportunities to poor rural families it helps the poor people of India mainly in Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa. Many private sectors have helped them for that progress and for that development.

Finally, the Panchayat act of 1996 and the forest rights act of 2006 .provide a legal frame work for transferring rights to tribal communities for natural resource management while protecting their heritage, rights indigenous knowledge and cultures.

3) Innovative ideas for the poor people of our country;-

The country strategic opportunities programmed strategic opportunities programmed in India is fully a aligned with the government's policy, framework and aim sat increasing access to agricultural technologies natural resources financial services and value change a major cross cutting objective is to share knowledge and learning on poverty reduction and nutrition security with a focus on tribal communities small holder farming households landless people, women and unemployed young people.

Some institutes are working at the grass roots level targeting its activities to the poorest and most vulnerable groups in rural society such as small skills and marginal farmers women ,tribal communities and scheduled caste I over the years the fund and the government of India have achieved significant results in the poor areas in our countries.

The government is increasingly investing in the commercial libation of small holder agriculture holder agriculture and building the capacity of small farmers to enhance their incomes from new market opportunities & projects have facilitated innovative partnerships between small farmers and private sector companies the government supported projects focus on strengthening local people ability to manage their own development .The government of India has empowered rural women to gain a greater voice in decision making and resource allocation for development programs and projects. Innovative efforts such as the so called courage brigades have removed constraints that tip women for using their full potential for rural development. Projects have also emphasized enhancing access for women for example help groups with commercial banks.

Tribal communities often located in the most remote under developed areas of the country. Projects supported by the government have contributed to enhancing the livelihoods of many tribal communities .the success of these projects has led to recent attempts to reach out to the most advantaged tribal communities known as particularly vulnerable tribal groups many successful models piloted projects have now state governments and other development partners. Extending benefits to millions of rural women man and children through India.

4) The problems in rural areas.

India is poor country. Many states are not well developed many people live in poor conditions in many states like Rajasthan, Gujarat, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand. The problems of water facility electricity roads houses this facilities do not reach such areas go to fetch water or use hand pumps .many people do not have electric do not have electric facilities in some areas there is no their economical condition is very poor. The government of India has helped them. In some areas there are no health facility and go for many people of these areas are dying of curable diseases.

Conclusion:

The primary goal of this project is to improve the livelihoods of the vulnerable groups sustainably by introducing improve land management practices that preserve the ecological in create better option for poor farmers the government of India has tried conditions in rural areas .The government programmers and projects for the rural areas been a starting point for larger development initiatives.

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Arts (HINDI)
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 93 - 94
ISSN 2319 - 8168

हिन्दी कथा साहित्य में नारी चेतना

प्रस्तावनाः

नारी प्रकृति का सुद२तम उपहा२ है । स्त्री सृष्टि का आधा२ होने के का२ण उसे विधाता की अद्धितीय २चना कहा गया है । स्त्री मे कोमलता, उदा२ता, सहनशीलता, करूणा, त्याग, ममता आदि गुणो की उदातता समाहित है । स्त्री समाज, संस्कृति औ२ साहित्य ललित कला आदि का महत्वपुर्ण अंग है । मा, बहन, पत्नी औ२ मित्र के रूप में मानव विकास की द्रष्टि से अनुपम स्थान २खती है । सभयता की प्रतिक है । मानव संस्कृति के सृजन संचालन औ२ विकास मे स्त्री की भुमीका पुरूष की तुलना में अत्यधिक महत्वपुर्ण २ही है ।

सुप्रसिध्ध विचा२क अ२स्तु ने कहा था –'नारी की उन्नती या अवनति प२ ही २ाष्ट्र की उन्नती या अवनति नीर्धारीत है ।'

स्वामी विवेकानंद ने कहा –'यदी आप मुजे एक पुष दे तो मैं २ाष्ट्र को एक वर्ष मे बदल दुगा, प२न्तु यदी मुजे पचास महीयाअे दे, तो मे कुछ ही महीनो मे देश को बदल दुगा ।

डो. बाबा साहब आम्बेडक२ ने कहा –'कीसी समाज की महिलाओ की प्रगति प२ ही उस समाज की पगति का अन्दाज लगाया जाता है, अपना समाज सभी तो प्रगती पथ प२ है ।'

गांधीजी ने कहा –'महिलाओ के अधिका२ों के विाय मे समजौता नही क२ सकता । शारी२िक बनावट औ२ लिंग भेद पुरूष औ२ महिलाओ के कार्यो के अन्त२ को नहीं ।'

इन सभी विद्धानो के कथन से स्त्री की महता का सहज ही अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है । मनोवैज्ञानि को का मानना है की पुरूष लोग व्यवस्थाबध ाचे मे वि'वास २खते है । जबकी स्त्रिया प२ीणामलक्षी होने की वजह से ताल्कालीक प२िस्थिती को सुधा२ने प२ जो२ देती है ।

हिन्दी साहीत्य के अन्तर्गत द्रष्टिपात क२े तो इस्मत, चुगताई, कुर्रतुलअेनल हैद२, कृष्णा सोबी, उषा प्रियम्वदा, मन्नु भंडारी जैसी समर्थ लेखिकाओ ने नारी चेतना की जो नई बमीन तैया२ की उस प२ महिला कथाका२ो की अेक समर्थ पीढी खडी हुई । इस कथा प२म्प२ा में मृदुला बिहारी अेक सशकत हस्ताक्ष२ है, उनकी २चना'कुछ अनकही' की नायिका २मा प्रसाद भा२तीय प्रशासनीक सेवा मे उच्च अधिका२ी होते हुअे भी पा२िवा२िक, सामाजिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक अेव भावनात्मक दबावो से जुसती है । औ२ आत्मबल अर्जिट क२ती है । वह स्त्री संघर्ष औ२ नारी चेतना की जीवन्त मिशाल है ।

इध२ तीन आत्मकथात्मक उपन्यास प्रकाश मे आअे है । जिन में'अन्या से अनन्या' (प्रभाखेतान)' अेक कहानी वह भी' (मन्नु भंडा२ी) तथा'गुडीया भीत२ गुडीया' (मैत्रेयी पुष्पा) विशेष उल्लेखनीय है । २ाजेन्द्र यादव के शब्दो में' तीनो को अेक सुत्र मे समजना चाहे तो कहेगे – अन्या से अनन्या नायीका है, प्रेमीका नही बन सकी । गुडीया मे कौशल यह है की मैत्रेयी स्वतन्त्र दोस्त भी है औ२ पत्नी भी ।' वस्तुतः ये तीनो उपन्यास महीला लेखीकाओ के जीवन के जीवंत दस्तावेज है, औ२ स्त्री वीमर्श को नये आयाम देते है । बेबी हालदा२ की आत्मकथा 'आला अंधा२ी' अेसी असरव्य स्त्रियो की कथा है, जो पिता घ्वा२ा उपेक्षीत तथा पती घ्वा२ा प्रताडित है । पिता की बेदुखी तथा पति के अत्याचा२ तथा तीन बच्चो की जीम्मेदा२ी कंधो प२ उठाए भी वेबी हालदा२ हा२ती नही । प२िस्थितीयो की आलिशान कोठीयो मे हो २हे स्त्री श्रम के दोहत की त्रासदीपुर्ण व्यथा कथा को भी वाणी दी है ।

नई सदी मे भुमण्डलीक२ण को जयादा प्रश्रय देने की कोशीश तेज है । स्त्री अस्तित्व प२ लगाता२ हो २हे प्रहा२, औ२ उससे टुट टुट क२ बिख२ती आकांक्षाओ को बल देने के लिए नारी को आदि शकित एव देवी रूप मे प्रसांगिक बनाने का प्रयास किया जाता २हा है । इस द्रष्टि से भूपाल पांडे कृत'देवी' उल्लेखनीय है । इस उपन्यास मे संभ्रान्त महिलाओं औ२ निचले तबके की महिलाओ की मानसिक स्थितियो का चित्रण है । अपनी अलग पहचान के साथ खडे होने वाले युवा २चनाका२ो मे जयन्ती का नाम उल्लेखनीय है । उन्होने अपने उपन्यासो के माध्यम से स्त्री अस्मिता औ२ उसकी स्वतंत्रता से जुडे पहलुओ प२ कलम चलाई है । उनके'खाना बदाश ख्वाहिशों' मे निधि नामक इच्छित जीवन जीना।वाली स्वाभिमानी शिक्षित, मुम्बईया नायिका का त्रासदीपुर्ण का त्रासदीपूर्ण संकलन है, जो पश्चात से भ२क२ कटती है ।

'उन सभी मोडो से जिनमे जिन्दील होक२ गुज२ी लौट क२

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आना कम त्रासद न था अपने को लडते, संभलते, टुटते देखना बहुत मुश्किल है ।'

इसी प्रका२ मैत्रेयी पुष्पा का'अल्मा कबुतरी' नये युग के अपने देखनेवाली मसमी संभावनाओ से युकत आत्मा नायिकाकी परि२स्थिती वश सबकुछ खत्म होना पुरे समाज को कठरे मे खडा क२ता है । वस्तुतः जो अनगढता या खु२द२ापन मैत्रेयी पुष्पा के लेखक की पहचान बन चुका है, उसका भी अपना स्वाद, औचित्य और२ सार्थकता है । मुहावरे मे कहा जाय तो मैत्रेयी पुष्पा' हिन्दी साहित्यमे धुल का फुल है।

स्त्री परि२वा२ की धुरी है । उसने अपना सर्वोतम परि२वा२ को दिया है। लेकिन आज की चैतन्य और२ समर्थ मानी जानेवाली स्त्री के पास अपनी प्राथमीकताओ की भी लम्बी सुची है । उसके लिअे परीवा२ अहम है तो उसके तन मन और२ आत्मा से जुदी भौतिक, बौध्धिक अेव भावनात्म्क आवश्यकताअे भी महत्वपुर्ण है । किन्तु यह भी सच है की पाश्चात्य सभ्या संस्कृति को नारी अपनी आध्यात्मि-संस्कृति को छोडक२ भोगवाद की और२ उन्मुख हो २ही है। और२ नि२न्त२ बाजा२ की गी२फत मे फसती जा २ही है । फलतः परीवा२ का लोहसा२ घो च२म२ा उठा है । तलाक, विख२ता दाम्पत्य, और२ सिसकता बचपन जिसका परि२णाम है । आधुनीक जीवन मे तलाकयुदा पति-पत्नी के इकलौते बच्चे बेटी की असहाय, विवश और२ कटुतापुर्ण मनःस्थि२ की अहम समस्याका मनोवैज्ञानिक दिगदर्शन मन्नु भंडारी कृत'आपका बेटी' मे हुआ है ।

मातृत्व नारी की सबसे बडी उपलब्धि है । किन्तु नारी स्वातंत्रय के तथाकथित अधिका२ का दु२पयोग'कन्या भ्रुण हत्या' रूप मे होना दुःखद है । मृदुला गर्ग न'कठगुलाब' मे उसके सका२ात्मक पक्षका२ उभा२ा है, तो चित्रा मृदुगल ने 'आंख' मे स्त्री को कि२ाये की कोख के रूप मे प्रयुकत किअे जाने की साजी का रि२दग्राही अंकन किया है ।

वस्तुतः नारी के लिअे टिमटिमाते दीपक से प्रकाश स्तम्भ बन जाने की यात्रा जितनी सुदीर्ध है, उतनी ही दुर्गम भी । पर्वतो सी बाधाओ को पा२ क२के समाज की वर्जनाओ के उप२ात्त नारीने टुढीवादी पुरूषप्रधान समाज के विरूध्ध कदम बढ ाक२ जो मुकाम पाया है, वह अपने आपमे अेक उपलब्धि है ।

निष्कर्षतः कहा जा सकता है की पुरूष सता की जडे हमारे समाज मे बहुत गहन घसी है, इन्हे तोडना या बदलना या संवादना अेक लम्बी लडाई है । प्रत्येक क्षेत्र मे नारी नी अपना स्थान बनाया है । और२ अपनी अपनी त२ह से लडाई लड २ही है । कथा साहीत्य मे स्त्री चेतनाने अपनी उपस्थिती पुरी गह२ाइ और२ शिददत के साथ दर्ज कटायी है, किन्तु अभी उसका सफ२ पुरा नही हुआ, उसके सन्मुख अनेक चुनौतीया है । फी२ भी सच यह है की नारी विविध रूपो मे साज को उपकृत क२ २ही है और२ नारी अपनी महत्व से अवगत है । अंत मे नारी के संपुर्ण जीवन का सा२ ये कुछ पंकितयो मे.....

कब्र के आगोश में जब थक के सो जाती है 'नारी'
फिक्र मे बच्चो की अेसी धुल जाती है -'नारी'
नौजवा हो क२ भी बुढी नज२ आती है'नारी'
टुह के रि२शतो की ये गट२ाइया तो देखीय
चोट लगती है बच्चो को चिल्लाती है 'नारी'

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Arts (ECONOMICS)
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 95 - 98
ISSN 2319 - 8168

CAUSES OF DROUGHT AND ITS MEASURES

Drought is one of the most frequently occurring national disasters in India. With its increased frequency and expanded coverage in the recent years, about one third of the country is either drought prone or under desert areas. These areas are lagging behind in agriculture and also in overall economic growth. They experience wide year-to-year fluctuations in agricultural production and incomes and have a relatively high incidence of poverty. The poor in these regions are highly vulnerable to a variety of risks due to their low and fluctuating incomes, high indebtedness and low human development. Helping the poor to come out of vulnerability and poverty and integrating the drought prone areas into the mainstream of development is a serious challenge faced by policy makers at present.

1. Introduction :

The climate of India can broadly be classified as tropical monsoon. But, in spite of much of the northern part of India lying beyond the tropical zone, the entire country has a tropical climate marked by relatively high temperatures and dry winters. There are four seasons:

Winter (December-February)

I. Summer (March-June)

II. south-west monsoon season (June-September)

III. post monsoon season (October-November)

2. What is Drought?

In India around 68 percent of the agriculture land country is prone to drought in varying degrees. Of the entire area 35 percent receives rain falls between 750 mm and 1125 mm which is considered drought prone while 33 percent, which receives rainfalls between less than 750 mm is considered to be chronically drought prone.

Drought is a deficiency in precipitation over an extended period, usually a season or more, resulting in a water shortage causing adverse impacts on vegetation, animals, and/or people. It is a normal, recurrent feature of climate that occurs in virtually all climate zones, from very wet to very dry. Drought is a temporary aberration from normal climatic conditions, thus it can vary significantly from one region to another. Drought is different than aridity, which is a permanent feature of climate in regions where low precipitation is the norm, as in a desert.

Human factors, such as water demand and water management, can exacerbate the impact that drought has on a region. Because of the interplay between a natural drought event and various human factors, drought means different things to different people. In practice, drought is defined in a number of ways that reflect various perspectives and interests.

3. Classification of drought :

The National Commission on Agriculture in India classified three types of drought:

[A] Meteorological Drought:

Meteorological drought is usually defined based on the degree of dryness (in comparison to some "normal" or average) and the duration of the dry period. Drought onset generally occurs with a meteorological drought.

[B] Agricultural Drought:

Agricultural drought links various characteristics of meteorological (or hydrological) drought to agricultural impacts, focusing on precipitation shortages, soil water deficits, reduced ground water or reservoir levels needed for irrigation, and so forth.

[c] Hydrological drought:

Hydrological drought conditions occurs when there

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is marked depletion of surface water causing very low stream flow and drying of lakes, reservoirs and rivers. The major indicators of hydrological droughts are low reservoir storage, inadequate stream flows, aggregate runoff less than long-term average runoff and precipitation in high elevation. Its frequency and occurrence is arrived using SWSI (surface water supply index).

4. Causes of drought:

The situation of drought arises when there is long spell of severe water shortages. The causes of drought include the followings:

a. Lack of irrigation facilities to supplement the need for water during the period of inadequate monsoon.

b. Lack of properly developed Rain-water harvesting methods

c. Lack of proper planning to deal with the situation.

d. Widespread deforestation and cutting of trees has reduced the ability of soil to hold water. Lack of underground water is a major cause for droughts.

e. Scarcity of rain-fall

Drought has many causes. It can be caused by not receiving rain or snow over a period of time. We learned in the discussions about the water cycle and weather that changes in the wind patterns that move clouds and moisture through the atmosphere can cause a place to not receive its normal amount of rain or snow over a long period of time.

If you live in a place where most of the water you use comes from a river, a drought in your area can be caused by places upstream from you not receiving enough moisture. There would be less water in the river for you and other people who live along the river to use.

People can also play a big role in drought. If we use too much water during times of normal rainfall, we might not have enough water when a drought happens

5. Measuring Drought :

The wide variety of disciplines affected by drought, its diverse geographical and temporal distribution, and the many scales drought operates on make it difficult to develop both a definition to describe drought and an index to measure it. Many quantitative measures of drought have been developed in the United States, depending on the discipline affected, the region being considered, and the particular application. Several indices developed by Wayne Palmer, as well as the Standardized Precipitation Index, are useful for describing the many scales of drought.

Common to all types of drought is the fact that they originate from a deficiency of precipitation resulting from an unusual weather pattern. If the weather pattern lasts a short time (say, a few weeks or a couple months), the drought is considered short-term. But if the weather or atmospheric circulation pattern becomes entrenched and the precipitation deficits last for several months to several years, the drought is considered to be a long-term drought. It is possible for a region to experience a long-term circulation pattern that produces drought, and to have short-term changes in this long-term pattern that result in short-term wet spells. Likewise, it is possible for a long-term wet circulation pattern to be interrupted by short-term weather spells that result in short-term drought.

5.1 The Palmer Drought Indices

The Palmer Z-Index measures short-term drought on a monthly scale. The Palmer Crop Moisture Index (CMI) measures short-term drought on a weekly scale and is used to quantify drought's impacts on agriculture during the growing season.

The Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) (known operationally as the Palmer Drought Index (PDI)) attempts to measure the duration and intensity of the long-term drought-inducing circulation patterns. Long-term drought is cumulative, so the intensity of drought during the current month is dependent on the current weather patterns plus the cumulative patterns of previous months. Since weather patterns can change almost literally overnight from a long-term drought pattern to a long-term wet pattern, the PDSI (PDI) can respond fairly rapidly.

The hydrological impacts of drought (e.g., reservoir levels, groundwater levels, etc.) take longer to develop and it takes longer to recover from them. The Palmer Hydrological Drought Index (PHDI), another long-term drought index, was developed to quantify these hydrological effects. The PHDI responds more slowly to changing conditions than the PDSI (PDI).

5.2 The Standardized Precipitation Index

While Palmer's indices are water balance indices that consider water supply (precipitation), demand (evapotranspiration) and loss (runoff), the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) is a probability index that considers only precipitation. The SPI is an index based on the probability of recording a given amount of precipitation, and the probabilities are standardized so that an index of zero indicates the median precipitation amount (half of the historical precipitation amounts are below the median, and half are above the median). The index is negative for drought, and positive for wet conditions. As the dry or wet conditions become more severe, the index becomes more negative or positive. The SPI is computed by NCEI for several time scales, ranging from one month to 24 months, to capture the various scales of both short-term and long-term drought.

6. Ways to fight drought:

There are several things you can do to ease your plants through a dry summer and even improve your landscape at the same time.

a. Assess your priorities. Survey your landscape: What areas or individual plants do you want most to save? Give top priority to irrigating established trees and shrubs; they're virtually irreplaceable. Consider perennials a second priority.

b. Identify root zones. The roots of various plants grow to different depths; the trick is to apply just enough water to moisten the roots. Most tree roots are located in the top 2 feet of soil. The dripline of a tree or shrub, which runs around the perimeter of the canopy, outlines much of the root zone. Focus water there.

c. Try a root irrigator. The hose-end device has a needlelike shaft that injects water into the ground, irrigating roots directly so no water is lost to evaporation. Check garden centers for root irrigators like the one from Hound Dog Products (about $20; 800/694-6863). Insert the shaft 6 to 12 inches or deeper into the soil around trees and shrubs. After watering in one spot along the drip line, move the irrigator to another spot until you complete one round-trip.

d. Check soil moisture. Dig down 1 foot with a trowel or spade and feel a handful of soil. An even easier way to test moisture is to use a sampling tube to "read" the soil. When you push the metal tube into the ground and twist it back out, it extracts a 12-inch or longer core, showing in cross section how wet or dry the soil actually is. If the top 2 inches of the soil sample are dry, it's time to water.

e. Irrigate slowly. Slow soaking limits runoff and encourages plants to develop deep root systems that are better able to tolerate drought. The heavier your soil, the more important slow soaking is in preventing runoff. Using an oscillating sprinkler to water large areas helps reduce runoff. But if you see puddling, turn the water off for an hour, then start again. To minimize evaporation, irrigate in the early morning or evening.

f. Build watering basins. Mound soil berms around young trees and shrubs such as roses to concentrate water on the root zones. Fill the basin with a slow-running hose so water soaks in.

g. Use soaker hoses. These porous hoses ooze water along their length. Run them among flowers and shrubs or along hedges or rows of vegetables. Coil them under the driplines of large trees; a good average length is 50 or 100 feet.

h. Apply mulch. Drought or not, spreading a layer of mulch over the soil around plants is simply good gardening. Mulch reduces evaporation, insulates roots from extreme temperature changes, and helps prevent weeds, which steal water needed by desirable plants. Spread a 3-inch layer of organic mulch such as compost or shredded bark around trees and shrubs; for flowers and vegetables, apply 1 to 2 inches. Gravel and other mineral mulches are also effective

i. Modify lawn care. If local restrictions allow lawn irrigation, there are some things you can do to reduce the amount of water you apply. Set your mower to cut at the high end of the recommended range: 1 1/2 inches for bent grass; 2 inches for bluegrass and perennial ryegrass; 3 inches for tall fescue. Taller grass shades the soil, reducing evaporation. In early June, fertilize with 1 pound of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet of turf to strengthen grass before it becomes stressed. In July, cut back to a 1/2 inch of water every week; under this regime, lawns turn the

color of straw and go semidormant through summer but bounce back after the weather cools.

j. Be water-wise with pots. Use glazed terra-cotta or plastic ones, which hold water better. For extra insulation, nest smaller pots inside larger ones, or bury pots up to their rims in the ground.

k. Harvest rain. Even in summer months, some rain usually falls on the Northwest, and roofs catch a lot of it. Channel runoff into a rain barrel, then use it to water container plants.

7 . Drought Losses:

- In most parts of the country, farmers have lost the seed they planted to deficient rainfall.
- The projected GDP growth could not be achieved and employment generation suffered.
- There has been a stunted growth of various kharif crops and in certain parts the crop has withered.
- The drought has affected the milk yield of milch cattle. Moreover, shortage of green fodder has also affected the milk yield.

8. Solution:

To tackle the problem of drought in our country, the following solutions are suggested.

1. All our efforts should be made to preserve rain waters in various ways and tap ground water sources to meet unexpected drought situations.
2. Improved rain-water harvesting methods should be deployed.
3. The people should be educated regarding the importance of water, so that they do-not misuse the stored water
4. New improved methods of irrigation should be introduced.
5. Deforestation should be discouraged to increase the ability of the soil to hold water.

9. Conclusion:

It is high time that the government mobilized all its resources to provide succor to the people in this hour and fight the monster of drought with determination. It has not yet devised ways and means to face and fight natural calamities.

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Arts (SANSKRIT)
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 99 - 102
ISSN 2319 - 8168

मनुस्मृतिमे निर्देशित विद्यार्थी कर्तव्य

२१ वी सदी मे मानवी विकास के नाम पे विनाशकी औ२ गति क२ता हुआ दिखाय देता है । जीस ईश्व२ने मानवी को बनाया आज वही मानव ईश्व२को बनाने लगा है । ईश्व२के साथ बनावट (घोखा) क२ने लगा है । सर्वोत्तम सर्जन मानवका माना जाता है । ईश्व२ने उसे संवेदना, शकित, बुध्धि, विचा२शकित औ२ उसे प्रस्तुत क२ने के लिये भाषा भी दी है । प२ आज मानव उसका दु२ुपयोग क२ता हुआ दिखाय देता है । प्रातःकाल हम वर्तमानपत्र पडते है तब सबसे ज्यादा समाचा२ बलात्का२, खुन, लूंट, आत्महत्या के पाते है । इस विषय पसंद क२नेका का२ण यह है कि मैने कुछ दिन पूवेक्ष 'सौ२ाष्टढ समाचा२' वर्तमानपत्रमे समाचा२ पढे की चा२-पांच छात्रोने अपनी सहध्यायीनी पे बलात्का२ कीया । ये क्या बताता है ? कहां वो प्राचीनकाल की शिक्षणव्यवस्था वो आदर्श छात्रे औ२ कहां वर्तमानका शिक्षण । आज विद्यार्थी अपना कर्तव्य भुल गया है । पूवेक्ष गुर्ज२भाषामे अतिप्रचलित कहेवत थी - **'સોટી વાગે સમસમ ને વિદ્યા આવે ધમધમ** ' प२ आज कायदेके का२ण शिक्षक आज हाथमे सोटी (लकडी) नही ले पाता । कुछ दिन पूवेक्ष T.V. पे एक न्यूजचेनलमे एक गुज२ाती कलाका२ सिध्धार्थ संदेरीया के लीये हुये इन्ट२व्युमे उस कलाका२ने कहा था कि -'स२क२ने शिक्षक के हाथमे से दण्ड छीन लीया इसीलीये आज पुलीसको हाथमे दण्ड लेना पडा है ।' आज विद्यार्थी शिक्षक को मा२ने, उसकी हत्या क२ने से नही हिचकीचाता । तब आज विद्यार्थीओ को याद क२ाना आवश्यक है कि उसका कर्तव्य क्या है । यदी विद्यार्थी अपना कर्तव्य समज ले तो देशका भावी उज्जवल हो सकता है ।

अब प्रश्न ये हे कि विद्यार्थीओ को उसके कर्तव्य का भान कौन क२ायेगा ? उत२ है - धर्मस्शात्र । जब जब मानवी अपने मार्ग से च्युत हो जाये, मार्ग भुल जाये तब उसे अपने कर्तव्य से ज्ञान धर्मशास्त्र क२ाता है । धर्मशास्त्र मे स्मृतिगंथोका समावेश होता है । प्रसिध्ध स्मृतिग्रंथ मनुस्मृति है । तदुप२ांत याज्ञवल्कयस्मृति, हा२ितस्मृति इत्यादी स्मृतिग्रंथे है । २ामायण, महाभा२त भी धर्मशास्त्र है । मे प्रथम धर्मशास्त्रका अर्थ जानना चाहीये ।

'धर्मशास्त्र 'का अर्थः

(सं) (न) चा२ वेद के उपांगो मे से एक भाग का नाम जो स्मृति नाम से प्रसिध्ध है ।

(न) धर्मपुस्तकः मनुष्यके सुवर्तन संबंधी चयन क२ेल नियमोका पुस्तकः मनुष्यके लोक प२लोक संबंधी श्रेय औ२ शुभाचा२ विचा२ोके नियमो का निबंधन, धर्म का शास्त्रः तत्वग्रंथ ।

(न) फर्ज संबंधी शास्त्रः कर्तव्यशास्त्र ।

(न) हिंदुधर्मके कायदे का पुस्तकः न्याय औ२ नीति पे ऋषियोने लीखेल कायदे का पुस्तक ।

' कर्तव्य' का अर्थ :

(सं) कृ(क२ना) न अवश्य छेदना या कापना ।

(न) कर्म, कार्य, कृत्य ।

(न) वर्तन, वर्तणुक, आचा२ ।

(न) धर्म औ२ फर्ज ।

(वि) क२ने योग्य ।

(वि) छेदने योग्य, कापने योग्य ।

कति शास्त्रोमें ब्रहमचर्याश्रम' चर्चा प्रसंगे विद्यार्थीयोके कर्तव्यकी चर्चा की है । तो कही पे यथायोग्य प्रसगे प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष बात की है । सभी शास्त्रोको केन्द्रमे न २खते हुये हम 'मनुस्मृति' के आधा२ पे विद्यार्थीयो के कर्तव्य को देखते पूर्व 'मनुस्मृति का संक्षीप्त प्राप्त करेंगे ।

'मनुस्मृति' का प२िचय :

'मनुस्मृति' एक स्मृति ग्रंथ है । स्मृतिर्या अनेक है प२' मनुस्मृति प्रसिध्धग्रंथ है । जीसकी २चना भगवान मनुने की थी । १२ अध्यायमे विभाजीत ये स्मृतिग्रंथमे मानवधर्मकी बात की है । इसलीये उसका दुस२ा नाम' मानवधर्मशास्त्र' भी है । मनुस्मृतिके प्रथम अध्यायमे जगतउत्पतिका विषय, दुस२े अध्यायमे सोलह संस्का२की विधि औ२ ब्रहमचारीके धर्म, अध्याय-३ मे गृहस्थ के धर्म विवाहके लक्षण, पंचमहायज्ञ तथा श्राध्धविधि, अध्याय-प मे भक्ष्याभक्ष्य पदार्थो, अशौचनिर्णय, पदार्थ शुध्धि तथा स्त्रीधर्म बताया है, अध्याय-६ मे वानप्रस्थ तथा संन्यासी के

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धर्म, अध्याय-७ मे २ाजाओके संपुर्ण धर्म, अध्याय-८ मे दावा, चोरी इत्यादीके न्याय तथा क२ लेनेकी रीत, अध्याय-९ मे स्त्री-पुरूषके धर्म, दायभाग, जुगा२का निषेध, तथा अप२ाधीओको शिक्षा क२ने की रीत, अध्याय-१० मे वर्णसंक२ जातियो औ२ उसके कर्म तथा चा२ वर्णोके आपतिकालके धर्म, अध्याय-११ मे भिन्न भिन्न जातके पापकर्मो तथा उसके प्रायश्चितकी विधि औ२ अध्याय-१२ मे शुभाशुभ कर्मसे प्राप्त गति तथा आत्मज्ञानके स्वरूप की बात की है ।

'मनुस्मृति' मे निरूपित विद्याथी कर्तव्य :

मनुस्मृति धर्मशास्त्रग्रंथमे अध्याय-२ मे विद्यार्थीयो के कर्तव्यनी बात की है । जीसमे से वर्तमान समय को ध्यानमे लेते हुये निदेक्शीत कर्तव्यो का आच२ण विद्यार्थी क२े तो उसकी अस२ देशके भविष्य प२ अवश्य होगी ।

'मनुस्मृति' आधा२ीत सांप्रत समयमे विद्याथीयो के कर्तव्य की प्रस्तुतताः

(१) विद्यार्थीयोका शिक्षक के साथ आच२ण :

ब्रहमा२म्भेडवसाने च पादौ ग्राहयौ गुरोः सदा ।
सहस्त्य हस्तावध्येदं स् हि ब्रहमाग्जलि स्मृति ।

(मनु. २-७१)

वेदअध्ययन के प्रा२ंभमे तथा अंतमे सदा गुरूके च२णोका स्पर्श क२ना औ२ दो हाथ जोडक२ विनय के साथ अध्ययन क२ना वो ब्रहमांजलि है ।

शय्यासनेडघ्वा च२िते छेयसा न समाविषेत ।
शय्यासनस्थाविवैन प्रत्युत्थायाधिवादयेत ।।

(मनु. २-११९)

विद्या इत्यादीमे हमसे अधिक औ२ गुरू जीस शय्या या आसन पे बैठे हो उस आसन पे नही बीठना चाहीये, और ऐसे कोइ आ जाये तब हम जीस शय्या या आसन पे बैठे हो तो वर्हासे उठक२ उसको वंदन क२ना चाहीये ।

योदितो गुरूणा नित्यमप्रयोदित एव वा ।
कृचदिध्ययने यत्नमाचार्यस्य हितेषु ।।

(मनु. २-१९१)

गुरूने आज्ञा की हो या ना की हो फी२भी बहचारीको अपने आप ही नित्य अध्ययनमे तथा आचार्य के हितकार्योमे यत्न क२ना चाहीये ।

विद्यार्थी अपने श२ी२, वाणी, बुध्धि, इन्द्रियो औ२ मन ये सभीको नियममे २ाजक२ औ२ हाथ जोडक२ गुरूके सन्मुख खडा २हना चाहीये बैठना नहि । सदाचारी २हना, अच्छी त२ह से संयम २खना, वस्त्रसे श२ी२को ढंकना, गुरू बैठना कहे तब उसके सन्मुख मुख २खक२ बैठना चाहीये ।

(मनु. २-१९२, १९३)

हीनान्नवस्त्रवेष : स्यात्सर्वदा गुरूसन्निधौ।

(मनु. २-१९४)

गुरूके समीपे कायम निम्न (सादगीपूर्ण) वस्त्र ही पहनने चाहीये ।

सोते सोते बेठै, बेठै, खाते खाते, खडे २हक२ औ२ विपरीत मुखसे गुरूकी आज्ञा नही स्वीकारी जा सकती । तथा उस त२ह बाते भी नही की जा सकती, किंतु गुरू बैठे हो तो खडे होक२, वो खडे हो तो उसके सामने जाक२, वो दौड २हे हो तो उसके पीछे दौडक२ शिष्योको उसकी आज्ञा स्वीका२नी चाहीये तथा उसके साथ बात क२नी चाहीये । गुरू विपरीत मुख से हो तो शिष्यको उसके सामने जाक२, गुरू दू२ खडे हो तो उसके पास जाक२, वो सो २हे हो तो उसको प्रणाम क२के औ२ वो पास ही हो तो भी नमन क२के उसकी आज्ञा स्वीका२नी चाहीये । तथा उसके साथ बात क२नी चाहीये ।

(मनु. २-१९५, १९६, १९७)

नीचं शय्यासनं चास्य सर्वदा गुरूसन्निधौ ।
गुरोस्तु चक्षुविषये न यथेष्टासनो भवेत ।।

(मनु. २-१९८)

गुरूके समीप शिष्यको गु२ुसे अपने शय्या, आसन हंमेश निम्न (अधः) २ाखने चाहीये । तथा गुरू हो तब अयोग्य रीते बैठना भी नही चाहीये ।

परोक्ष मे भी गुरूका मात्र न लेक२ गुरूके नाम के आगे 'अपाध्यायं ,'आचार्यं' अैसे मानवाचक शब्द लगाक२ ही नाम लेना चाहीये । तथा उसकी चाल, भाषा तथा उसकी चेष्टाकी नकल नही क२नी चाहीये ।

(मनु. २-१९९)

जब कोइ भी वाहन या आसन पे बैठे हो तब वर्हा से नीचे ।त२क२ उठक२ गुरू के सामने वंदन क२ना चाहीये ।

(मनु. २-२०२)

गुरोर्गुरी सन्निहिते गु२ुवदवृतिमाच२ेत ।
न यानिसृष्टो गु२ुणा स्वान्गु२ुनभिवादयेत ।।

(मनु. २-२०५)

गुरू के गुरू जब पास मे हो तब शिष्यको उसके साथ गुरूके जैसा ही बर्ताव क२ना चाहीये । औ२ गुरू की आज्ञा के बीना माता पिता तथा वडीलो को भी वंदन नही क२ना चाहीये।

निष्कर्ष :-

उपरोकत बाबतको यदी विद्यार्थी ध्यानमे ले औ२ पालन क२े तो शिक्षक साथ उसका व्यवहा२ शोभनीय बन जाय और 'विद्या विनयेन शोभते' च२ितार्थ हो सके ।

समाजमे शिक्षक साथ हो २हे मा२पीट, हत्याके बनाव बंध हो जाय ।

विद्यार्थीओ के वडीलो साथ संबंध मधु२ बन जाय ।

शिक्षण का आदान-प्रदान स२लतासे हो सके ।

भा२तीय संस्कृतिका २क्षण हो ।

(२) अधर्मका आच२ण नही क२ना चाहीयेः–

धूतं च जनवादं च पर्विवाद त्थाडनृतम ।
स्त्रीणां च प्रक्षणालम्भमुपधातं प२मस्थ च ।।

(मनु. २–१७९)

विद्यार्थीयोको जुंआ, दुस२े की चुगली, निंदा, असत्यको छोडना चाहीये, तथा स्त्रीयोको देखना, उसकी आलिंगन क२ना और२ दुस२े का बुरा क२ने की सोच का त्याग क२ना चाहीये।

निष्कर्ष :

विद्यार्थीको उलटे मागेक्ष पे ले जानेवाले व्यसने और२ मनोरंजनके साधने है । तब मनुस्मृतिमे कहा है ये सब का त्याग क२ना आवश्यक है ।

जुआ विनाशके मागेक्ष पे ले जाता है जीसका दृष्टांत हमको इतिहासमे (महाभा२तमे) दीखाइ देता है । पाण्डवोका २ाजयाह२ण और२ द्रोपदीका वस्त्राह२ण जुआका ही परीणाम है।

आज विद्यालय–महाविद्याकयके विद्यार्थीको व्यसन (तम्बाकु, सिगा२ेट) की लत लग गइ है । व्यसन मानवी को अंद२ से तोड देताै । जसी देशका स्तंभ युवानो पे टीका हो उसे तोड देता है । अतः विद्यार्थीको व्यसनका त्याग क२ना चाहीअे । विद्यार्थीका अर्थ होता है – विद्या के लिये प्रयत्नशील, विद्याकी कामनावला प२ जो विद्यार्थी चुगली, असत्यका आच२ण क२े तब विद्या कैसे प्राप्त हो सकती है ?

२१ वी सदी मे फोन (फेसबुक, टवीट२, वोटसएप, गेम), T.V. कम्प्युट२, विद्यार्थीको विशासुचन के बजाय दिशाभ्रष्ट जयादा क२ २हा है । अतः विद्याकाल द२म्यान ऐसे यांत्रिक उपक२णसे दु२ २हना हितावह है ।

(३) स्त्री–पुरूषको स्वयं अपनी मर्यादामे २हना चाहीयेः–

प२पत्नी तु या स्त्री स्यादसैबन्धा च योनित ।
र्ता ब्रुयाहभवतीत्येव सुभगे भगिनीतीच ।।

(मनु. २–१२९)

कोइ स्त्रीस प२पत्नी हो, जन्मके सबंधवाली (अपनी बहन) तो उसे भवति, सुभगे, बहन इसत२ह बुलाना चाहीये ।

स्वभाव अष नारीणां न२णामिह दषणम ।
अतोडथ्ान प्रमाधन्ति प्रमदासुविप्रश्चितः ।।
अविधांसमलंलोके विद्यांसमपि वा पुनः ।
प्रमदा हयुत्यथ नेतु कामक्रधवशानुगम ।।
त्रा स्वस्त्रा दुहित्रा वा न विविकता२नो भवेत ।
बलवानिन्द्रियग्रामो विद्यांसमपि कषीते ।।

(मनु. २–२१३, २१४, २१५)

इस लोकमे पुरूषको मार्ग भ्रष्ट क२ना स्त्री का स्वभाव है । इस का२ण से विद्यान पुरूष स्त्री प्रति आसकत नही २हता किंतु सावधान २हता है । काम और२ क्रोधको वश होनेवाले या विद्यानपुरूषो को विपरीत मार्ग पे ले जाने मे स्त्री समर्थ होती है । माता, बहन, पुत्रीके साथ भी अेकांतमे नही बैठना चाहीये, कयोकी इन्द्रियोके समुह बलवान होता है और२ वो विदानोको भी विपरीत मार्ग पे खींच जाता है ।

निष्कर्ष :

वर्तमान समयमे स्त्री–पुरूषका साथमे शिक्षण योग्य नही है। इसका का२ण यह है की विद्यार्थी रूपसे उसका ध्येय केवल विद्या प्राप्त क२ना है । किंतु साथ मे शिक्षण क२ने से ये ध्येय अच्छी त२ह से पुर्ण नही होता ।

फी२भी यदी दोनोको साथमे अध्ययन क२ाना आवश्यक हो तब छात्राको अपने सहपाठी मित्रको भाइ(भैया) कहके संबोधन क२ना चाहीये । और२ उसी प्रका२ छात्रको अपनी सहपाठी मित्रको बहन कहके संबोधन क२ना चाहीये ।

मनुस्मृति आधार्ित सांप्रत समयमे विद्यार्थीयोके कर्तव्यनी अप्रस्तुततः–

हमने मनुस्मृति आधारीत विद्यार्थीका कया क२ना चाहीये? उसका कया कर्तव्य है ? वो देखा । किंतु मनुस्मृतिमे दीये गये नियम तत्कालीन समाज पर्िस्थिती अंतर्गत थे । अतः वर्तान समयमे कई बाबते शकय ना हो अैसे मुदे भी देखना आवश्यक है ।

ब्रहमचारी (विद्यार्थी) को दण्ड (लकडी) २खना । (मनु. २–४५)

भिक्षा मागना । (मनु. २–४८)

वैवाहिको विधिः स्त्रीज्ञासंस्का२ो वैदिकः स्मृतः ।
पतिसेवा गुरौ वासो गृहार्थोडग्नि पर्िकिया ।।

(मनु. २–६७)

अर्थात स्त्रीयोके विवाहकी विधि वो ही वैदिक (उपनयन) संसका२ है, पतिसेवा ही वेदाध्ययनरूप गु२ुकुलवास है, और२ गृहकार्य ही अग्निउपासना(अग्निहोमक्रिया) है ।

आज २१ वी सदीमे उपरोकत विधान संपुर्ण यथार्थ नही कहा जा सकता । आज स्त्री चा२ दिवालसे बाह२ आक२ समाजमे अपना विशिष्ट स्थान बनाया है । अपना अलग अस्तित्व बनाया है । प्राचीन समयकी नारी भी वेदाध्ययनसे इतिहासमे अम२ हो गइ है । जैसे की अपाला, गार्गी, लोपामुद्रा, मैत्रेयी इत्यादी ।

पुरूषको शिव कहा गया है, और२ स्त्री को शकित । किंतु पुरूष अपनी सत्ता का दु२ुपयोग क२ने के का२ाण स्त्रीको पीडा सहन क२नी पडी । स्त्रीके साथ पुजयभाव के बजाय भोग्यचीज समजक२ व्यवहा२ होने लगा । स्त्रीकी उपेक्षा होने लगी और२ स्त्रीकी सहनीशकितकी मर्यादा आ गई । तब उसे चा२ दिवालसे बाह२ आना पडा और२ घ२ बाह२ दोनोका संतुलन

बनाकर२ अपनी शकित समाजको बता दी । वर्तमान समय मे वस्तीवृध्धि तथा बलात्कार२ जैसी समस्याको दुर२ कर२ने मे स्त्रीशिक्षण आवश्यक बन गया है ।

गुरूदक्षिणा अंतर्गत मनुस्मृति २-२४६ मे कहा है - खेत, घर२, सुवर्ण, गौ, छाता, पादुका, आसन, धान्य, सब्जी और२ वस्त्र गुरुको देकर२ पसन्न कर२ना चाहीअे ।

वर्तमान समयमे गुरुको अध्यापन कर२ाने के बदलेमे योग्य वेतन दीया जाता है । अतः उपरोकत बाबत न कर२ने मे ही भलाई है । इसके कार२ण शायद अैसा हो की शिक्षक लेनेकी वृतिवाला हो जाये । यदी कोइ शिक्षक भाग्यवश अैसी स्थितीमे आ जाये की जीसके कार२ाण उसे घर२ चलानेमे मुश्केली आने लगे अेसे समय मे कोइ अेक छात्र मदद न कर२के सब छात्रोको मिलकर२ शिक्षककी हो सके उतनी सहायता कर२नी चाहीये । तदुपर२ांत जीवनमे जब कभी भी आवश्यकता हो तब सहायता कर२ने के लिये तत्पर२ रहना चाहीये ।

अन्य ग्रंथोमे विद्यार्थी कर्तव्यकी विचार२णाः

इसतर२ह यर्हा मनस्मृतिमे सांप्रत समयको घ्यानमे लेकर२ विद्यार्थी कर्तव्यकी प्रस्तुतता और२ अप्रस्तुतता निष्कर्ष साथ हमने देखी, मनुस्मृति अेक अैसा ग्रंथ नही है जहा पे विद्यार्थी कर्तव्यकी चर्चा की है । अन्य भी कई ग्रंथ है जैसे की रामायण, महाभार२त, विविधस्मृति ग्रंथ, वेद, उपनिषदमे भी प्रसंग प्रसंग पर२ उसकी चर्चा हुइ है । विद्यार्थी केवल अेक ही वाकय समज ले' विद्या विनयेन शोभते' तो भी परिवर्तन आ सकता है

आदर्श विद्यार्थी :

अंतमे आदर्श विद्यार्थीयोको याद कर२के उसने कीय हुअे कर्मोको जानकर२ हमे उसके जैसे होने का प्रयत्न कर२ना चाहीये । आदर्श विद्यार्थीयोमे रार्म, कृष्ण, अेकलव्य, अर्जुन, उपमन्यु, इत्यादी का समावेश होता है ।

पादटीपः

१) ભગવદ ગોમંડલ, પ્રવીણ પ્રકાશન, રાજકોટ, ભાગ-૫ પાના નં.૪૬૮૦

२) ભગવદ ગોમંડલ, પ્રવીણ પ્રકાશન, રાજકોટ, ભાગ-૩ પાના નં.૨૦૦૮

संदर्भग्रंथ

⇨ **'श्रीमनुस्मृति' ભાષાંતર કર્તા-શાસ્ત્રી ગીરજાશંકર માયાશકર, આવૃતી- ૧૯૭૦, ભિક્ષુ અખંડાનંદની પ્રસાદી સસ્તુ સાહિત્ય વર્ધમ કાર્યાલય મુંબઈ-૨**

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Arts (SANSKRIT)
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 103 - 105
ISSN 2319 - 8168

वैदिक साहित्यमे इला, भारती और सरस्वती

प्रस्तावनाः पांचीन काल से वैदिक युग तक वैदिक देवशास्त्र का मूल अविचलित रूप से वि'वसनीय रहा है । इसमे हमे मानवीकरण की वह प्रकिया स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई पडती है । वैदिक देवशास्त्र और उसीके साथे वैदिक भाषा और संस्कृति इतनी स्वच्छ और पारदर्शक है उसमे बहुधा अेक देवता का उसके भौतिक आधारवाले नाम के साथ संबंध स्पष्ट दिखाई देता है । वैदिक देवता मे देवताओका विभिन्न रूप से गुणो का वर्णन किया गया है उसी तरह वैदिक शास्त्र मे वि'वास और उपासनामे देवियोका स्थान अपेक्षा कुत गौण माना गया है, उनका महत्वजगलियन्तृत्व की र्दष्टि से नहिवत है, फिर भी उषा के बाद सरस्वती, इका और भारती का स्थान सामान्यतम देवताओकी कोटि से स्वीकार किया गया है । उन देवियोका वर्णन विस्तृत रूप से शोधपत्र मे किया जायेगा ।

देवियाः-

देवता शब्द दिव धातु- प्रकाशित करना निष्पन्न हुआ है । भारोपीय परिवर की विभिन्न शाखाओमे मिलनेवाले विद्युत देवताओके देवताशास्त्रीय लक्षणो की समता के आधारा पर अनुमान किया गया है कि किसी सामान्य नाम के न मिलने पर भी भारोपीय युग मे सबका श्रेष्ठ विद्युत देव रहा होगा । उनका उदातचरित देवताओके विषय मे जिनका संबंध प्रकाश और आकाश से है,'देवता' इस नाम साम्य से होती है कयोकि आकाश और पृथ्वी के विषयमें पिता- माता की भावना चीन और न्युजीलेण्ड के देवशास्त्रमे भी मिलती है ।

आदि जातियो मे देवी देवता परमात्मा के स्थान लेते थे । ये देवता जीवनको समृध्ध और धनसंपन बनाते थे । वनस्पति, शस्य, पशु अेवं धन धान्य मे प्राचुर्य पैदा करते थे । ये देवता बलवान और शकित संपन्न थे । धर्म मे उनकी महता का आधार उनकी शकित थी, उर्जा थी आदी सष्टा का स्थान लेने वाले देवता विशेष प्रकार की शकित के निधान थे । किन्तु जब जब मानवजीवन की चारुता अेवं उसके प्राचुर्य की और बढता गया तब वह जीवन के उर्वरक देवताओ के जालमे फंसता गया । और उनसे जीवन को सरस अंवे संपन्न बनाने की प्रार्थनाअे बढाता गया । अेक समय अेसा आया की वह वरुण जैसे जगत सष्टा ओ को भी भुल बैठा और उनकी जगत देवी देवताओ को मानने लगे उसका र्दष्टान्त रूप है कृषि देवी ।

कीपपच संस्कृतियो मे तो अर्वरकता का यह पुं देवता स्त्री उर्वरक देवी का अनुषगी बनकर हमारे सामने उभरता है कयोकी इन संस्कृति यो मे जगती के भीतर रसासार प्रवाहीत करना स्त्री देवी का काम है देवता उसका प्रेरक बनता है । जैसे साखयमे पुरूष और प्रकृति ।

वैदिक ऋषीने अनेकता से चलकर अेकता के बिंदु पर आ पहुचा था और इस तत्वज्ञान के धारा उसने अेकताको अण्डित करनेवाली माया का निराकरण कर लिया था । जैसे शिव और शकित के संभावन के दर्शनने ही मानवीय जीवन पाया जाता है । प्रतिदीन होनेवाली प्राकृतिक अेवं मानवीय घटनाओमे विभिन्न प्रकार के कर्मो का आना जाना स्वाभाविक है । और उस पर नियंत्रण करना भी अनीवार्य है । मानव की जीवन संबंधी यह उत्कट भावना विभिन्न मातृओमी प्रतिमा के रूप मे और उसके विभिन्न अंगो गुणो अेंव कृत्यो की पुजा के रूपमे प्रगट करते है । सिरीया, कीट, बेबीलोन आदी देशोमे मातृदेवी का महत्व अक्षुण्य बना रहा है । मातृदेवी की यह पूजा प्राचीन कृषि सभ्यतामे दक्षिण, पि'चम अेरीयासे पि'चमी युरोप और भारत की और फैलाती हुई वहा मातृदेवी अेक समन्ययात्म क देवी का स्वरूप धारण कीया । और मातृत्व, जनन अेवं उर्वरण की सभी देवीयोका स्थान ले लीया ।

वेद मे अदिति अेवं अन्य देवीयो के साथ तीस : देवीयका की चर्चा की गई है । वो हे खता, भारती और सरस्वती । ये तीनो देवीया मातृभूमि, मातृभाषा और मातृ संस्कृति के रूप मे है । ये सब मनुष्यो का आदर करने योग्य है और मनुष्य को सुख देनेवाली है । इनमे से अेक भी न रही तो मनुष्य अधुरा बन जाता है । यदि मातृभिम न रही तो मनुष्य को रहने के लिअे स्थान ही नही मीलेगा, मातृभाषा न रही

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तो मनुष्य बोलेगा कीस तरह और ज्ञान कीस तरह प्राप्त करेगा। मातृसभ्यता न रही तो मनुष्य पशुवत ही बन जायेगा । इस लिअे वेदोमे कहा गया है की ये तीन देवीया मनुष्योको उपासनीय है । मातृभाषा माता की गोदमे बैठा हुआ बालक सीखता है मातृभुमी रहने के लिअे घर और खाने के लिअे अन्न जल देती है और मातृसभ्यता उसको सभ्यसंपन्न संस्कार तथा मानवीय गुणो से संपन्न करती है, इन तीन देवीया की विशेषण इस तरह प्रदर्शित हुई है ।

(१) २००१ आप्रीसुकतो मे २००१ का उल्लेख भारती, मही और सरस्वती के साथे मिलता है । यह पुजयवाणी की अधिष्ठात्री देवी है । पृथ्वी अन्न और धेनुमे भी देवत्व का आरोप करते हुआ इन्हे २००१ कहा गया है । इ इ। धातु से व्युत्पन्न हुआ है और स्तुत्यर्थ के बारेमे उसका अर्थ दिया गया है, प्रयाज और अनुयाज के मध्य अर्पित किये जानेवाले अविषयमे भी देवत्वका आरोपण कर उसे इडा कहा गया है इसलिअे यजनभूमि इडा का अपना स्थान कही गई है । इडा घ्वारा यजन करने की चर्चाभी अर्थववेदमे है और वहा इडा अविषु की बाधक है । अग्नि की स्तुतीरूप वाक देवी इडा है इसलिये वाक के साथे उसका स्मरण किया गया है । उसके आवोसमे जाकर याज्ञिक स्वय को पवित्र और शुध्ध बनाते है । वह देवी धृतपदी ? शकितमती, सोमपृष्ठा और समग्र देवो के लिअे प्रिय है । यज्ञमे उसके सानिघ्य के लिअे प्रार्थना की गई है । इन्हा के बारे सायणाचार्यने बताया है कि जिसके प्रासाद के लिअे यज्ञोमे हुत से बचे हुअे पुरोडाश का भाग निकाला जाता है दिति, अदिति, इन्द्राणी और इडा व्रात्य के प्रसंगोमे अेक रहती है मातृभुमी अग्नि का रूप है । कयोकी भुमी ही अग्नि का स्थान है । दिव्य मनुष्यो के साथ मातृभुमी उन्नत होती है । दिव्य वो है जो कीडाकुशल, जियेच्छु व्यवहारचतुर, तेजस्वी प्रशंसनीय, प्रसन्न, आनन्दित प्रियकर्मकर्ता और सृष्टि की समृध्धि के लिअे प्रगतीशील होते है ।

अथर्ववेद मे काण्ड १२ / १ मे मातृभुमीका सुकत है । उस सुकत मे हर मंत्रो है । पाठक को उन मन्त्रोका मनन करना चाहीअे अेसा वहा पे विवेचन कीया गया है, मातृभुमी हमारी है और मे उसका पुत्र हु मे इस माता के लिअे अपना बली देता हु । यह सब सुकत यहा देखने योग्य है ।

'माता भुमीः पुत्रो ड ह पृथिव्याः । तुभ्यं बलिहतः स्याम, जे घडी हिन्द स्वीकारे पशुबणनी श्रेष्ठता मातृभुमी कहेवामा मने हर्ष नह जरी । गांधीगीता ।

परमे'व जिसमे सभी का निवास है और जो सबसे महान है जिसमे भुतो याने की प्राणीमात्र उत्पन्न होते है । उसे जमीन कहते है । यह पृथ्वीमाता सभी प्राणीयो का घर है इसी लिअे भुमी कहलाती है

भगवती भागवत

रत्नप्रभा, शर्कराप्रभा, वालुका प्रभा, पंकप्रधा, धुमप्रभा तमःप्रभा और महातमः ये सात भुमीओका प्रकार माना गया है तत्वार्थ सुत्र

पुराणो इ का मानवीकरण दिखाया गया है , इ को पुरुखा की माता अैर उर्वशी की साथी जताई गई है उसे मित्रावरुणौ और मनुकी पुत्री मानी गई है

भरती – भारती यह देशभाषा है । मातृभाषा इसका नाम है । उपभाषाओके साथ राष्ट्रभाषा प्रान्तभाषाओके साथ भी राष्ट्रभाषा सहायक बनती है । विन्धयाचल और हिमालय के बीचमे आये हुआ पदेशोमे इ स पुवेक्ष इसरा सैका मे संस्कृत भाषा बोलचाल की भाषा थी । इसके बारेमे संशय पैदा ही नही होता । इसके बाद मुगलोके अक्रमण बादसंस्कृत भाषा बोलचाल की भाषा नही रही । ये संस्कृत भाषाा चार विभागो के विभाजित की गई है । (१) देवभाषा (२) आर्यभाषा (३) पैशाचिक भाषा और (४) मानुषभाषा । पाणिनिने संस्कृत भाषा के बारे मे लिखा है की शिष्ट संस्कृत का परिवर्तन ही विकृति है । इस तरह संस्कृत भाषा व्याकरण बध्ध रची हुई थी और संस्कृत भाषाा आज सभी लोगो को कटिनतम लग रही है । आज आंग्लभाषा का चलन बहुत तेजगति से चल रहा है । उसे आज के भाषा शास्त्री उसे स्वाभाविक विकास मान रहे है ।

गांधीजीने उसके बारे मे सोचा था की हमारी मातृभषा हमे संपुर्ण कयो न आती हो मगर हम उससे अलग नही होने देते । जिस तरह माता अपने बच्चे को बाहोमे रखते है । किन्तु आजकल आग्गल भाषा का वर्चस्व पुरजोशमे खिला है । इसलिअे उसको विद्यापीठ के अभ्यास क्रमोमे कम से कम स्थान दिया जाय जो उसे पसंद करते है । आजकल सभी लोग अपनी प्रान्तभाषा को भुलकर अन्य भाषाओको जयादातर महत्व दे रहे है अपनी मुलभाषा ही अन्य देशो की भाषाओको जन्म देती है गांधीजीने अन्य भाषाओका अपनी भाषा पर प्रभाव देखकर बहुत दुख व्यकत किया है ।

सरस्वती –

सरस्वती प्रवाहवाली संस्कृति है , सरस्वती शब्द का अर्थ सरस (जल) वती (वाली) । वह जलमयी है इसलिअे सरस्वती नाम से सुविदित है, वैदिक काल मे सागरतक वह प्रवाहीत थी यह नदी स्थापवीशवर से बहती हुइ पतीयाळा क्षेत्र मे मिलती हुई और शिरिषवनबे आगे मरुभुमी मे लुप्त हो जाती है । उसे ऋतावरी, सप्तस्बसा और सुजुष कही गइ है । प्राचीन समय मे अनेक राजा

इसके किनारे निवास करते थे धीरे धीरे सांस्कृतिक विकास का प्रवाह पुर्व की और बढता रहा । सरस्वती इसी तरह यज्ञ याग, काव्य और चिन्तन की देवी बन गइ क्र । वैदिक काल की सभ्यता संस्कृति और साहित्य ऋषीयो और राजा ओने उसकी देन मानी गई है । सरस्वती के उपासकोको सारस्वत कहा गया है । सरस्वती नदी रूप गौण है और दैवी रूप प्रमुख रूपसे है । अथर्ववेदमे सरस्वती नदी का अेक ही स्थान पर वर्णन कीया गया है । यहा उसे रक्षा और सहायता के लिअे स्तुती की गई है। सरस्वती का स्तन माता की तरह पोषक सुखकर आनन्दवर्धक और समयक दाता है ।

सरस्वती की विशेषता ये है की उसके दोनो तट पर प्रतिदीन ऋषियो के घ्वारा यज्ञवितान होते रहते है । सरसवती आदि भकतोके लिअे अतिप्रिय है । सरस्वती की वाणी या विद्या अधिदेवता के रूप प्रमुख मानी गई है । इन्द्र, विष्णु और सविता के साथ सरस्वती से दान की प्रार्थना की गई है । ऋग्वेद अनुसार सरस्वती पावक समृद्वि और धनवती मन्त्रोकी निधि और यज्ञ की निर्धाहिका है । सभ्यता या संस्कृति भी अग्नि के समान तेजस्वी है । अन्य ऋचाओमें सरस्वती की मरुतो के साथ प्रार्थना की गई है, इसलिए उसे मरुत्वती कही गई है । सरस्वती जिवित प्रवाहरूप है, जो सहर्ष वर्षो से चलती रहती है, सूखती नहि है । हजारो वर्षो से लाखो विद्धानो, ऋषियो और राजाओका ज्ञानमय जीवन सरस्वती के प्रवाह मे मिला रहता है । इस तरह सरस्वती अखंड ज्ञान विज्ञान के प्रवाहरूप बनी और हजारो वर्ष तक टीकने लगीतो वह सरस्वती बनती है यज्ञ करनेवाले वधयश्व नाम के ऋषि को दिवोदास नामका पुत्र प्रदान किया था और यज्ञ न करनेवाले पणि को नष्ट कर दिया था । ऋग्वेद के सातवा मण्डल मे ऋषि वसिष्ठने आकमणो को रोकनेवाली, लोहनिर्मित दुर्ग के समान सुरक्षा प्रदान करनेवाली कही गई है । इस लिअे मनुष्योके लिअे अति आदरणीय जो उसे नारायण भावतक ले जाती है ।

मातृभूमि, मातृभाषा और मातृ संस्कृति ये तीन देवियां है जो मनुष्यो को सुख देती है और स्वाभाविक रीतिसे संस्कार देती है । उससे उसकी मति सुसंकारोसे संपन्न होती है जो विशेष मति से संपन्न होता है उनको देव कहते है । उनसे जो कम होते है वह ज्ञानी है । मनुष्य देवो तथा विषुधो की सुमति प्राप्त कर और उनकी प्रसन्नता प्राप्त करे । जिससे मनुष्य की उन्नति को सुगम होगा । इस देवो के साथ रहकर देव बन जाने की संभावना होती है । मनुष्य जब अपने अन्दर सुमति बढायेगे तब देव उसको उन्नति के लिअे सहायक बनेगे । इसलिअे उनकी प्रार्थना करना चाहिअे ।

पादटीपः

१) मनुष्य यज्ञं सुधिता हवीषीला देवी धृतपदी ।। ऋ.१०/७०/८
२) अभि न इला पपूथस्य माता स्मन्नदीभिरूर्वशी वा गृणातु ऋ पू /४१/१९
३) इडासि मैत्रावरुणी वीरे वीरमजी जनथाः । २१. ब्रा। १४/९/४/२७
४) भारतीभिः भारती / ऋ.७-२-८
५) सरस्वती नदीनां शुचिर्यति गिरिभ्य आ समुद्रात ।। ऋ-७-९५-२
६) राजका इदन्यके यके सरस्वती मनु / ऋ.८/२१/१८
७) तिस्रो देवीर्बहिरेदं सदन्तामिक्ष सरस्वती मही भारती गृणान ऋ प-२७-९
८) ऋ-१/३/१०
९) इयमददाद्रभसमृणच्चुतं दिवोदासं वध्यश्वाच दाशुषे - या शम्खन्तमाचरवादावसं पणिम । ऋ ६/६१/१
१०) आ भारती भारतीभिः सजोष। इला दवैमनुष्येभिरग्निः । सरस्वती सारस्वतेभिर्खाक तिस्रो देवीर्बहिरेदं सदन्तु ।। ऋ ७-२-८

संदर्भ ग्रन्थ

- वसिष्ठ ऋषिका दर्शन श्रीपाद दामोदर सातवलेकर किला पारडी इ स
- वैदिक देवशास्त्र-मेहरचन्द लछमनदास, नई दिल्ली १९८२ डो सूर्यकान्त
- वैदिक देवता दर्शन प्रो प्रभुदयाल अग्निहोत्री, इस्टर्न बुक लिकर्स, दिल्ली १९९२
- ऋग्वेद मण्डल-३ श्री जयदेव शुकल, गुजरात युनि अहमदाबाद इ स १९८७
- भयवृदोमण्डल-प्रवीण प्रकाशन, राजकोट, इ स

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Arts (SANSKRIT)
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 106 - 107
ISSN 2319 - 8168

પુરાણ અને ધર્મશાસ્ત્રની સામ્પ્રત સમયમાં ઉપયોગીતા અને પ્રાસંગિકતા

પુરાણો આખ્યાયિકાઓ, વિદ્યાઓ , કથાઓ અને ઈતિહાસના સંગ્રહરૂપ છે. તે લગભગ શ્લોક બદ્ધ અને વૈદિક સિદ્ધાન્તોની વ્યાખ્યારૂપ છે. એની ભાષા સરળ અને સર્વસાધારણ મનુષ્ય પણ ક્લિષ્ટ દાર્શનિક સિદ્ધાન્તો અને વિદ્યાઓને હૃદયંગમ કરી શકે તેવી સુબોધ પણ છે. ભારત વર્ષની સભ્યતા, શિષ્ટાચાર અને કલાઓના સંગ્રહ સમાન પુરાણોએ પરમ્પરા અને સ્મૃતિઓને લુપ્ત થતી અટકાવીને આજના સમાજ સુધી પહોંચાડવાનું ઉત્તમકાર્ય કર્યું છે. વેદમાં શાશ્વત સત્ય પરમતત્ત્વનું સર્વોત્તમ અને પ્રામાણિક વર્ણન છે. ધર્માચાર, શિષ્ટાચાર,કર્તવ્યાકર્તવ્ય વગેરે ધર્મશાસ્ત્રો દ્વારા જાણી શકીએ છીએ. પરંતુ જેઓ પ્રમાદ , દુરાગ્રહ અથવા વિધિવત્ શિક્ષાના અભાવ જેવા દોષોના કારણે શ્રુતિ-સ્મૃતિઓના રહસ્યો દ્વારા પોતાના કલ્યાણમાર્ગને શોધી નથી શકતા તેઓને સુગમતાપૂર્વક શ્રુતિ-સ્મૃતિજ્ઞાનને સદૃષ્ટાંત પુરાણો સમજાવે છે. પુરાણોની ઉત્પત્તિ 'વેદાર્થ- ઉપબૃંહણ' માટે થઈ છે તે સર્વવિદિત છે. વર્તમાનકાળ સુધી જેટલા જ્ઞાન- વિજ્ઞાન , કલા અને વિદ્યાઓના ક્ષેત્રો તથા તેની શાખા- પ્રશાખાઓનો અવિષ્કાર થયો છે,તે સર્વનો સારાંશ સૂક્ષ્મરૂપમાં પુરાણોમાં જોઈ શકાય છે. જો કે તેની શૈલી શાસ્ત્રીય ન રહેતા પૌરાણિક છે.આ જોઈને જ વિશ્વકોશોની પરંપરા શરૂ થઈ છે, જયારે પુરાણો પ્રાચીનતમ વિશ્વકોશની ગરજ સારે છે. સાથે-સાથે પવિત્રતા , રચનાની સુંદરતા અને ઉત્તમ છંદોબદ્ધતાને લીધે આજે પણ સર્વશ્રેષ્ઠ સ્થાને શોભે છે.

સ્થાપત્યવેદ, ધનુર્વેદ , ગાન્ધર્વવેદ અને આયુર્વેદ ,આ ચારેય ઉપવદોનું સાંગોપાંગ વર્ણન વિષ્ણુધર્મોત્તરપુરાણમાં મળે છે. ગરુડપુરાણમાં આયુર્વેદનું ખૂબ સુંદર વર્ણન છે. અગ્નિપુરાણમાં અશ્વાયુર્વેદ (૨૮૯માંઅધ્યાય) ગજાયુર્વેદ (૨૯૧માંઅ.) ગવાયુર્વેદ અને શાન્ત્યાયુર્વેદનું (૨૯૨માંઅ.) વર્ણન જોવા મળે છે.પશુચિકિત્સા સંદર્ભનું શાસ્ત્ર વિષ્ણુધર્મોત્તર અને ગરુડપુરાણમાં પણ જોઈ શકાય છે.

કૃષિપ્રધાન આપણા દેશ માટે 'વૃક્ષાયુર્વેદ' ખૂબ ઉપયોગી શાસ્ત્ર છે. નારદસ્મૃતિ, બૃહસ્પતિ-સ્મૃતિ,વિષ્ણુધર્મોત્તરપુરાણ અને અગ્નિપુરાણ (૨૮૨માંઅ.) માં ખેતી વિષયક વિજ્ઞાન જોવા મળે છે.

છ વેદાંગમાં વ્યાકરણ,નારદપુરાણ(પૂર્વભાગ,દ્વિતીયપાદ,૫૧મો અધ્યાય),અગ્નિપુરાણ (૩૪૯ થી ૩૫૯ માં અધ્યાય), છંદઃશાસ્ત્ર,ગરુડપુરાણ (૨૦૭ થી૨૧૨માં અ.), નારદપુરાણ (પૂર્વભાગ, દ્વિતીયપાદ, ૫૭મોઅધ્યાય), અગ્નિપુરાણ (૩૨૮થી૩૩૫ -માં અધ્યાય)માં વૈદિક-લૌકિક છન્દો વર્ણવામાં આવ્યા છે. સિદ્ધાન્ત- સંહિતા- હોરારૂપ ત્રિસ્કન્ધ જયોતિષ નારદપુરાણ (પૂર્વભાગ,દ્વિતીયપાદ,૫૪-૫૬ માં અધ્યાય)માં છે. નિરુક્ત શિક્ષા- કલ્પોનું અલ્પ છતાં મનનીય વર્ણન પુરાણોએ દર્શાવ્યું છે.

પુરાણોમાં સર્વદર્શનના મૂળભૂત સિદ્ધાન્તોનો સમાવેશ જોવા મળે છે. બ્રહ્મપુરાણમાં (૨૩૫ થી ૨૪૪માં અધ્યાય) પ્રાચીન સાંખ્યદર્શન તથા શ્રીમદ્ભાગવતપુરાણનાં તૃતીય સ્કન્ધમાં સેશ્વરસાંખ્યદર્શન વર્ણન છે. યોગશાસ્ત્રનું વર્ણન બધા પુરાણોમાં જોવા મળે છે. વિશેષ લિંગપુરાણ (પૂર્વાર્ધ ૮ થી ૧૦માં અધ્યાય)માં તેમજ (૬૬-૮૮માંઅધ્યાય)માં વિષ્ણુપુરાણમાં (૬ઠ્ઠા અંશમાં), સ્કન્દપુરાણમાં કાશીખંડ (૪૧માં અધ્યાય) માં લગભગ ૧૯૦ શ્લોકમાં પ્રાચીનતમ યોગશાસ્ત્ર વર્ણિત છે.

ભૂમિશોધન ગૃહ-ભવન-નગરરચના તથા ગૃહોપયોગી વાવ, કૂપ,તળાવ, ઉદ્યાન,વૃક્ષારોપણ, ઔષધદોહન, તથા પ્રાસાદનિર્માણ વગેરે વાસ્તુશાસ્ત્રના વિશેષ સ્વરૂપો છે. મત્યસ્યપુરાણ (૨૫૨-૨૫૬માં અધ્યાય), વિષ્ણુધર્મોત્તરપુરાણ (દ્વિતીયખંડ, ૨૯માં અ., તૃતીયખંડ ૯૪-૯૫માંઅ.), અગ્નિપુરાણ (૯૩,૧૦૪-૧૦૬માં અ.) તેમજ ગરુડપુરાણ (પૂર્વખંડ,૪૬માં અ.) માં વાસ્તુશાસ્ત્રનું વર્ણન ધ્યાનાકર્ષક બની રહે છે.

મત્સ્યપુરાણ અને વિષ્ણુધર્મોત્તર પુરાણમાં શિલ્પશાસ્ત્ર વિસ્તારથી વર્ણવાયેલું છે. ચિત્રશાસ્ત્ર,પ્રતિમાશાસ્ત્ર અગ્નિપુરાણ, મત્સ્યપુરાણ તથા વિષ્ણુધર્મોત્તરપુરાણમાં જોઈ શકીએ છીએ. ગરુડપુરાણ (૬૮ થી ૮૦માં અ.) માં વિસ્તારથી રત્નશાસ્ત્રનું વર્ણન અને અગ્નિપુરાણમાં પણ ટૂંકમાં વર્ણન જોઈ શકીએ છીએ.

પુરાણ-ધર્મશાસ્ત્રોમાં મનુષ્યના વિવિધ સોળસંસ્કારોનું વર્ણન છે. આ સંસ્કારો મનુષ્યને પાપ અને અજ્ઞાનથી દૂર રાખી આચાર-વિચાર અને જ્ઞાન-વિજ્ઞાનથી યુકત કરવાનું કામ કરે છે. જે આજે પણ પૂર્ણપણે પ્રસ્તુત છે. સંસ્કારોને માનવજીવનથી અલગ કરી શકાતા નથી. આચાર-વિચાર પર પણ પુરાણ–ધર્મશાસ્ત્રો ભાર મૂકે છે. દીર્ઘ-આયુષ્ય, ધન , સંતતિ, સુખ અને ધર્મની પ્રાપ્તિ માટે આચારવાન્

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હોવું જરૂરી છે. આજે પણ સમાજમાં ઉચ્ચ આચાર-વિચાર ધરાવનારા લોકો આદર્શરૂપ સ્થાન પામે છે, સમાજને સન્માર્ગ પર દોરી શકે છે. જેના જવલંત ઉદાહરણમાં ધર્મક્ષેત્રમાં પૂજય 'મોરારીબાપુ' તથા સન્માનનીય ગીર્વાણવાગ્ભૂષિત પૂજય રમેશભાઈ ઓઝા છે.

માનવનાં દૈનિક કાર્યોને લગતા નિયમો પણ પુરાણ-ધર્મશાસ્ત્ર દર્શાવે છે.શૌચાચાર, દન્તધાવનવિધિ, નિષિદ્ધકાલ, ક્ષૌરકર્મ, તૈલાભ્યંગસ્નાનવિધાન, ભોજનવિધિ, જનન- મરણશૌચ, આચમનવિધિ, દેવોપાસના, આહારશુદ્ધિ વગેરે નિત્યકર્મવિધિ વિસ્તારથી પુરાણોમાં જોઈ શકાય છે.

ભારતીય સંસ્કૃતિમાં સનાતનધર્મનો આધાર 'વર્ણાશ્રમ' વ્યવસ્થા છે. અનાદિકાળથી જીવોના જે જન્મ-જન્માંતરમાં કરેલ કર્મોના અનુસાર જીવોમાં સત્ત્વ- રજસ્- તમસ્ ગુણોની ન્યૂનાધિકતા જોવા મળે છે. મનુષ્ય ગમે તે કુળમાં જન્મેલ હોય પણ તેમાં સત્ત્વગુણની પ્રધાનતા હોય તો તે બ્રાહ્મણ જ છે,જેમાં સત્ત્વમિશ્રિત રજોગુણની પ્રધાનતા હોય તો તે ક્ષત્રિય જ છે, જેમાં તમોગુણમિશ્રિત રજોગુણની પ્રધાનતા હોય તો તે વૈશ્ય જ છે, અને રજોગુણમિશ્રિત તમોગુણ પ્રધાનતા હોય તો તે શૂદ્ર જ છે. આ દૃષ્ટિકોણ જ અત્યારે પ્રાસંગિક છે અને મારા માનવા અને અધ્યયન આધારે પ્રાચીન પરંપરા પણ આ વાતને અનુમોદન આપે છે.

આશ્રમ-વ્યવસ્થા પણ ભારતીય સમાજનો એક આધાર રહેલો છે. બ્રહ્મચર્ય, ગૃહસ્થ, વાનપ્રસ્થ અને સંન્યાસ, આ ચાર આશ્રમ માનવજીવન માટે આજે પણ અત્યંત ઉપયોગી સાબિત થઈ શકે છે. બધા આશ્રમોમાં ગૃહસ્થ-આશ્રમ મહત્ત્વપૂર્ણ છે. આ આશ્રમમાં જ જીવનની બધી જવાબદારી નિભાવી શકાય છે. યુવાવસ્થા પ્રાપ્ત થતાં વ્યકિતમાં એક વિશેષ શકિતનો સંચાર થાય છે. સમય વીતતા વ્યકિતનાં શરીર અને મસ્તકમાં પ્રૌઢતા આવે છે. એટલે ધર્મશાસ્ત્રોએ સર્વેને પિતૃઋણમાંથી મુકત થવા વંશવૃદ્ધિ માટે સંતાનોત્પત્તિ કરવાનો, ધર્મશુદ્ધ-આજીવિકા ઉપાર્જન કરવાનો, પરિવાર- સમાજ, દેશ અને રાષ્ટ્રની સેવા કરવાનો આદેશ આપ્યો છે. આ બધા વિધિ-નિષેધકાર્યો પુરાણો અને ધર્મશાસ્ત્રીય ગ્રંથોમાંથી જ આપણે મેળવીએ છીએ માટે આ ગ્રંથોની પ્રાસંગિકતા સિદ્ધ છે.

ભારતીય સમાજમાં જે સામાજિક-ભાવનાત્મક જીવનધોરણ જોઈએ છીએ તે આપણા પુરાણો-ધર્મશાસ્ત્રોની પ્રેરણા જ છે. જે સંતાનો માતા-પિતાના ઋણને ભૂલી, કુમતિથી માતા-પિતાનો અનાદર કરે છે,તેને ન્યાયાલય પણ ભારતીય સામાજિક પરંપરાના આધારે ગુનેગાર ગણે છે.અને માતા-પિતાની સેવાનો આદેશ આપે છે. પ્રતિજ્ઞાપત્ર દ્વારા પણ પારંપરિક પણ ઉચ્ચભાવના લોકમાનસ સુધી પહોંચાડવાનું કાર્ય દેશની દરેક શાળા આજ પણ કરે છે. તેમાંની એક પ્રતિજ્ઞા આ પ્રમાણે છે. ' હું મારા માતા-પિતા,શિક્ષકો અને વડીલો પ્રત્યે આદર રાખીશ અને દરેક જણ સાથે સભ્યતાથી વર્તીશ.' આમ, ઉત્તમ રાષ્ટ્રઘડતર અને સમાજઘડતર માટે આધાર બનેલા આપણા આ ગ્રંથો કેવી રીતે અનુપયોગી બની શકે ?

દાનમાહાત્મ્ય પણ પુરાણો દ્વારા પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે. સત્પાત્રને અપાયેલું દાન ઉત્તમ છે. જરૂરિયાતવાળી વ્યકિતને દાન આપવું જોઈએ. વ્યકિતગત અને સામૂહિકદાન આપી શકાય. બહુજનહિત માટે, બહુજનસુખ માટે દાન અપાય. તેનાં નિયમ અને માર્ગ આપણે ધર્મશાસ્ત્ર દ્વારા મેળવી શકીએ છીએ. દાનઆપવાની વૃત્તિમાં માનવતાવાદ, ઉદારતાવાદને જોઈ શકાય છે.

તીર્થમાહાત્મ્ય પર પણ ધર્મશાસ્ત્ર-પુરાણો ભાર મૂકે છે. તીર્થસ્થાનોમાં નદીતટ, પર્વતશિખરો, તળાવોનો સમાવેશ કરી શકાય. ભારતવાસીઓને એકસૂત્રમાં બાંધવા માટે તીર્થસ્થળોએ ઉત્તમકાર્ય કર્યું છે અને કરતા રહેશે. ભારતના સંવિધાનમાં કલમ ૫૧-ક માં જ-વિભાગમાં સ્પષ્ટતા છે કે,'જંગલો, તળાવો, નદીઓ અને વન્ય પશુપક્ષીઓ સહિત કુદરતી પર્યાવરણનું જતન કરવાની અને તેની સુધારણા કરવાની અને જીવો પ્રત્યે અનુકંપા રાખવાની દરેક નાગરીકની પવિત્ર ફરજ છે. '

આપણા પુરાણો અને ધર્મશાસ્ત્રોએ પણ હજારો વર્ષથી આ ભાવનાને લોકસમુદાયમાં જગાડી છે,પોષી છે, સાચવી પણ છે.જે ભારતીય સંવિધાનનો આધાર બની છે. પરંતુ અહીં એક ચિંતા કરાવનારી બાબત પણ ધ્યાનમાં રાખવી જોઈએ. નદીઓમાં થતું પ્રદૂષણ . જેનાં માટે દરેક ભારતવાસીએ જાગૃત રહેવું જ પડે.

'પુરાણ-વિમર્શ' નામના ગ્રંથની પ્રસ્તાવનામાં આચાર્ય બલદેવ ઉપાધ્યાય મહોદયે સંસ્કૃતભાષાના સાહિત્યની ત્રિવિધશૈલી દર્શાવી છે.

વેદોની રૂપકમયી શૈલી છે.

પુરાણોની અતિશયોક્તિમયી શૈલી છે.

જયોતિષની સ્વભાવોક્તિમયી શૈલી છે.

માટે શૈલીભેદથી વર્ણનભેદ જોવા મળે પરંતુ તથ્યભેદ નથી જ હોતો.એટલે વેદ માટેની આસ્થા ધરાવનાર વ્યકિત જો પુરાણો માટે અનાસ્થા રાખે તો સ્વયં વિરોધાભાસી વર્તન કહેવાય. તથા તેમણે રામકૃષ્ણ પરમહંસ અને સ્વામી વિવેકાનંદજીનો એક પ્રસંગ પણ ઉલ્લેખ્યો છે,

એકવાર સ્વામી વિવેકાનંદજીએ રામકૃષ્ણજીને પૂછયું : શું પુરાણોનાંકથાનક સત્ય છે ?

પરમહંસજીએ જવાબમાં કહ્યું : શું પુરાણોના તથ્યોમાં સત્યતા નથી ?

વિવેકાનંદજીએ કહ્યું : હાં, એ તથ્યોમાં સત્યતાનો નિશ્ચયરૂપે છે.

રામકૃષ્ણજી – તો પુરાણોનાં કથાનકોમાં સત્યતા વર્તમાન છે.

પરમહંસજીની આ વાત પુરાણોની બહિરંગ વર્ણનાત્મક બાબતો કરતાં અન્તઃવર્ણિત-તથ્યરૂપ બાબતોનું મહત્ત્વ સ્વીકારે છે. માટે પુરાણો-ધર્મશાસ્ત્રો પ્રાચીનકાળમાં પ્રસ્તુત હતા, વર્તમાનકાળમાં પણ પર્યાવરણીય, જીવદયા, માનવવાદની દૃષ્ટિથી પ્રસ્તુત છે, અને રહેશે.કારણ કે સત્ય શાશ્વત છે, શાશ્વત અનશ્વર છે.

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Arts (SANSKRIT)
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 108 - 110
ISSN 2319 - 8168

વેદોમાં પ્રાણ શકિત

પ્રસ્તાવનાઃ વેદમાં જે દેવતાઓનું નિરૂપણ થયેલુ છે તે પ્રાણશકિતના વિવિધ સ્વરૂપો છે. સમગ્રતયા પ્રાણ શકિત એ બ્રહ્મ જ છે. અને આજે વિજ્ઞાનમાં તેને વિદ્યુત શકિત તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવે છે. જેમા ઈન્દ્ર વિદ્યુત સ્વરૂપે પ્રાણ શકિતનો રાજાધિરાજ છે. તેમ પુરૂષ સુકતમાં કોઈ એક દેવના ઉલ્લેખને બદલે સર્વવિશ્વ, ચરાચર, માનવ, પશુ, યજ્ઞ કે અન્નના સર્જક એવા અત્યંત બળ વાન નર રૂપ દેવની કલ્પન કરવામાં આવી છે. ના સદીપ સૂકતમાં પણ બ્રહ્માંડની ઉત્પતિનો ક્રમ દર્શાવવામાં આવ્યો છે. તેમાં પરમ તત્વ અંગે ગંભીરપૂર્ણ ચિંતન કરવામાં આવ્યું છે. પર્જન્ય સૂકતમાં જયોતિ તે પર્જન્યપક્ષે વિદ્યુત સ્વરૂપે છે. એટલે કે તે પ્રણવ સ્વરૂપ છે તેમ ચારેય વેદોમાં જુદી જુદી શકિતઓમાં પ્રાણ શકિતનું મહત્વ સર્વતોપરિ છે. ભૌતિક કે અભૌતિક શકિતઓનો અસ્ત થયા પછી પણ પ્રાણ શકિત કાર્ય કરે છે. આ રીતે પ્રાણ શકિતનું મહત્વ સ્વયં સ્પષ્ટ થઈ જાય છે.

પ્રાણનું મહત્વ : માનવજીવનમાં અન્ય વિદ્યાઓ કરતાં પ્રાણ વિદ્યાની અતિ આવશ્યકતા હોય છે. માનવશરીરમાં તે ભૌતિક કે અભૌતિક શકિતઓમાં પ્રાણ સર્વોપરિ છે. પ્રાણનો અસ્ત થયા પછી અન્ય શકિતઓ કાર્ય કરવા રહી શકતી નથી. પ્રાણ સૂકતમાં કહેવામાં આવ્યું છે કે જેના કાબૂમાં આ બધુ જગત છે તે પ્રાણને મારા નમસ્કાર હો. તે પ્રાણ બધાનો ઈશ્વર છે અને તેમાં બધુ જગત રહેલું છે. [૧]

પ્રાણ શબ્દથી પરમેશ્વરની વિશ્વવ્યાપક જીવન શકિત કહેવામાં આવી છે. તેથી જ આખા વિશ્વનું નિયમન થતું આવ્યું છે. વેદાન્તના સમષ્ટિના અભિપ્રાયથી જોઈએ તો પ્રાણ સર્વવ્યાપી છે અને વ્યષ્ટિના અભિપ્રાયથી જોઈએ તો પ્રત્યેક વ્યકિતમાં પ્રાણનું અધિપત્ય રહેલુ છે. પ્રત્યેક શરીરની ઈન્દ્રિયો પ્રાણને અધિન રહેલી છે. તેથી શરીર ક્રિયા કરે છે. શ્વાસોશ્વાસની ક્રિયામાં પણ ઈન્દ્રિયોના ક્ષીણ થવાથી થોડો સમય પ્રાણ ટકી રહે છે. પ્રાણથી સમગ્ર શરીર સ્થિર રહે છે. પ્રાણની પ્રેરણાથી જ હલનચલન ક્રિયા થાય છે.

વેદો અનુસાર જોઈએ તો स्तनयित्नु, विद्युत के वर्षत् સ્વરૂપે રહેલા વાદળો/ મેઘ અંતરિક્ષમા પ્રાણવાયુને ધારણ કરે છે.[૨] અને વૃષ્ટિ વડે વૃક્ષો, વનસ્પતિમાં સંચરિત થાય છે તેનાથી અન્ય જીવ જંતુઓ પ્રાણીઓ આનંદિત થાય છે. મનુષ્ય પણ તેનો અનુભવ કરે છે. શ્વાસની સાથે પ્રાણનું શરીરની અંદર ગમન થાય છે. પ્રાણાયામના (૧) પુરક (૨) કુંભક (૩) રેચક અને (૪) હયકુંભક – એ ચારેયના અભ્યાસથી પ્રાણવશ થાય છે. તેને પ્રસન્ન કરવાનો ઉપાય પ્રાણોપાસનાનો વિધિ છે. તેમાં અપાન વાયુને સ્વાધિન કરવાથી મળમૂત્રાદિ ક્રિયા સારી રીતે થતાં પ્રાણની સ્વાધિનતાથી રકતની શુધ્ધિ થાય છે. અને તેનાથી આખુ શરીર પ્રાણને આધીન રહે છે. પ્રાણ શકિત નિર્બળ હોય તો કોઈ ઔષધ કાર્ય કરી શકતુ નથી. પ્રાણનો ધર્મ શરીરમા આરોગ્યની સ્થાપના કરવી અને પવિત્ર કાર્ય કરવુ. વેદોમાં પ્રાણ શકિત –

ઋગ્વેદમાં પ્રાણ વિષયક મંત્રો મળી આવે છે.

પ્રાણાત વાયુ અજાયત .. ઋ. ૧૦/૯૦/૧૩, અથર્વ–૧૯/૬/

પરમેશ્વરીય પ્રાણશકિતથી વાયુની ઉત્પતિ થઈ છે. વાયુ એ પૃથ્વી સ્થાનીય પ્રાણ છે. વાયુ વગર કોઈ પણ પ્રાણીને જીવવુ મુશ્કેલ બની જાય છે તેથી સર્વજનો વાયુને જ ઝંખે છે. વાયુ જ પ્રાણ સ્વરૂપ છે. એમ ન માનવુ જોઈએ કારણ કે પરમેશ્વરની પ્રાણ શકિતથી જ તે ઉત્પતિ સંભવી શકે છે. તે વાયુ ફેફસામાં જતા પ્રાણીમાત્રનું જીવન વ્યતિત થાય છે અને તે ભાવ પ્રાણાયામ વખતે મનખા ગ્રહણ કરવો.

આયુર્નઃ પ્રાણઃ . ઋ. ૧/૬૬/૧

પ્રાણ જ આયુ છે. પ્રાણ હોય ત્યાં સુધી જ જીવન ટકી શરે છે. અને તે ફેફસામાં રહે છે. ફેફસા બળવાન બનવાથી પ્રાણ ટકી રહે છે.

વૈદિક દેવતા શાસ્ત્રના અતિ મહત્વપુર્ણ સ્ત્રોત રૂપ ભારતીય સાહિત્યની પ્રાચીન રચના છે ઋગ્વેદ તેમા અનેક પ્રકારે વિવિધ દેવતાઓનું વર્ણન કરવામાં આવ્યુ છે. જેમ કે દ્યુસ્થાનીય દેવતા, અન્તરિક્ષ સ્થાનીય દેવતા, પૃથિવીસ્થાનીય દેવતા, ભાવાત્મક દેવતા, દેવીઓ, દેવગણ તેમજ નિમ્નકોટિના દેવતાઓ છે. ઋગ્વેદમા બે પંકારના દેવતાઓ ભાવાત્મક પર આધારીત છે. (૧) આ પ્રકારના દેવતાઓનુ સીધું માનવીકરણ છે ક્રમ તેનુ મૂળ સુક્ષ્મવિચારોની અભિવૃધ્ધિમા છે. (૨) આ પ્રકારના દેવતાઓમા અપેક્ષાકૃત બહુ સંખ્યક દેવતાઓ છે જે કર્તુત્વના બોધક છે. દા.ત. પ્રજાપતિ, ધાતા, તેમ 'અસુનીતિ' નુ માનવીકરણ ઋગ્વેદના એક

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મંત્રમાં મળી આવે છે. [૩] અને તેમાં દીર્ઘજીવન શકિત અને ભોગો માટેની પ્રાર્થના કરવામાં આવી છે.

નીતિ અનેક પ્રકારે હોય છે. જેમ કે રાજનીતિ, સમાજનીતિ, ગૃહનીતિ વગેરે. તેમ શરીરને ચલાવવા માટે અસુનીતિ પણ છે. પ્રાણનો વ્યવહાર કરવાની નીતિને અસુનીતિ કહેવામાં આવે છે. કહેવામા આવ્યું છે કે tolife way to life એટલે જીવન જીવવાનો માર્ગ એમ પ્રો. મેકસમ્યુલર તેમજ પ્રો. રોથ માને છે. ઋગ્વેદમાં અન્યત્ર કહયુ છે કે ૧૦/૫૯/૬ હે અનુસનીતી અમને ચક્ષુ પ્રાણ અને ભોગ ધારણ કરાવ. અસુનીતિ એટલે પ્રાણ ધરાણ કરવાની રીત–ઈન્દ્રિયો કમજોર બનતા પ્રાણને પણ સ્થિર કરી શકાય છે. અસુનીતિથ મનની ધારણા મકકમ બનતા મનુષ્ય આયુષ્યને લંબાવી શકે છે. તે યોગસાધના થકી દીર્ઘાયુ પ્રાપ્ત કરી શકે છે. પ્રાણપાત કરનારા વૃતાદિનુ સેવન કરનારા બનેછે. આ રીતે પ્રાણનીતિનુ શાસ્ત્ર દીધાર્યુ થવા માટે પ્રાણાપાપ કરવા પ્રેરનારુ છે. [૪]

યર્જુવેદમા પ્રાણ શકિત –

प्राणस्त आप्यायताम ।। यजु ६/१५)

પ્રાણની શકિતને વધારવાની ખૂબ જ આવશ્યકતા છે કારણ કે પ્રાણ શકિતનો સંબંધ અવયવોની શકિત સાથે રહેલો છે. **ऐन्द्रः प्राणः ।** (યજુ. ૬/૨૬૦) આત્મા એજ પ્રાણ છે. અંગો, ઈન્દ્રિયો શિથિલ થતાં આત્માની પ્રબળ ઈચ્છા શકિતથી પ્રાણ શકિત પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે. આંગિરસ વિદ્યામા પણ આ જ પ્રકારનુ સુચન કરવામાં આવ્યુ છે. યજુર્વેદ ૧૪–૮.૫૦ મા જણાવ્યુ છે તે અનુસાર પ્રાણ અપાન અને વ્યનિ વાયુ રક્ષણ થવાથી સંપુર્ણશરીર સુરક્ષીત બને છે. પ્રાણની તૃપ્તિ અને પવિત્રતાથી તે સુરક્ષીત બને છે પણ તેનાથી વિપરીત તે ભોગો તરફ આકર્ષાય તો તેનુ પતન થાય છે. અપવિત્રતા અને અતૃપ્તિ પ્રાણ શકિતને હરી લે છે. **प्राण न वीर्य नसि ।** (યજુ. ૨૧/૪૯)

પ્રાણ એ નાસિકાના અગ્રભાગમા રહેનારો અને શરીરમાં બળ વધારનારો છે. જે મનુષ્ય બ્રહમચર્યનુ પાલન કરે છે તે ઉર્ધ્વરેતસ બની તેના પ્રાણ બળવાન બને છે. કોઈક કારણસર બ્રહ્મચર્યનુ પાલન ન કરી શકેલુ હોય તો તેણે નિયમાનુસાર અનુષ્ઠાનપુર્વક પ્રાણ શકિતનું સંવર્ધન અને વીર્યનુ રક્ષણ કરી શકે છે.

સામવેદમાં પ્રાણ શકિતઃ

પ્રાણ શકિતના સંવર્ધન માટેના ઉપાયોમા ગાયન પધ્ધતી પણ એક ઉપાઠ છે. **साम प्राण प्रपद्ये ।।**

ઋષિ જણાવે છે કે પ્રાણ થકી સામને શરણે જાઉ છુ સામવેદ એ ગાયન અને ઉપાસના કરવાનો વેદ છે ઈશની ઉપાસના અને ગુણગાનથી પ્રાણનું બળ વધે છે તેની મનુષ્ય દીર્ઘજીવન અને નિરોગીપણુ પ્રાપ્ત કરે છે. પણ વ્યસનથી યુકત હોય તો તેની અધોગતિ નિશ્ચિત છે. ગાયનક્ષેત્રે રહેલા કેટલાય સ્ત્રી– પુરૂષોએ પોતાની સ્વચ્છંદતાને કારણે પોતાનુ જીવન પતિત બનાવ્યુ છે. સામગાનની નિયમીત ઉપાસના મનની એકાગંતા આપે છે. અને પોતાના પ્રાણને બળવાન બનાવે છે.

मेयि प्राणापानौ – પ્રાણ અને અપાનની ક્રિયા દરેક મનુષ્યમાં બળવાન બને તેવી કામના સામગાન થકી કરવામાં આવી છે. પ્રાણનો સબંધ બહારના વાયુ સાથે છે દા.ત. નાસિકા પ્રાણ એ વાયુને પ્રસન્નતા અને અપાન એ નાકની પૂર્તતા કરાવે છે. શરીરની અંદર પંચવાયુ એ વિશેષ મહત્વનો ભાગ ભજવે છે. જે વ્યકિતના આચરણ પર આધારિત છે. દરેક વ્યકિતનું કર્તવ્યછે કે તે પોતાનુ પ્રાણ વિષયક કર્તવ્ય યોગ્ય રીતે કરી રહયો છે કે નહી શરીરમા બધી ઈન્દ્રિયો ગૌણ છે. પરંતુ પ્રાણ મુખ્ય છે. તેથી દરેક મનુષ્યે ઈન્દ્રિયોના ભોગો ભોગવવા માટે નહી પણ પ્રાણ સંવર્ધન માટે તેનો વિશેષ ઉપયોગ થવો જરૂરી છે. **राजा मे प्राणः** સમગ્ર શરીરનો રાજા એ પ્રાણ છે. પ્રાણ પ્રત્યે સાવધાની રાખવામાં ન આવે તો પ્રાણોની સાથે સમગ્ર શરીરનો નાશ થાય છે પરીયણાદિ થકી પ્રાણ શકિત કેળવાય છે. જનતાના કલ્યાણનું વ્યાપક કર્મ કરવા માટે પ્રવૃત થવાથી પ્રાણની શકિત વિકાસ પામે છે વેદમાં જુદા જુદા દેવતાઓના વર્ણનમાં પ્રાણ રક્ષક ગુણ પણ વર્ણવ્યો છે. કારણ કે જે દેવતા પ્રાણ રક્ષણ હોય તેની જ ઉપાસના કરવી જોઈએ.

દા.ત. ઈન્દ્ર સ્ફુકતમા ઈન્દ્ર વૈદિક ભારતીયોના રાષ્ટ્રિય દેવતા છે. ઈન્દ્રનું સ્વરૂપ અત્યંત માનવીકરણ ગાથાઓથી જોડાયેલુ છે. પ્રથમ તો તે વિદ્યુતના દેવતા છે તે વાદળોને રોકનાર અને અંધકાર મય રાક્ષસોને પરાજીત કરી જળને પ્રવાહિત કરે છે અને પ્રકાશ પાથરે છે. તે વાયુમાં વ્યાપ્ત છે. મહીમા અને શકિતની બાબતમાં બધા દેવતાઓ તેને નમન કરે છે. પુરાણ દેવતાઓએ પોતાના દિવ્ય વૈભવ અને રાજકીય ગરીમા માટે પોતાના શકિતઓ સમર્પિત કરી છે. ઈન્દ્ર શકિત શાળી હોવાથી તેના માટે શક્ર શબ્દનો ચાલીસ વખત પ્રયોગ થયો છે. ઈન્દ્ર દ્યુલોકની વિદ્યુતો પૃથ્વી લોકમાં પ્રવાહિત કરી છે. આમ ઈન્દ્ર વિદ્યુત સ્વરૂપે પ્રાણશકિતનું દ્યોતક છ.

પુરૂષ સૂકતમાં પુરૂષ તત્વને અનેક મસ્તકો, નયનો, ચરણોથી યુકત દશાંગુલમ કહયું છે. તે ભૂત, ભવિષ્ય અને વર્તમાન સ્વરૂપ છે. સૃષ્ટિપ્રકિયાનો વર્ણનમા વેદપુરૂષના મુખમાંથી ઈન્દ્ર, અગ્નિ, નેત્રમાંથી સૂર્ય મનમાંથી ચંદ્ર તેમ પ્રાણમાંથી વાયુ ઉત્પન્ન થયા. આમ ઋગ્વેદના ૧૦–૯૦ માં સુકતમા તત્વજ્ઞાનના તત્વોની ચર્ચા કરવામાં આવી છે.

નાસદીય સૂકતનો પ્રારંભ સૃષ્ટિના મૂળતત્વની જિજ્ઞાસાથી થાય છે. તેમા વિવિધ વાદોનુ બીજ રહેલુ છે. એટલે કે આ સૂકતમાં સત અને અસત બંનેનુ અસ્તિત્વ સ્વીકારવામાં આવ્યું છ. ઋગ્વેદ ૧૦–૭૨–૨ મા દર્શાવ્યુ છે તે અનુસાર **'देवाना पूव्येक्र युगडसतः सदजायत ।** વેદના ઋષિના મનમાં ભૂતસૃષ્ટિ એટલે સત અને તેની પૂર્વની પ્રાણસૃષ્ટિ એટલે અસત એવો ભાવ હતો. આધુનીક

યુગમાં વધારે પ્રકાશ પાડતા અજ્ઞાતવાદને પણ વેદના નાસદીપ સૂક્તમાં બીજરૂપે અભિવ્યકિત સાંપડી છે. મનુભગવાન અનુસાર **सर्व कामस्य येष्टितम ।** એમ પ્રતિત થાય છે. યર્જન્ય સૂક્ત એ ઋગ્વેદના પ્રકૃતિ સૂક્તોમાંનુ એક છે. કારણ કે યર્જત્ય ઔષધિઓમાં પાણી રૂપે વીર્યની સ્થાપના કરે છે. તે રાક્ષસોને હણીને જેમ રથી ચાબુકથી ઘોડાઓને મારે તેમ તે મેઘોને પ્રગટ કરે છે. ઋષી યર્જન્યને ઉદેશી કહે છે કે અવાજ કરનાર સિંચન કરનાર અને પૃથ્વીને જળ બંબાકાર કરનાર છે અને તેની શકિત ધ્વારા જ વનસ્પતિ અને ઔષધિનું નિર્માણ થયા છે. ૪ આથી વૃષ્ટિ પૂર્વે અને પછી તે આનંદદાયી રૂપ છે. તેથી મહત્વ વિશેષ હોય તે સ્વાભાવિક છે.

અથર્વવેદમા પ્રાણશકિતઃ

પ્રાણ અને અપાન વાયુ વશમાં હોય તો મૃત્યુની શંકા રહેતી નથી. તેમાં પ્રાણ શકિત વિશેષ મહત્વની બની રહે છ. પોતાના જીવનને મંગલમય બનાવવા માટે પ્રાણ શકિતનું સંરક્ષણ કરવું જોઈએ. એમ ઋષિ માને છે. પ્રાણ એ નિઋર્તિના પાશોમાંથી મનુષ્યને મુકત કરે છ. નિઋર્તિ એટલે અવનતિ, કુમાર્ગ, અપકર્ષ, અપવિત્રતા વગેરે જે મનુષ્ય ઉન્નતિ ચાહતો હોય તેણે અધોગતિમાંથી મુકત બની નિઋર્તિની જાળમાંથી બહાર આવી યોગના યમ, નિયમોનુસાર પ્રાણશકિત કેળવવી જોઈએ.

સૂર્ય એ આંખ છે અને વાયુ એ પ્રાણ છે. આ મંત્ર અનુસાર આત્મ શકિતના વિકાસ માટે સમષ્ટિના કલ્યાણ માટે પોતાની આંતરિક શકિતઓ સાથે બાહય દેવતાઓના સંબંધમાં પોતાની જાતને સુક્ષ્મ પૂતળા સ્વરૂપ સમજી લઈ યોગ સાધનાથી શકિતશાળી બનવુ એમ અથર્વવેદમાં સૂચવ્યું છે. **अहं अस्तृतः अस्मि ।**

પંચપ્રાણ એ જ પંચમુખી રૂદ્ર છે. **प्राणापानौ व्यानोदानौ ।** (અથર્વ. ૧૧/૮/૨૬) તેથી રૂદ્રના જેટલ નામછે. તે બધા પ્રાણવાચક જ છે. દા.ત. મહાદેવ, શંભુ વગેરે ભવ, શર્વ, પશુપતિ આદિ સૂક્તોમાં અનેક અર્થમા એક પ્રાણવાચક અર્થ પણ બતાવે છ. એ જ રીતે દા.ત. અગ્નિ જે પંચપ્રાણ, પંચાગ્નિ, પ્રાણાગ્નિહોત્ર થકી તેની અગ્નિરૂપતા સિધ્ધ થાય છે. એ જ મધ્યસ્થાનીય દેવતાઓમા ઈન્દ્ર અને વાયુની પ્રાણરૂપતા વેદોમા સુપ્રસિધ્ધ છે. જેમ ચાબુકથી ઘોડા દોડે છે. તેમ બધુ જગત પ્રાણો થી ચાલે છે. પ્રાણીઓના શરીરમાં પ્રાણ જ બધાનો પ્રેરક છે. જે ચાબુકથી કલ્પનાથી સમજી શકાય છે. જો પ્રાણ આપણો મિત્ર બની રહે તો મનુષ્ય દીધાર્યુ ભોગવી શકે છે. પરમાત્મા એ સર્વશ્રેષ્ઠ ગુણોનુ કેન્દ્ર સ્થાન છે. તેથી મનુષ્ય તેનુ ચિંતન કરે તો સન્યાસી સાત પ્રાણ, સાત અપાન અને સાત વ્યાન અપરિમત રૂપે વધારી શકે છે. પ્રાણ સાધના કરવાથી વિલક્ષણ સિધ્ધિ પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે. પ્રાણ શકિતથી સ્વાસ્થય, દીર્ઘજીવન, બળ તેમ જ યોગ્ય સમયે મૃત્યુ સંભવીત બને છ. તેથી પ્રાણાયામ એટલે કે અષ્ટાંગ યોગ પણ કેળવી પ્રાણ શકિત વધારવાની આવશ્યકતા સ્પષ્ટપણે સિધ્ધ થાય છે. આમ દર્શાવેલા પ્રાણ શકિતના પ્રભાવથી વિવિધ દોષો દુર કરે છે. પ્રાણ બધી શકિતઓમા શ્રેષ્ઠ છે. કારણ કેપ્રાણથી બધા ભુતો ઉત્પન્ન થાય છે. પ્રાણથી જીવીત રહે છે. અંતે પ્રાણમાં જઈ મળે છે. (તૈ.ઉ.૩૧૩)

આમ પ્રાણ શકિતનો આધાર પ્રાણીઓ ઉપરાંત ઔષધિ, વનસ્પતિ ચરાચર પદાર્થ પર રહેલો છે. ઉપનિષદોમાં પણ વર્ણવાયુ છે. કે

बृ।उ। कतमो एको देव प्राण इति
छां- प्राणो चाव जयेष्ठश्च श्रेष्ठश्च ।
वृ.उ. प्राणो वै बलं तप्राणे प्रतिष्ठितम
वृ.उ. प्राणोवा अपृतम
वृ.उ. प्राणो वै सत्यम
वृ.उ. प्राणो वै यशोबलम

પ્રાણસૂક્તમા ઋષિએ કહયુ છે કે તે જન્મધારણ કરનાર અને હલચલ કરનારા બધાનો સ્વામી છે તે ધૈર્યજય પ્રાણ આળસ છોડી, આત્મશકિતથી યુકત થતો પ્રાણ અમારી પાસે સદા રહે. એટલે કે પ્રાણી માત્રના પ્રત્યેક શરીરમા જુદી જુદી ઈન્દ્રિયો અને અવયવો છે. તે સઘળુ પ્રાણને આધિન છે. અબળની તે સર્વેનો ઈશ્વર છે.

પાદટીપ

- **प्राणाय नमो यस्य सर्वमिंद वशे । यो भुतः सर्वस्येश्वरो यस्मिनसर्व प्रतिनितम ।। अ। ११ ४१**
- **नमस्ते अस्त्वायते नमोडस्तु परायते ।**
- **नमस्ते प्राणतिष्ठत आसीनायोत ते नमः ।। अ ११-४-७**
- **असनीते पुनरस्मासु चक्षुः पुनः प्राणमिहनो धेहि भोगम ।। ऋ १०/५९/६**
- **असुनीत मनो अस्मासु धारय जीवातवे सुप्रतिरा न आयुः ऋ १०/पर/प**
- **प्राणपानौ मत्योमा पात स्वाहा । अ ३/१६/१**
- **निर्ऋत्या नः पारोभ्योः मुजच। वातः प्राणः अ १९/४४/४,प**
- **बृ.उ. ३/६/१ ६**

संदर्भ सूचि

- **वैदिक देवशास्त्र- प्रकाशक- महरचन्द लयमनदास, नई दिल्ली संपादक डो। सूर्यकान्त, १९८२**
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- **ऋग्वेद मजुल-३ डो. जयदेव शुकल, गुजरात युनि. अमदावाद ई.स. १९८७**
- **ऋग्वेद मजुल-७ श्री अ.दे.शास्त्री, गुज. युनि. अमदावाद १९८९**

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Arts (PSYCHOLOGY)
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 111 - 114
ISSN 2319 - 8168

RELATIVE IMPECT OF ROLE OF GEADER AND TYPE OF FAMILY ON HOME ENVIRONMENT AMOPNG ADOLESEENEE

The main objective of present Investigation was to know the differential impact of Type of Family and Gender on home environment. To measure the home environment data on five aspects which were as follows Control Protectiveness. Punishment, Conformity, and Social Isolation Data were collected with the help of Home environment inventory developed by Dr. Karuna Shankar Misra (1983)on 120 samples taken from school, of Bhavnagar city. Data were statistically analysed with 't' technique Result showed that mean difference was found significant (5=2.48) between joint and nuclear family at 05 levels. Control, Punishment, Conformity, Social Isolation aspects were found insignificant regarding their type of family. Where as gender was concern mean difference was found significant on Protectiveness (5=2.11) Punishment (t=2.40) Social Isolation (t=2.35) aspects at 05 significant level. Control Conformity aspects were found insignificant.

Introduction

Family is the Social biological unit that exerts the gretest influence on the development and Perpetution of the individuals behavior. Family environment :- consists the roles played by especially parents and different family member with the reference of the child training method family environment is concentrated mainly on the effect of the family on the child's development.

According to Freud, the pioneer in this area of rescued in family relationship neuropathies parents who overrated children and mother them in affection awaken in these disposition for neurotic diseases.

The type of influena on child's develop with depend upon two condition. The kind of family pattern, and the different member of the family group.

The kind of family in which children grows or altref their development by determination the kind of relationship they have with different family members.

Parental attitude influence the way parents treat this children and their treatment of the children, in turn influence their childrens attitudes toward them and the way they behave.

Parent's behavior toward this children experience parent's have need which are important as children's need these must be not to enable good enough parenting.

Good enough parent ship is made more possible by the of continuous and familiar support with child rearing.

A source of contol and choice other one's life is important to being able to be a good enough parent.

Although familier with non employed mother and working fathers may be considered to be traditional and maternal employment with in dual earner familier is considered to be non-traditional, demographic data indicate that maternal employment is presently the norm.

According to K.C. Garrison, The adolescence is torn, often violently, between acting as a child and acting as a man."

Environment consists of the cognitive, social, emotional and physical stimulation as well as family inter personal relationship available to children in the home.

Children's development is significantly and consistently releted to the quality of home environment and family processes, across, socioeconomic status, them for metrnal employment is impacted to play a role in childrens development to the exlant that it is related to home and family environment. SES, Ethmicity impact the proximal environment of the

home, they also may be expacted to play a role in the relation of maternal employment to parently and children's develop.

The present Home environment inventory is an instrument designed to measure the psycho-social climate of home as perceived by children Operational definitons of these dimensions are as follows.

a) Control : It indicates autocratic atmosphere in which many restrictions are imposed on children by the parents in order to discipline them.

b) Protectiveness : If implies "prevention of independent behaviour and prolongation of infantile care."

c) Punishment : It includes "physical as well as affective punishment to avoid the occurrence of undesirable behavior."

d) Conformity : It indicates "Parents directions, commands, oriorders with which childe expected to comply by action. It referse to "Demands to work according to parents desires and expectations."

e) Social Isolation : It indicates Use of isolation from beloved persons except family members for negative sanctions.

Objective

i) To know the differential impact of type of family on Home Environment.

ii) To know the differential impact of gender on Home Environment.

Hypothesis

Type of Family.

i) There will be no difference of Control between joint and nuclear family among Adolescence.

ii) There will be no difference of Protectiveness between joint an nuclear family among Adolescence.

iii) There will be no difference of Punishment between joint and nuclear family among Adolescence.

iv) There will be no difference of Conformity between joint and nuclear family among Adolescence

v) There will be no difference of Social isolation between joint and nuclear family among Adolescence

Gender

i) There will be no difference of Control between girls and boys among Adolescence

ii) There will be no difference of Protectiveness between girls and boys among Adolescence

iii) There will be no difference of Punishment between girls and boys among Adolescence

iv) There will be no difference of Conformity between girls and boys among Adolescence

v) There will be no difference of Social Isolation between girls and boys among Adolescence

Methodology

i. Research Design:

Variable: Independent - Type of family Gender

Dependent - Scores of Home

Environment Inventory

A= Type of family

B= Gender

A1= Adolescence from Joint family

B1=59 Girls

A2= Adolescence from Nuclear familyB2=61 Boys

ii. Tools:

- HOME ENVIRONMENT INVENTORY BY DR. KARUNA SHANKAR MISRA
- This Inventory Established in 1983
- Reliability: The Home Environment inventory was Adimistered to 113 students studying in intermediate classes of fives schools. Split half reliabilities worked out separately for all the five dimensions of home environment.
- Validity : Home Environment Inventory has been fount to posses content validity as measured with the help of views expressed by judges criterion related validity could not be established because of the lack of appropriate ecternal criteria.

iii. Universe

Total number of students of Bhavnagar schools Samples 120 was selected with help of purposive sampling. Sample were taken from students of std. 11 & 12 of schools of St. Marry High School, K.P.E.S. High School and Sardar Patel High School.

iv. Procedure

The deta were collected by purposive sampling with help of Home Environment Inventory from the school of Bhavnagar city. This inventory inclouds them

Aspects of Home Environment incial five Aspects were to be taken in the present research.

The responses are to be given on the booklet. There are five calls against every item of the inventory. Each cell indicates the frequency of occurrence of a particular behaviour. The five cells belong to five responses namely Mostly, often sometimes least, and never. The dimension to which a particular item belong has been indicated by alphabets near the serial number of the items. We investigated Assign 4 marks to mostly 3 marks to often 2 marks to sometimes 1 mark to least and 0 marks to never responses Counted the marks assigned to A.B.C,D,E, dimension statements on every page and then added the dimension scores awarded to statements given on the five pages so as to get five scores for the five dimensions of HEI.

6) Result

Table No.1

Showing the value of mean difference for five aspects of home environment between type of family.

Sr.	Aspects	Mean Value of joint family	Mean value of Nuclear family	S1 of J	s2 of n	't' value	Level of significance
1	A	18.3	18.37	4.27	5.26	081	N.S.
2	B	28.48	25.87	5.77	5.60	2.48	S
3	C	21.38	22.37	5.41	5.38	2.00	N.S.
4	D	30.82	28.37	4.99	8.84	1.92	N.S.
5	E	8.36	9.6	4.65	7.77	1.09	N.S.

N.S.= Not Significant df= 118 05 level = 1.96 =2.58

Table No.1

Showing the value of mean difference for five aspects of home environment between type of gender.

Sr.	Aspects	Mean Value of Girls	Mean value of Boys	S1 of Girls	s2 of Boys	't' value	Level of significance
1	A	18.15	18.52	5.32	4.39	0.42	N.S.
2	B	28.15	25.80	6.26	50.95	2.11	S
3	C	21.05	22.84	6.08	4.51	2.40	S.
4	D	29.12	28.65	6.31	4.87	.519	N.S.
5	E	7.66	10.46	6.95	6.10	2.35	S.

N.S.= Not Significant df= 118 05 level = 1.96 =2.58

1) Discussion

The present investigation of Adolesence, there are so mony affecting factors of the home environment which is like type of family gender.

We found significant difference of type of familyin Protectiveness aspect Because protectiveness aspects affect more than other aspects

There are non significant difference of type of family in Control, Conformity, Punishment and Social isolation.

There are significant difference of Gender in control and conformity.

As in our Male dominated society girls gets more restriction than boys. So control over girls remain more in the Indian familier. They get less freedom.

If child suffers from physiological or mental abnormality but is still an isolate then his isolation arises from emotional causes, the majority of which have their origine in the family environment.

If we want to teach adolescence about discipline, the punishment is most important aspect and when they understand it clearly the effect of punishment has been also seen in Home environment.

Conclusion

Type of family

i. The Mean difference of Control was found non significant between joint and Nuclear family among Adolescence.

ii. The Mean difference of Protectiveness was found significant between joint and Nuclear family among Adolescence.

iii. The Mean difference of Punishment was found non significant between joint and Nuclear family among Adolescence.

iv. The Mean difference of Conformity was found non significant between joint and Nuclear family among Adolescence.

v. The Mean difference of Social isolation was found non significant between joint and Nuclear family among Adolescence.

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Arts (Lib. & Info. Sci.)
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 115 - 117
ISSN 2319 - 8168

OPEN SOURCE LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE

This paper discusses the definition and features of open source library management software, criteria of selection of best open source library management software, their advantages and limitations. Open source library management software is a solution to reducing that cost. The paper describes in brief about the feature of some of the open source library management software like Greenstone Digital Library, Dspace, Koha, E-prints, NewGenlib, PhpMyLibrary, OpenBiblio,Avanti etc., which are useful for developing digital library and institutional repositories.

Keywords: Open source library management software, Koha,DSpace,

1. INTRODUCTION

OSS has grown tremendously in scope and popularity over the last several years, and is now in widespread use. The growth of OSS has gained the attention of research librarians and created new opportunities for libraries. OSS can benefit libraries by lowering initial and ongoing costs, eliminating vendor lock-in, and allowing for greater flexibility.

Library automation starts with the adoption of library management software in the library. The software should have the maximum facilities to automate the library into computerised systems. Library automation is the general term for information and communication technologies that are used to replace manual systems in the library. The key functions of the library, which may be automated, are acquisition, cataloguing, circulation, serials control, and reference service. There are many commercial library software are in use in the different libraries, but open source library management software has generated lot of interest among the library professionals over the past years.

2. OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE

Open source software (OSS) is computer software whose source code is available under a license for users to look at and modify freely and permits users study, change, and improve the software, and to redistribute it in modified or unmodified form. The OSS differs from the closed source or proprietary Software. The primary difference between the two is the freedom to modify the software.

2.1 Advantages of OSS

The OSS offers a radically different and exponentially better software development model. OSS provides cheap alternatives to expensive commercialised solutions. Source code of the software is always open and available to the libraries which is not possible in case of traditional commercial software. Libraries can modify or develop the software according to their requirement and for this they do not have to pay license fees to anybody. The OSS provides no restrictions on how the software is used. It reduces dependence on software vendors. The OSS is more reliable than closed source traditional commercial software. The OSS also provides security and technological independence to the libraries. It also helps the library professionals to deliver low cost or free services to users. It helps converting their libraries in to digital form. Implementation cost of OSS is also more affordable to the libraries than traditional commercial software. Overall, open source is good for everyone.

2.2 Limitations with OSS

For any upgradation/change in the OSS, the library needs support. In case of OSS, there is no body to solve problem, either one have to hire some expert to solve problem or library should make arrangement

with some company. Open source products require technical expertise to operate and maintain open source costs more to support because the software is typically self-supporting. Generally, a commercial software company will immediately respond on customer requests for any problem. With OSS, if one doesn't do it himself, he is at the mercy of a disjoint community of developers.

3. OPEN SOURCE LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE

Open source defines method of software development, that harnesses the power of distributed peer review and transparency of progress. This technique helps to provide better quality software's having higher reliability, flexibility with lower cost, and an end to the traditional vendor lock-in. The source code and rights that where normally reserved for copyright holders are now being provided under a free software license that permits developers / users to study, change, improve and at times also to distribute the software .

Digital library refers to a collection that constitutes electronic resources, accessible through the World Wide Web. It often contains electronic versions of books, photographs, videos that are owned by a "physical" library. Open source digital library software presents a system for the construction and presentation of information collections. It helps in building collections with searching and metadata-bases browsing facilities. Moreover, they are easily maintained and can be augmented and rebuilt automatically. With many Open Source Software (OSS) applications now available for library and information management, Organizations now have novel options for acquiring and implementing systems. The Open Source Software applications for library and Information management that will be discussed in this paper are:

3.1 Koha
3.2 DSpace
3.3 Greenstone
3.4 EPrints

3.1 Koha

Koha is a promising full featured open source integrated library system (ILS) created in 1999 by Katipo Communications for the Horowhenua Library Trust in New Zealand, and currently being used by thousands of libraries all over the world. It includes modules for circulation, cataloging,acquisitions, serials, reserves, patron management, branch relationships, and more.Koha has web-based Interfaces. Koha is built using library ILS standards and uses the OPAC (online public access catalog) interface. In addition, Koha has no vendor-lock in, so libraries can receive technical support from any party from they want. It is distributed under the free open source general public license (GPL). It supports MARC 21 and UNIMARC support, Z39.50. It also has a provision for online reservations and renewals.

3.2 Dspace

DSpace was developed by Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) libraries and Hewlett-Packard (HP), as an open source application that institutions and organisations could run with relatively few resources. It is to support the long-term preservation of the digital material stored in the repository. DSpace accepts all manner of digital formats, such as articles, preprints, working papers, technical reports, conference papers, books, theses, data sets, computer programs, visualisations, simulations, and other models, multimedia publications, administrative records, published books, journals, bibliographic datasets, images, audio files, video files, reformatted digital library collections, learningObjects, web pages, etc.DSpace plays well with open standards such as XML and OAIPMH.If a large number of institutions of higher education where to capture their intellectual output Using DSpace or some other similar piece of software, then access to scholarly materials would be greatly increased and readily available.

3.3 Greenstone

Greenstone Digital Library Software is a project from New Zealand that provides a new way of organizing information and making it available over the Internet. The Greenstone digital library software is an open source system for the construction and presentation of information collections. Greenstone is a suite of software for building digital library collections. It is not a digital library but a tool for building digital libraries. It provides a new way of organising

information and publishing it on the internet in the form of a fully-searchable, metadata-driven digital library. It has been developed and distributed in cooperation with UNESCO and the Human Info NGO in Belgium. It is multilingual software, issued under the terms of the GNU GPL Greenstone runs on all versions of Windows, and Unix/Linux, and Mac OS-X and is veryeasy to install. It has two separate interactive interfaces, the Reader interface and the Librarian interface. End users access the digital library through the Reader interface, which operates within a web browser. The reader's interface is available in the following languages:Arabic, Armenian, Bengali, Catalan, Croatian, Czech, Chinese (both simplified and traditional), Dutch, English, Farsi, Finnish, French, Galician, Georgian, German, Greek, Hebrew, Hindi, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Kannada, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Latvian, Maori, Mongolian, Portuguese (BR and PT versions), Russian, Serbian, Spanish, Thai, Turkish, Ukrainian, and Vietnamese.

A typical digital library built with Greenstone will contain many collections, individually organized. Easily maintained, collections can be augmented and rebuilt automatically. There are several ways to find information in most Greenstone collections. For example, you can search for particular words that appear in the text, or within a section of a document. Word search is provided as Greenstone constructs full-text indexes from the document text that is, indexes that enable searching on any words in the full text of the document. Indexes can be searched for particular words, combinations of words, or phrases, and results are ordered according to how relevant they are to the query. In most collections, descriptive data such as author, title, date, keywords, and so on, is associated with each document. This information is called metadata. Many document collections also contain full-text indexes of certain kinds of metadata. You can browse documents by title: just click on a book to read it. You can browse documents by subject.

3.4 E-prints

E-Prints has been developed at the University of Southampton School of Electronics and Computer Science in 2000 and released under a GPL license for building open access repositories that are compliant with the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH). It shares many of the features commonly seen in document management systems, but is primarily used for institutional repositories and scientific journals.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The Digital Library Management softwares (DLMS) present an easy to use, customizable architecture to create online digital libraries. With these institutions/ organizations can disseminate their research work, manuscripts, or any other digital media for preservations and world over dissemination of digital items. The software's discussed above present different services and architectures. It is difficult to propose one specific DLMS system as the most suitable for all cases. The study can be used as a reference guide by any organization or institute to decide which one will be ideal for creating and showcasing their digital collection. The choice usually depends on type/format of material, distribution of material, software platform and time frame etc for setting up a Digital Library.Digitisation needs a huge amount of money for creation and maintenance. Libraries have a growing role in managing the output of their institution due in part of the open access movement. The OSS has been found very useful in various library operations. The OSS is a solution to reduce the cost. Libraries can make use of open source software for managing digital contents effectively.

The LIS professionals should keep eyes on development and to choose appropriate technology depending upon needs. Since numbers of libraries worldwide are using OSS for managing their library Systems more economically and effectively. Librarians and programmers may worked together to implement open source integrated library systems and at the same time, library professional are required to acquire new skills for developing and managing the digital library by using open source LMS. For taking benefit from OSS additional technology, education, and training are essentially required.

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Education
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 118 - 119
ISSN 2319 - 8168

ROLES OF TEACHERS IN THE 21ST CENTURY

As we move further into the new millennium, it becomes clear that the 21st Century classroom needs are very different from the ones in the 20th Century. In the 21st Century classroom, teachers are facilitators of student learning and creators of productive classroom environments in which students can develop the skills they will need in the workplace. The focus of the 21st Century classroom is on students experiencing the environment they will enter as 21st Century workers. The collaborative project-based curriculum used in this classroom develops higher order thinking skills, effective communication skills, and knowledge of technology that students will need in the 21st Century workplace. The interdisciplinary nature of the 21st Century classroom sets it apart from the 20th Century classroom. Lectures on a single subject at a time where the norm in the past and today collaboration is the thread for all students learning. 20th Century teaching strategies are no longer effective. Teachers must embrace new teaching strategies that are radically different from those employed in the 20th Century classroom. The curriculum must become more relevant to what students will experience in the 21st Century workplace.

In the information technology age, it can be hard to get a grip on the evolving roles of teachers. On one hand, it can seem as if the role of teachers has grown immensely; they are now expected to be tech-savvy, computer literate and at the cutting edge of education. On the other hand, it can seem as if technology makes the traditional role of the teacher largely obsolete. This, however, is not quite true; rather, teachers must keep their traditional devotion to students and hands-on interaction while teaching students how to navigate their 21st century world.

Technology.

In the information technology age, it can be hard to get a grip on the evolving roles of teachers. On one hand, it can seem as if the role of teachers has grown immensely; they are now expected to be tech-savvy, computer literate and at the cutting edge of education. On the other hand, it can seem as if technology makes the traditional role of the teacher largely obsolete. This, however, is not quite true; rather, teachers must keep their traditional devotion to students and hands-on interaction while teaching students how to navigate their 21st century world.

Traditional Goals with New Resources.

The traditional goals of education remain the same. Teachers will help form their students into effective critical thinkers and life-long learners with a strong sense of their social responsibilities. While information technology can sometimes seem like a disadvantage rather than an advantage in reaching these goals, they can also be effectively employed to help facilitate rather than disrupt the learning process; for example, students can use Internet search engines to carry out research.

Techniques.

Teachers in the 21st century have access to a wide array of information about the latest research on how students learn. They should be knowledgeable and willing to apply such research to their classroom. They should understand different learning styles and be able to identify the learning styles of their students.

Teachers.

Students always need teachers, both inside and outside of the classroom. Arguably, this is true today more than ever before, as school violence, drug abuse and other dangers have been becoming more and

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more common. Teachers need to take their role as both a resource for students and as a guide through the difficulties of life seriously, and should make a huge effort to foster healthy relationships with their students.

Action.

Teachers in the 21st century confront the challenges opened up by globalization. Teachers should introduce students to their world, and moreover inculcate in them a sense of their own power to create change in the world. Teachers should not just transmit knowledge to students; they should install in them a sense of their place in the larger world, and urge them to be active participants in it.

Conclusion.

Times have changed, has your classroom changed? The new role of the teacher in the 21st Century classroom requires changes in teachers' knowledge and classroom behaviours. If students are to be productive members of the 21st Century workplace, they must move beyond the skills of the 20th Century and master those of the 21st Century. Teachers are entrusted with mastering these skills as well and with modelling these skills in the classroom. The characteristics of the 21st Century classroom will be very different from those in the classrooms of the past because the focus is on producing students who are highly productive, effective communicators, inventive thinkers, and masters of technology

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Education
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 120 - 122
ISSN 2319 - 8168

COMPUTER - MANAGED INSTRUCTION (CMI)

Introduction

Computer-managed instruction is an instructional strategy whereby the computer is used to provide learning objectives, learning resources, and assessment of learner performance. Computer-managed instruction (CMI) aids the instructor in instructional management without actually doing the teaching discussed in the literature are individualization, behavioral objectives, and educational technology. The main objective .

The term computer managed instruction CMI simply stands for the instructionmanaged with the help of computer technology. In CMI the computer gathers, stores,and manages information to guide students through individualised learning experience..

Definition

"CMI is the systematic control of instruction by computer. It is characterised by testing ,diagnostic learning, prescription and through record keeping"- BURKE(1982)

"CMI includes all applications of the computer aid to the instructor in instructional management without actually doing the teaching"- LEIB(1982)

However ,in the language of computer technology, computer managed instruction may be defined as a category of computer programme that may be used by educators and instructors to organize and manage data related to instruction for attaining the stipulated instructional objectives in a most effective way. Four areas of computer management support to teachers are,

a. Constructing, scoring, and analysing tests.
b. Keeping records of student performance and progress through courses.
c. Providing guidance to students and advising them on the choice of next course module.
d. Reporting on the performance and progress of students to individual students,tutors and educational administrators of the institutions.

In CMI, on the basis of initial interaction with the student, the computer suggests the type of models of instruction for him. The computer will note down the attainment as well as draw backs of the learner in order to construct his profile. CMI analyses the relationship between various factors pertaining to a pupil and suggests activities appropriate to individual students. Some of the functions performed with the help of such developed soft wares related to the organization and management of instructions are described below.

1. Diagnosis of entry behaviour of learners Computer programmes help in the early diagnosis of the strengths and weakness of the learners in terms of their previous knowledge and experiences related to a particular knowledge and skill area, their interests, attitudes and aptitudes, the needs and motives as well as other personality traits for determining their potentiality for going ahead in the learning of a particular instructional course or achieving a set of instructional objectives.

2. Setting of instructional objectives Computer soft wares are available that can help in analysing test data and other data base information about the characteristics of the learners in relation to the needs and purpose served by a particular type of instruction at one or the other stages of school,college or public education.it will help in formulating the goals and objectives for a particular coarse or piece of instruction.

3. Generating individualized instructional plans Depending upon the need, characteristics, nature, and individuality of the learners,computer software are

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able to generate and organize individualized instructional plans for countless learners at one or the other times-average, gifted, slow, disabled.

4. Generating instructional materials and learning experiences Suiting to the individualized instructional plans and strategies computer software can generate appropriate instructional material and opportunities of interactive learning experiences to the learners of varying need, interests , and abilities. A huge data bank of all types of information and instructional material is easily available through well prepared software packages, websites, online conferencing, networking etc. The material generated and developed for instructional purposes may be used on a computer based system or in other forms of instructions . eg. Programmed instruction.

5. Availability of instructional material into curricular units For the proper organization and management of the instructions, an inventory of the instructional resources available to the learners may be stored in the computer's data bank. The total resources may be divided into properly required units having clearly specified set of objectives. There shall be clear directions available for telling the learner s what to do for achieving the stipulated objectives.it may asks them to read a book, work-off self-administered paper and pencil exercises , conduct experiment with a science kit, attend group instruction or see a film , and so on.

6. Monitoring of progress The computer managed instruction proves very effective in monitoring the progress of each and every individual learner in a quite satisfactory way. What one has done, is doing or will be doing in future can be properly monitored with the help of the great capacity of computers in keeping track of the countless learners in the progress of their instructional outputs. They are able to register the low achievement of learners, detect the deficiencies in learning along with the possible causes and provide suggestions for overcoming the learning difficulties.

7. Providing remedial instructions Computer software can very well manage any progress related to remedial instructions to the needy learners. On the basis of the learning difficulties diagnosed and the probable causes detected, these softwares now can suggest all the possible remedies helpful in the planning and organization of instructions.

8. Management of information and record keeping Computer software may help in a big way for the collection, storage, classification, and dissemination of information through a well organised system of record keeping and its maintenance. Storage of information and record keeping are very much essential for the proper organization and management of instructions. The teachers and the learners may get a big help for their teaching and learning from the storehouses of such information data related to their respective field. All types of information and data related to the interests , abilities , educational and environmental backgrounds of the learners belonging to their past and present can be very well available for the students in their instructional outputs and overall welfare. Their educational progress can be very well available for the students in their instructional output and overall welfare.

9. Organization of testing and evaluation programmers Computer software may provide valuable services in the task of managing and organising testing and evaluation programmes related to classroom instructions and Educational progress of students in a variety of ways. They are helpful in assessing the study behaviour of the students for getting them admitted to a course of academic or professional study.

Nature of CMI

Computer Managed Instruction (CMI) is a term employed to designate a system which "CMI uses the computer to help the teacher administer and guide the instructional process." The major features of CMI are diagnosis and testing, analysis, record keeping, and prescription. Diagnosis and testing is used to evaluate each student's performance at regular intervals. The results are then analyzed to update the student's record and to provide a prescription which suggests the learning process the student should pursue to achieve his objectives. A computer-generated prescription would assign the student to one of several teaching-learning units consisting of textbooks, films, slides, or any of a multitude of technological media. **computer-managed**

instruction (CMI) The use of computers (usually offline) to produce lesson prescriptions based on student history and test performance. Components comprising each lesson unit are selected in accordance with learners' needs, as indicated by test performance on previous units, academic history, etc.

Importance of CMI (Computer-Managed Instruction)

This involves the use of the computer in scheduling courses/subjects, spare utilization, inventory and personnel control, recording and reporting attendance, school accounting, storage and retrieval of student information, marks management (computation and reporting of marks), and word processing. Put another way micro-computers can be used to improve educational efficiency in the following areas – organization of information, computations and processing of paper work, progress monitoring, enhancement of planning, improvement of communication, and enhancement of instruction.

1. Organization of Information

Microcomputers can be used, for example, to categorise data on students by sex, class, state of origin, performance in school, etc. The data are organised into an easily accessible format and can be easily stored in and retrieved from the microcomputer. The data on staff, facilities, and finance can be similarly treated. Thus, the microcomputer enables us to have electronically maintained database.

2. Computation and Processing of Paper Work

Computation is of course the traditional function of computers. Microcomputer software and hardware enable even untrained personnel to do complex computations very rapidly and accurately. Similarly, the microcomputer, through word processing, enables us to draft, revise and produce reports of high quality, at least in terms of presentation, without too much tedious physical hard labour and use of time.

3. Progress Monitoring

We can use the microcomputer to monitor progress in may areas of education. We can use it, as already hinted under CAI in continuous monitoring, and assessment of student learning and achievement. Enhancement of planning.

4. Enhancement of Planning

The database established through orgnisation of data on various elements of the school-pupils, staff, and resources, can be used to plan and make decisions on the basis of accurate and readily available facts.

5. Improvement of Communication

With the installation of microcomputers there is usually a tendency for their users to interconnect them in order to promote communication linkages between microcomputers. The linkage might involve the use of telephone communication facilities.

Indeed, there is currently an attempt to create a global classroom ("Campus 2000") which involves an electronic network service. The network seeks to cater for information and communications needs of education throughout the world. This is to be done through the provision of access to a wide variety of public information databases across the world.

6. Enhancement of Instruction

We have already described the use of the computer in CAI. Specially, it is used for drill and practice, lesson reinforcement, etc. In particular, it has been found that the microcomputer is very effective in the teaching of visual recognition and linear problem solving. Besides, the rates of comprehension among some American students have been doubled through the use of the microcomputer.

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Education
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 123 - 126
ISSN 2319 - 8168

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शिक्षा की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विकासात्मक भूमिका युवाओं एवं प्रौढ़ो दोनों के ज्ञान, कार्यकुशलता और सहीं दर्षष्टिकोण विकसित करने में उनकी सहायता करना है, ताकि वे आधुनिकीकरण के दौर में सहज रूप में और उसके फलस्वरूप होने वाले परिवर्तनों को लाभप्रद रूप में स्वीकार करने और उनके अनुरूप अपने–आप को ढालने में समर्थ हो सके। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा छात्रों की सामान्य दक्षता बढ़ाने तथा कार्य के प्रति रचनात्मक रूचि उत्पन्न करने का दर्षष्टिकोण प्रदान करती हैं, यह उनमें उद्यमिता की भावना का विकास भी करती है। जीवन को सुखद एवं समष्द्ध बनाने के लिए आर्थिक स्थिति सुदर्ष्ढ करने में यह प्रमुख भूमिका निभाती हैं।

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प्रस्तुत 'kोध में विद्यार्थियों के कैरियर चयन के प्रति अभिवृत्ति को जानने का प्रयास किया गया है। ताकि छात्र–छात्राओं को उच्चर माध्यमिक स्तर पर ही निर्देशित किया जा सके तथा उन्हें यह ज्ञात कराया जा सके कि वे भी समाज,राष्ट्र को प्रगतिशील बनाने में सहायक बन सकते हैं।

यह सर्वमान्य सत्य है कि जिस कार्य में व्यक्ति की रूचि है उसे वह पूर्ण क्षमता से कर सकता है, परन्तु यदि विद्यार्थियों को उचित समय पर कैरियर चयन के लिए कोई मार्गदर्शन नहीं मिल पाता तो ये विद्यार्थी समय के साथ होने वाले व्यावसायिक या अन्य पाठ्यक्रमों जिसका उस समय अत्यधि ाक प्रचार–प्रसार रहता है या अन्य ऐसे पाठ्यक्रमों का चयन कर लेते हैं जो उनके रूचि का क्षेत्र नहीं होते है और यही अरूचि का चयन उन विद्यार्थियों में मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्या का कारण बन जाता है। जिससे उसकी कार्य–क्षमता,दैनिक दिनचर्या और स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता हैं। अतः यह आवष्यक है कि कैरियर चयन हेतु रूचियों विशेषतः अपने अभिवर्षत्ति ¼दष्टिकोण) को ध्यान में रखकर उपयुक्त व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों का चयन किया जाना चाहिए जिससे विद्यार्थियों में उचित कौशलों का विकास हो सके और उसे भवि"य में अच्छे रोजगार/व्यवसाय की प्राप्ति हो सके।

v/;;u d mnns'; %& षोध समस्या के अध्ययन हेतु निम्नलिखित उद्देष्य निर्धारित किए गएः–

1. विद्यार्थियों में कैरियर चयन के प्रति अभिवृत्ति का अध्ययन करना ।
2. ग्रामीण एवं षहरी विद्यार्थियों के कैरियर चयन के प्रति अभिवृत्ति का अध्ययन करना।
3. छात्र एवं छात्राओं के कैरियर चयन के प्रति अभिवृत्ति का अध्ययन करना ।

ifjdYiuk,%&

1. ग्रामीण एवं षहरी विद्यार्थियों में कैरियर चयन के प्रति अभिवृत्ति में सार्थक अंतर नहीं होगा।
2. छात्र एवं छात्राओं में कैरियर चयन के प्रति अभिवृत्ति में सार्थक अंतर नहीं होगा।

tul[;k%& प्रस्तुत षोध अध्ययन में बलौदा बाजार जिला के भाटापारा विकासखण्ड के ग्रामीण एवं षहरी क्षेत्रों के विद्यालयों में अध्ययनरत् कक्षा 12 वीं के विद्यार्थियों से हैं।

U;kn'kZ %& प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में बलौदा बाजार जिले के भाटापारा विकासखण्ड में 10 उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों का चयन एवं कक्षा 12वीं के 160 विद्यार्थियों का चयन यादच्छिक प्रतिदर्शन विधि द्वारा न्यादर्श के रूप में चयनित किया गया।

i;qDr lkf[;dh %&प्रस्तुत लघु 'ोध में परिकल्पना की सार्थकता की जाँच हेतु निम्न

सांख्यिकीय विधियों का प्रयोग किया गया है–

मध्यमान , प्रमाणिक विचलन एवं टी परीक्षण ।

* Visiting Lecturer, Kamlakant Shukla Institute, Bhatapara (C.G.)

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1.अभिवृत्ति मापनी के नार्म्स के अनुसार,विद्यार्थियों के मूल प्राप्तांकों का वर्गीकरण–

उपरोक्त विष्लेषण को कैरियर परिपक्वता इन्वेंटरी में प्रस्तुत नार्म्स के आधार पर किया गया ।

तालिका क्रमांक 1.1

विद्यार्थियों के अभिवृत्ति स्तर का विष्लेषण

स्टैनिज	कैरियर परिपक्वता के स्तर	मूल प्राप्तांक	विद्यार्थियों की संख्या		
			छात्र	छात्रा	कुल विद्यार्थी
ix	उच्च	44 और अधिक	00	02	02
vii,viii	औसत से अधिक	40–43	06	10	16
iv,v,vi	औसत	31–39	31	46	77
ii,iii	औसत से कम	22–30	37	15	42
i	निम्न	21 और निम्न	06	07	13
	कुल		80	80	160

व्याख्याः–उपरोक्त तालिका के अनुसार कुल 160 विद्यार्थियों में कैरियर परिपक्वता अभिवषत्ति मापनी के उच्च स्तर में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या–02, औसत से अधिक स्तर के अंक पाने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या–16, औसत स्तर अंक पाने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या–77, औसत से कम अंक पाने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या–42, तथा निम्न स्तर के अंक पाने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या–07 हैं ।

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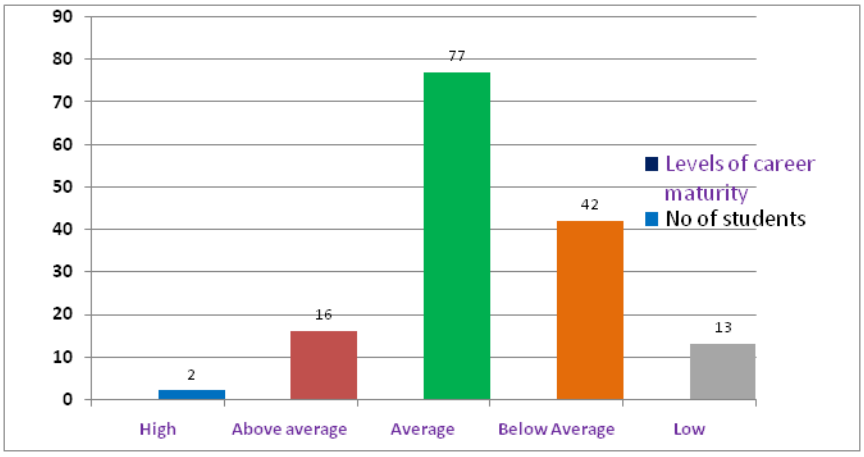

ifjdYiuk$_{01}$ ग्रामीण एवं षहरी विद्यार्थियों में कैरियर चयन के प्रति अभिवृत्तिमें सार्थक अंतर नहीं होगा।

उपरोक्त परिकल्पना के सार्थकता की जॉच हेतु 't' का मान ज्ञात किया गया।

तालिका क्रमांक 1.2

ग्रामीण एवं षहरी विद्यार्थियों में अभिवृत्ति की सार्थकता का विष्लेशण

क्रमांक	विवरण	छात्र संख्या	परीक्षण से प्राप्त परिणाम				सार्थकता स्तर
			mean	sd	df	t-value	
1	ग्रामीण	80	28.90	5.61	158	2.76	0.01स्तर पर परिकल्पना अस्वीकृत
2	शहरी	80	31.50	6.29			

व्याख्याः–'t' का सारणीकष्त मान df=158 के लिए 0.01 स्तर पर 2.61 है। उपरोक्त तालिका क्रमांक 4.3 से स्पश्ट है कि ग्रामीण एवं षहरी विद्यार्थियों के कैरियर चयन के प्रति अभिवृत्ति के आँकड़ों का मध्यमान 28.90 एवं 31.50 प्राप्त हुआ हैं।ग्रामीण एवं षहरी विद्यार्थियों के कैरियर चयन के प्रति अभिवृत्ति के मध्यमान में अंतर की सार्थकता जाँच करने हेतु 't' का मान 158 'df स्तर पर 2.76 प्राप्त हुआ जो कि 158 'df सारणीकष्त मान ('t=2.61 ,df=158) से अधिक हैं।

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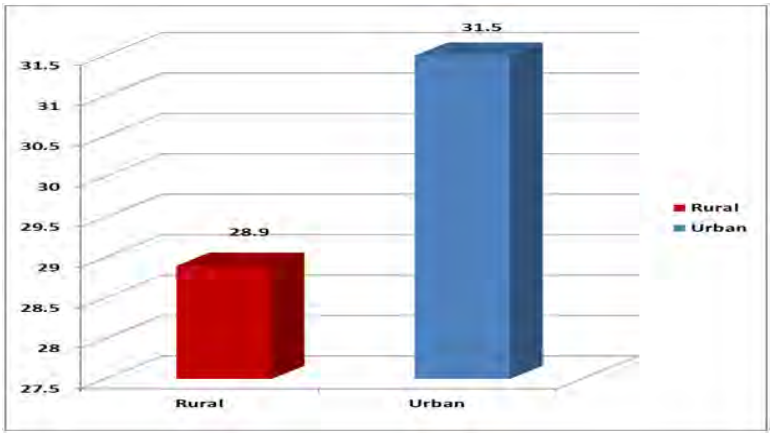

ifjdYiuk$_{02}$ छात्र एवं छात्राओं में कैरियर चयन के प्रति अभिवृत्ति में सार्थक अंतर नहीं होगा। उपरोक्त परिकल्पना के सार्थकता की जाँच हेतु 't' का मान ज्ञात किया गया।

तालिका क्रमांक – 1.3

छात्र एवं छात्राओं में अभिवषत्ति की सार्थकता का विष्लेशण

क्रमांक	विवरण	छात्र संख्या	परीक्षण से प्राप्त परिणाम				सार्थकता स्तर
			mean	sd	df	t-value	
1	छात्र	80	31.25	5.91	158	0.51	0.05 स्तर पर परिकल्पना स्वीकृत
2	छात्रा	80	30.75	6.45			

व्याख्याः–'t' का सारणीकष्त मान df=158 के लिए 0.05 स्तर पर 1.98 एवं 0.01 स्तर पर 2.61 हैं। उपरोक्त तालिका क्रमांक 4.4 से स्पष्ट है कि छात्र एवं छात्राओं के कैरियर चयन के प्रति अभिवृत्ति के आँकड़ो का मध्यमान 31.25 एवं 30. 75 हैं। छात्र एवं छात्राओं में कैरियर चयन के प्रति अभिवषत्ति के मध्यमानों में सार्थकता जाँच करने हेतु 't' परीक्षण किया गया। गणना द्वारा प्राप्त 't' का मान 158 df स्तर पर 0.51 प्राप्त हुआ जो कि 158 df सारणीमान t=1.98 से कम हैं।

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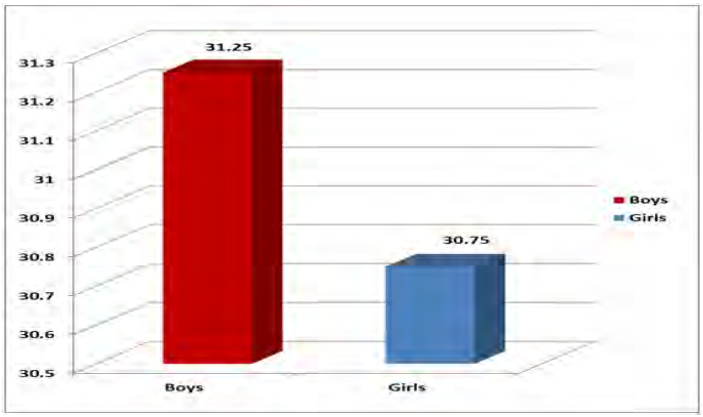

निश्कर्शः–

1. विद्यार्थियों के कैरियर चयन के प्रति अभिवर्षत्ति को मूल प्राप्तांको के आधार वर्गीकष्त किया गया तो यह पाया गया कि अधिकतम विद्यार्थियों का अभिवृत्ति स्तर औसत है।
2. षहरी विद्यार्थियों में कैरियर चयन के प्रति अभिवृत्ति, ग्रामीण विद्यार्थियों की अपेक्षा उच्च पाई गईं।
3. छात्र एवं छात्राओं में कैरियर चयन के प्रति अभिवृत्ति में समानता पाई गई।

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Education
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 127 - 128
ISSN 2319 - 8168

A STUDY OF SELF EXPRESSION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT OF DURG DISTRICT

A basic instincts of a child are inborn and its right to develop and express freely .suppression of instincts is harmful for lead to mental disorder and results unbalanced Personalities. Self playing an integral part in human motivation, cognition, affect and social identity. The totality of a complex ,organized and dynamic system of learned beliefs ,attitudes and opinions that each person holds to be true about its personal existence .students of high school may be a conflict between their feelings for another person and social norms of acceptable behavior .

Key-word – Self-expression, girls, joint family,nuclear family,single parent family.

Introduction

Family play important role of development of personality . Self expression of the girls of high schools in different types of family in durg district is compared by investigator .Family values, acceptance of child, cultural change ,parents relationship, parent child relationship ,teacher student relationship are some major factors for child expression .dependency, adjustment, social organization .self expression of students from different types of families is differ significantly.

Objectives

The objectives of study are to compare the self expression of girls of high school in Durg District belonging to different family types .

Hypothesis

H_1 There would be no significant difference between self expression of girls belonging to joint family and nuclear family.

H_2 There would be no significant difference between self expression of girls belonging to joint family and single parent family.

H_3 There would be no significant difference between self expression of girls belonging to nuclear family and single parent family.

Delimitations

This study is limited only in girls of high school student of Durg District of different family (joint family, nuclear family , single parent family) .

Methedology

Present study involved survey research.The researcher collected data through purposive sampling method.In this research 60 sample of higher secondary school girls out of 20 joint family,20 of nuclear family,20 out of single parent family were selected.Dr. R.P. Verma and Dr. Usha Upadhyaya standerized tool is used.

Statistical Techniques

Statistical Techniques like measures of central tendency ,measures of variability and t-value were used for data analysis in order to research valid conclusions.

Analysis and Iterpretaion

H_1 There would be no significant difference between self expression of girls belonging to joint family and nuclear family.

Table 1. Mean ,Slandered deviation and t-value of joint family and nuclear family.

group	N	M	Sd	t
JF	20	31	3.54	2.68
NF	20	28	3.2	

df = 38 p<0.05 significant

Hypothesis is rejected.

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H_2 There would be no significant difference etween self expression of girls belonging to joint family and single parent family.

group	N	M	Sd	t
JF	20	31	3.54	0.92
SPF	20	35	3.83	

df = 38 p>0.05 Non significant

Hypothesis is accepted.

H_3 There would be no significant difference between self expression of girls belonging to nuclear family and single parent family.

group	N	M	Sd	t
SPF	20	35	3.83	1.98
NF	20	28	3.2	

df = 38 p<0.05 significant

Hypothesis is rejected.

Result

- There is significant difference between self expression of girls belonging to joint family and nuclear family.
- There is no significant difference between self expression of girls belonging to joint family and single parent family.
- There is significant difference between self expression of girls belonging to nuclear family and single parent family.

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Education
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 129 - 131
ISSN 2319 - 8168

ભાવનગર જિલ્લાના અનુસ્નાતક વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અનુકૂલનનો અભ્યાસ

A STUDY OF ADJUSTMENT OF POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS' OF BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT

આજે ૨૧મી સદીમાં જ્ઞાનની ક્ષિતિજો વિસ્તરતી જાય છે. શિક્ષણ પણ સમાજને જ્ઞાન આપનારું ક્ષેત્ર છે. આજના શિક્ષણનો શ્રેષ્ઠ ગ્રાહક એ વિદ્યાર્થી છે. વિદ્યાર્થી પોતાના જીવનમાં અનુકૂલન સાધી પ્રગતિની એક નવી દિશામાં આગળ વધી શકે તે માટે અભ્યાસક દ્વારા અનુકૂલનનો અભ્યાસ હાથ ધરાયો છે.અનુસ્નાતક ક્ષેત્રે અભ્યાસ કરતો વિદ્યાર્થી પરિપકવતાની કક્ષા પ્રાપ્ત કરી ચુકયો હોવાથી પોતાના જીવનમાં અનુકૂલન સાધી શકે અને ભાવિમાં તેને કરવાના કાર્યોમાં સફળ થઈ શકે તે હેતુથી પ્રવર્તમાન સમયમાં ગળાકાપ હરિફાઈના યુગમાં વિદ્યાર્થી અનુકૂલન સાધશે તો જ એ એક વિદ્યાર્થી તરીકે, સારા નાગરિક તરીકે શ્રેષ્ઠ ભૂમિકા ભજવી શકશે. આથી અભ્યાસ દ્વારા ભાવનગર જિલ્લાના અનુસ્નાતક વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અનુકૂલનનો અભ્યાસ હાથ ધર્યો છે. જેની વધુ વિગતે માહિતી આ ચર્ચા દ્વારા મેળવીશું.

ચાવીરૂપ શબ્દો : અનુકૂલન, અનુસ્નાતક વિદ્યાર્થીઓ, ભાવનગર જિલ્લો

ભૂમિકા

પૃથ્વી પર અસ્તિત્વ ટકાવી રહેતા તમામ સજીવો શિક્ષણને આભારી છે. દરેક વ્યકિત જીવનભર શીખતી રહે છે. શિક્ષણના સંદર્ભમાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓ શી રીતે શીખે છે, કેવા વાતાવરણમાં શીખે છે એ જાણવા અનેક મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિકો અને કેળવણીકારોએ અથાગ પ્રયત્નો કર્યા છે. તે તેની અગત્ય પુરવાર કરે છે. ફેલ્ડર અને સ્પર્લીન (કમુચે ૨૦૦૫ દ્વારા ઉલ્લેખિત) જણાવે છે કે વર્ગખંડમાં વિદ્યાર્થીની અધ્યયનશૈલી અને શિક્ષકની અધ્યાપનશૈલી વચ્ચે સુમેળ ન હોય ત્યારે વિદ્યાર્થીને અધ્યયનમાં કંટાળો આવે છે. બેધ્યાન રહે છે, હતાશા અનુભવે છે અને આખરે શાળા પણ છોડી દે છે.

આ સુમેળ અર્થાત્ જ અનુકૂલન. અનુકૂલન આપણી જરૂરિયાતોને સંતોષવા માટે આપણી માંગોને પહોંચી વળવા માટે તેમજ અન્ય સાથે સંતોષકારક સંબંધો બાંધવા માટે આપણામાં અને આપણા વાતાવરણમાં થતા પરિવર્તનોનો નિર્દેશ કરે છે (શાહ, ૧૯૯૯). સાંપ્રત સમયમાં વિજ્ઞાન અને ટેકનોલોજીના વિકાસે વિદ્યાર્થી જીવનમાં આરામ–સગવડો વધાર્યા છે. પરંતુ બીજી બાજુ વિદ્યાર્થીમાં વ્યગ્રતા, હતાશા, તાણ, અજંપોએ પણ પગદંડો જમાવ્યો છે. અનુકૂલનના અભાવે વિદ્યાર્થી જીવનના અનેક ક્ષેત્રોના વિકાસથી વંચિત રહી જાય છે (પવાર, ૧૯૮૩). સંશોધનો પણ સંકેત કરે છે કે અનુકૂલનની સમસ્યાથી વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અસંતોષમાં વધારો જોવા મળ્યો હતો (વિરશ્વર, ૧૯૭૯).

ભાવનગર જિલ્લાના શિક્ષણ વિભાગમાં અનુકૂલન પર થયેલા અભ્યાસ (મોદી, ૧૯૯૧) પર નજર કરીએ તો (ઝાલા, ૧૯૭૬)એ અનુકૂલનનો અભ્યાસ કરેલો. સંશોધનમાં જાતીયતા, વિસ્તાર, વર્ષ અને અનુભવ પરની અસરોનો અભ્યાસ કરાયેલો. આ ઉપરાંત (ધનકોટ, ૧૯૮૨)એ ઉચ્ચતર માધ્યમિક શાળાના ધો.૧૧ના વિદ્યાર્થીઓના કૌટુંબિક અને સામાજિક અનુકૂલનનો અભ્યાસ કરેલો. સંશોધનમાં જાતીયતા, વય અને શાળા પરની અસરોનો અભ્યાસ કરાયેલો તેમજ (પવાર,૧૯૮૩)એ માધ્યમિક શાળાના આદિવાસી વિદ્યાર્થીઓના સામાજિક અને કૌટુંબિક અનુકૂલનનો અભ્યાસ કરેલો. સંશોધનમાં જાતિ, ધોરણ અને વય પરની અસરોનો અભ્યાસ કરેલો. આમ, ભાવનગર જિલ્લાના સંદર્ભમાં શિક્ષણ વિભાગમાં અનુસ્નાતક વિદ્યાર્થીઓના સંદર્ભે અનુકૂલન સંદર્ભે નહિવત્ સંશોધનો થયા છે. વળી, અનુસ્નાતક વિદ્યાર્થીઓ ભાવિ જીવનમાં ભજવવાની ભૂમિકામાં સફળ થઈ શકે તે માટે અભ્યાસક દ્વારા આ વિષય હાથ ધરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

શબ્દોની વ્યવહારુ વ્યાખ્યા

અનુકૂલન. ડૉ. દેસાઈ રચિત અનુકૂલન સંશોધનિકા પર વિદ્યાર્થીઓ દ્વારા મેળવેલા હકારાત્મક અને નકારાત્મક પ્રતિચારોની કુલ માત્રાને અનુકૂલન તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવે છે.

અનુસ્નાતક વિદ્યાર્થીઓ. સ્નાતક થયા બાદનો ઉચ્ચ અભ્યાસમાં અભ્યાસ કરનાર વિદ્યાર્થીઓને અનુસ્નાતક વિદ્યાર્થીઓ તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવે છે.

અભ્યાસના હેતુઓ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસના હેતુઓ નીચે મુજબ હતા.

૧. વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અનુકૂલનની કક્ષા નકકી કરવી.
૨. વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અનુકૂલન પર તેમની જાતિની અસર તપાસવી.

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૩. વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અનુકૂલન પર તેમના વિસ્તારની અસર તપાસવી.
૪. વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અનુકૂલન પર તેમની જાતીયતા અને વિસ્તારની અસર તપાસવી.

અભ્યાસની ઉત્કલ્પનાઓ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસની ઉત્કલ્પનાઓ નીચે મુજબ હતી.

૧. કુમારો અને કન્યાઓના અનુકૂલન કસોટીના સરેરાશ પ્રાપ્તાંકો વચ્ચે સાર્થક તફાવત નહીં હોય.
૨. ગ્રામ્ય અને શહેરી વિસ્તારના વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અનુકૂલન કસોટીના સરેરાશ પ્રાપ્તાંકો વચ્ચે સાર્થક તફાવત નહીં હોય.
૩. અનુસ્નાતક વિદ્યાર્થીઓની જાતિ અને વિસ્તારની આંતરક્રિયાની સાર્થક અસર અનુકૂલન કસોટીના સરેરાશ પ્રાપ્તાંકો પર નહીં હોય.

અભ્યાસના ચલો

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં સ્વતંત્ર ચલ તરીકે જાતિ અને વિસ્તાર લેવાયેલ હતા. જયારે પરતંત્ર ચલ તરીકે અનુકૂલન કસોટીના પ્રાપ્તાંક લેવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

અભ્યાસની મર્યાદા

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસની મર્યાદા નીચે મુજબ હતી.

૧. પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ ભાવનગર જિલ્લાના વિનિયન ભવન પૂરતો જ મર્યાદિત હતો.
૨. પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ શૈક્ષણિક વર્ષ ૨૦૧૦–૧૧ પૂરતો જ સીમિત હતો.

અભ્યાસનું મહત્ત્વ

પ્રવર્તમાન સમયમાં સુખ અને શાંતિપૂર્ણ જીવન જીવવા માટે અને વિદ્યાર્થીઓનાં અધ્યયન અંગેના પ્રશ્નોના નિવારણ માટે અનુકૂલનની આવશ્યકતા રહે છે. આ અભ્યાસમાં સમાવિષ્ટ અનુસ્નાતક વિદ્યાર્થીઓ સ્નાતક થયા બાદ હવે ભાવિ જીવનમાં ભૌતિક વાતાવરણ સાથે અનુકૂલન સાધી શકે અને વિકાસ કરી શકે તેમ હોવા છતાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓ અમુક પરિસ્થિતિમાં અનુકૂલન સાધી શકશે કે નહિ ? અનુકૂલિત વિદ્યાર્થીઓ પર ઉપચારાત્મક અને નિદાનાત્મક કાર્યક્રમ કઈ રીતે યોજવો ? તે તપાસવામાં આ અભ્યાસ ઉપયોગી ગઈ પડશે કારણ કે અનુસ્નાતક થયા પછીનો એક તબકકો સ્થિરતાનો આવશે. જે સમયે ભાવિ પરિસ્થિતિ સાથે અનુકૂલન સાધી જીવનના દરેક તબકકે પ્રગતિ કરવી પડશે. તેથી આ અભ્યાસનું મહત્વ જેટલું આંકીએ એટલું ઓછું છે.

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં અનુસ્નાતક વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અનુકૂલનનો અભ્યાસ થતો હોવાથી પ્રાધ્યાપકોને પણ તેમના અનુકૂલન વિશે માહિતી મેળવી તેમના ભાવિ માટે યોગ્ય માર્ગદર્શન પૂરું પાડવામાં મદદ મળી રહેશે અને આ અંગે સંશોધન માટે આવશ્યક પ્રેરણા મળી રહેશે.

સંશોધન યોજના

વ્યાપવિશ્વ અને નિદર્શ. આ અભ્યાસમાં વ્યાપવિશ્વ તરીકે ભાવનગર જિલ્લાના વિનયન પ્રવાહના અનુસ્નાતક વિદ્યાર્થીઓની પસંદગી કરવામાં આવી હતી.

નિદર્શની પસંદગી માટે ભાવનગર જિલ્લાના ગ્રામ્ય અને શહેરી વિસ્તારના અનુસ્નાતક ભવનના ૯ ભવનોમાંથી ૧૧૭ છોકરાઓ અને ૧૧૬ છોકરીઓ એમ કુલ ૨૩૨ વિદ્યાર્થીઓની પસંદગી ઝૂમખાં નમૂના પદ્ધતિ દ્વારા કરવામાં આવી હતી. વળી, જાતિ મુજબ છોકરા અને છોકરીઓ પ્રમાણે સહેતુક વર્ગીકરણ કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું.

સંશોધનની પદ્ધતિ. પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અનુકૂલનને જાણવા સર્વેક્ષણ પદ્ધતિનો ઉપયોગ કરાયો હતો.

ઉપકરણ. પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અનુકૂલનને તપાસવા માટે ડૉ. કે.જી. દેસાઈ રચિત અનુકૂલન સંશોધનિકાનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. જેમાં ૧૦૦ વિધાનો હતા જે મિનેસોટા મલ્ટિફેઝિક પર્સનાલિટી ઈન્વેન્ટરીના ગુજરાતી રૂપાંતરમાંથી પસંદ કરવામાં આવી છે. આ સંશોધનનિકાનો વિશ્વસનીયતા માનાંક ૦.૦૬૯ જોવા મળ્યો હતો. આ સંશોધનિકામાં વિદ્યાર્થી દ્વારા 'હા' કે 'ના'માં ઉત્તરોને આધારે વિભાજન થયું છે.

માહિતી એકત્રીકરણ

માહિતી એકત્રીકરણ કરવા પ્રત્યેક અનુસ્નાતક ભવનની રૂબરૂ મુલાકાત લઈ અભ્યાસક દ્વારા વિદ્યાર્થીઓને અનુકૂલન સંશોધનિકા આપી તેમના પ્રતિચારો મેળવવામાં આવ્યા હતા. વિદ્યાર્થીઓએ આપેલા પ્રતિચારોનું કસોટી રચયિતાએ જણાવ્યા પ્રમાણે ગુણાંકન કરી પ્રત્યેક પાત્ર પસોથી કુલ ગુણ મેળવવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

માહિતીનું વિશ્લેષણ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં માહિતી વિશ્લેષણ માટે વર્ણનાત્મક આંકડાશાસ્ત્રનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. મળેલ પ્રાપ્તાંકોને અભ્યાસના હેતુઓના સંદર્ભમાં વર્ગીકરણ આવૃત્તિ વિતરણ તૈયાર કરી તેના પરથી સરાસરી, પ્રમાણવિચલન, પ્રમાણભૂલ, ક્રાંતિક ગુણોત્તરનું મૂલ્ય અને F મૂલ્ય શોધી શૂન્ય ઉત્કલ્પનાઓની ચકાસણી કરવામાં આવી હતી. માહિતીનું પૃથકકરણ અને અર્થઘટનના આધારે તારણો તારવવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

તારણો

૧. અનુકૂલન

અનુકૂલનની કક્ષા અનુસાર ૫૦.૮૬ ટકા વિદ્યાર્થીઓ મધ્યમ અનુકૂલન ધરાવે છે. એટલે કે મધ્યમ અનુકૂલન ધરાવનાર વિદ્યાર્થીઓની સંખ્યા વિશેષ હતી.

૨. અનુકૂલનની કક્ષા

સમગ્ર નિદર્શના સૌથી વધુ વિદ્યાર્થીઓ મધ્યમ અનુકૂલન (કક્ષા–B) ધરાવતા હતા, જયારે સમગ્ર નિદર્શના સૌથી ઓછા વિદ્યાર્થીઓ નિમ્ન અનુકૂલન (કક્ષા–C) ધરાવતા હતા.

૩. છોકરાઓ કરતાં છોકરીઓમાં નિમ્ન અનુકૂલનની કક્ષાનું પ્રમાણ વધુ જોવા મળે છે. છોકરીઓ કરતાં છોકરાઓના મધ્યમ અનુકૂલનની કક્ષાનું પ્રમાણ વધુ જોવા મળ્યું હતું. છોકરાઓ કરતાં છોકરીમાં ઉચ્ચ અનુકૂલનની કક્ષાનું પ્રમાણ વધુ જોવા મળ્યું હતું.

૪. અનુકૂલન પર જાતિની અસર :

છોકરાઓ અને છોકરીઓના અનુકૂલનમાં સમાનતા જોવા મળે છે.

૫. અનુકૂલન પર વિસ્તારની અસર :

શહેરી અને ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારના વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અનુકૂલનમાં સમાનતા જોવા મળે છે.

૬. અનુકૂલન પર જાતિ અને વિસ્તારની આંતરક્રિયાની અસર : ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તાર અને શહેરી વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ અને છોકરીઓના અનુકૂલનના સરાસરી પ્રાપ્તાંકો પર તેમની જાતિ અને વિસ્તારની આંતરક્રિયા પર તેમની જાતિ અને વિસ્તારની આંતરક્રિયા વચ્ચે કોઈ સાર્થક તફાવત જણાતો નથી. એટલે તેમાં સમાનતા જોવા મળે છે.

પરિણામો

૧. અનુકૂલન સંશોધનિકામાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અનુકૂલનની ત્રણ કક્ષાઓ પૈકી કુલ ૬૧ (૨૬.૨૯ %) વિદ્યાર્થીઓ ઉચ્ચ અનુકૂલન, ૧૧૮ (૫૦.૮૬ %) વિદ્યાર્થીઓ મધ્યમ અનુકૂલન અને ૫૩ (૨૨.૮૪ %) વિદ્યાર્થીઓ નિમ્ન અનુકૂલન ધરાવતા હતા. એટલે કે મધ્યમ અનુકૂલન ધરાવનાર વિદ્યાર્થીઓની સંખ્યા વધુ જોવા મળી હતી.

૨. છોકરાઓ અને છોકરીઓના અનુકૂલન કસોટીના સરેરાશ પ્રાપ્તાંકોના સંદર્ભે તફાવતની શૂન્ય ઉત્કલ્પનાની ચકાસણીના ક્રાંતિક ગુણોત્તરનું મૂલ્ય ૧.૦૪ હતું જે મૂલ્ય સારણી મૂલ્ય કરતાં ઓછું હતું. આથી અનુસ્નાતક છોકરાઓ અને છોકરીઓના અનુકૂલન કસોટીના સરેરાશ પ્રાપ્તાંકો વચ્ચે ૦.૦૫ કક્ષાએ સાર્થક તફાવત જોવા મળ્યો ન હતો. આથી આ ઉત્કલ્પનાનો અસ્વીકાર થયો ન હતો.

૩. ગ્રામ્ય અને શહેરી વિસ્તારના અનુસ્નાતક વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અનુકૂલન કસોટીના સરેરાશ પ્રાપ્તાંકોના સંદર્ભે તફાવતની શૂન્ય ઉત્કલ્પનાની ચકાસણીના ક્રાંતિક ગુણોત્તરનું મૂલ્ય ૧.૩૫ હતું, જે મૂલ્ય સારણી મૂલ્ય કરતાં ઓછું હતું. આથી ગ્રામ્ય અને શહેરી વિસ્તારના વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અનુકૂલન કસોટીના સરેરાશ પ્રાપ્તાંકો વચ્ચે ૦.૦૫ કક્ષાએ સાર્થક તફાવત જોવા મળ્યો ન હતો. આથી આ ઉત્કલ્પનાનો અસ્વીકાર થયો ન હતો.

૪. વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અનુકૂલનના સરેરાશ પ્રાપ્તાંકો પર તેમની જાતીયતા અને વિસ્તારની આંતરક્રિયાના સંદર્ભે શૂન્ય ઉત્કલ્પનાની ચકાસણીના F ગુણોત્તરનું મૂલ્ય ૦.૯૯ હતું, જે મૂલ્ય સારણી મૂલ્ય કરતાં ઓછું હતું. આથી કહી શકાય કે વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અનુકૂલનનાસરાસરી પ્રાપ્તાંકો પર તેમની જાતિ અને વિસ્તારની આંતરક્રિયાની કોઈ સાર્થક અસર જોવા મળી ન હતી. આથી આ ઉત્કલ્પનાનો અસ્વીકાર થયો ન હતો.

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Education
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 132 - 133
ISSN 2319 - 8168

મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક કસોટી એક ઝલક

મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક કસોટી એટલે વ્યકિતના વર્તનના નમૂનાનું અનાત્મલક્ષી અને પ્રમાણિત માપન. બીજા શબ્દોમાં કહીએ તો મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક કસોટી એટલે કે બે કે વધુ વ્યકિતઓના વર્તનને સરખાવવા માટેની વ્યવસ્થિત પધ્ધતિ. મનોવૈજ્ઞાનીક હંમેશા બને એટલું અનાત્મલક્ષી અને પ્રમાણિત માપ મેળવવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરે છે.

• મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક કસોટીઓના પ્રકાર

(૧) શકિત કસોટીઓ

શકિત કસોટીઓનું મહત્વનું લક્ષણ એ છે કે વ્યકિત મહત્તમ સિદ્વિ પ્રાપ્ત કરે તે માટેતેને પ્રેરણા આપવામાં આવે છે. વ્યકિત સિદ્વિ માટે પ્રેરિત ન હોય તો તેની મહત્તમ સિદ્વિનું માપ જાણવા ન મળે. આથી આવી કસોટીઓ દરમિયાન પ્રયોગ પાત્રના મનમાં ભય કે ચિંતા પેદા ન થાય તેની ખાસ કાળજી લેવામાં આવે છે. મહત્તમ કાર્ય સિદ્વિ જાણવા માટેની કસોટીઓને માનસિક કસોટીઓ, બુદ્વિ કસોટીઓ વગેરે નામોથી પણ ઓળખવામાં આવે છે.

પ્રાવિણ્ય કસોટીઓ એક પ્રકારની સિદ્વિ કસોટીઓ છે, કારણ કે આવી કસોટીઓ દ્વારા વ્યકિતએ પ્રાપ્ત કરેલ કૌશલ્યની કસોટી કરવામાં આવે છે. ઉ.દા. તરીકે અંગ્રેજી લખાણ વાંચવું, પિયાનો વગાડવો, સ્કૂટર રિપેર કરવું, સંસ્કૃત ભાષામાં નિપૂણતા વગેરે માટે પ્રાવિણ્ય કસોટી હોઈ શકે.

(૨) લાક્ષણિકતા કસોટીઓ

વ્યકિત શું કરી શકે તેમ છે તે નહિ પણ શું કરે છે તે જાણવાનો હેતુ લાક્ષણિકતા કસોટીઓ ધરાવે છે. આનંદીપણું, પ્રામાણિકતા, ખેલદિલી કે વર્તનનાં એવા બીજા પાસાં શકિત કસોટીઓથી ન માપી શકાય. અમુક રીતે વર્તવું અનિવાર્ય બની જાય ત્યારે તો હરકોઈ તે પ્રમાણે વતે છે. પોતાની કસોટી લેવાય છે તે જાણનાર વ્યકિત જેવું વર્તન કસોટી આપતા સમય દરમિયાન દાખવે છે તે વ્યકિત વાસ્તવિક જીવનમાં એવું વર્તન ન પણ દાખવે.

લાક્ષણિકતા કસોટીઓનો અમુક વિશિષ્ટ પ્રાપ્તાંક 'સારો' કે 'ખરાબ' ગણાતો નથી. વ્યકિતનું લાક્ષણિક વર્તન તેના વ્યકિતત્વની પારાશીશી છે. ટેવોનું આગાહી સૂચક મૂલ્ય છે. માણસનું અમુક પ્રકારનું વર્તન એની પાસે પુનઃ જોવા મળશે કે નહિ તેની ખબર તેની ટેવ પરથી પડે છે, જોકે મનુષ્યનાં બાહ્ય વર્તન ઉપરથી વ્યકિતનું વ્યકિતત્વ માપી શકવાનો દાવો થઈ શકે નહિ. સામાન્ય રીતે ખૂબ જ માયાળુ તરીકે ઓળખાતા આચાર્ય અમુક વિદ્યાર્થીને જોતાં જ ક્રોધાયમાન થઈ જાય એવું બની શકે. મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક કસોટીઓને આપણે શકિતકસોટીઓ અને લાક્ષણિકતા કસોટી એમ બે પ્રકાર જોયા. પરંતુ કેટલાક લોકો કસોટી વાપરવાના હેતુ પ્રમાણે મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક કસોટીઓનું વર્ગીકરણ કરે છે જેવી કે સિદ્વિ કસોટીઓ સિદ્વિના માપન માટે, અભિયોગ્યતા કસોટીઓ જે તે ક્ષેત્રની અભિયોગ્યતા જાણવા માટે વલણમાપન કસોટીઓ જે તે વિષય, વસ્તુ કે વ્યકિત પ્રત્યે ગમો કે અણગમો દર્શાવા માટે, નિદાન કસોટી જે તે ક્ષેત્રમાં વ્યકિતની નબળાઈઓ જાણી ઉપચારાત્મક કાર્ય કરવાં, વ્યકિતની નવા સંજોગોમાં અનુકૂલન સાધવાની શકિત, ચિંતન કરવાની શકિત વગેરે માપવુ હોય તો બુદ્વિકસોટી આપવામાં આવે છે. વ્યકિતને અમુક વિષય કે ક્ષેત્રમાં કેટલો રસ છે તે જાણવા રસ સંશોધિની આપવી પડે. વ્યકિતના વ્યકિતત્વના જુદા–જુદા પાસા અંગે સૂઝ મેળવવી હોય તો વ્યકિતત્વમાપન કસોટી આપવી પડે. આમ, હેતુ અને ઉપયોગીતાની દ્રષ્ટિએ મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક કસોટીના અનેક પ્રકાર છે.

• કસોટીની રચના અને પ્રમાણીકરણ

૧. હેતુઓ નક્કી કરવા

કોઈપણ પ્રમાણિત કસોટીની રચના કરતા પહેલા, કયા હેતુસર કસોટીની રચના કરવી છે તેની સ્પષ્ટતા કરી લેવી ઉચિત ગણાય. દા.ત. ધોરણ ૬નાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓની ગુજરાતી ભાષા શકિત જાણવી, માધ્યમિક શાળાનાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓના સંસ્કૃત વિષય પ્રત્યેનાં વલણો જાણવા.

૨. સંકલ્પનાઓ વિકસાવવી

કસોટીમાં પાયાની સંકલ્પનાઓ કઈ છે એની પૂર્વધારણાઓ કઈ છે તેની સ્પષ્ટતા હોવી અત્યંત આવશ્યક છે. દા.ત. અભિરૂચિ સંશોધનિકા રચવા માંગતા હોઈએ તો રસનાં કયા–કયા ક્ષેત્રો કયા કયા સંદર્ભમાં આવરી લેવાના છે તેની સ્પષ્ટતા હોવી જોઈએ.

૩. પ્રારંભિક પ્રશ્નોની રચના

પૂર્વે થયેલા સંશોધનો અને સંદર્ભસાહિત્યનો અભ્યાસ કરી જે ઘટક પર કસોટી રચવા માંગતા હોઈએ એ ઘટક પર પોતાનો અનુભવ અને અન્ય સંબંધિત બાબતોને ધ્યાનમાં રાખી પોતાની યોજના પ્રમાણે વિગતો કે પ્રશ્નોની રચના કરવી જોઈએ, કસોટીમાં આવશ્યકતા કરતા વધુ વિગતો પ્રારંભના તબકકે રાખવી, જેથી અંતિમ કસોટીનું યોગ્ય કદ જાળવી શકાય. આ વિગતો કે

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પ્રશ્નોની રચના કર્યા પછી નિષ્ણાત વ્યકિતઓ પાસે તેની ચકાસણી કરાવવી. પ્રશ્નની કઠિનતા કસોટીકાર પોતાના અનુભવ પરથી નકકી કરી શકે છે.

૪. પૂર્વપ્રારંભિક અજમાયશ

ખૂબ જ નાના સમૂહ પર પૂર્વપ્રારંભિક અજમાયશ હાથ ધરવી. આનાથી નબળી અથવા ભૂલવાળી વિગતો શોધવી, બિનઅસરકારક વિકલ્પો દૂર કરવા, અત્યંત અઘરી કે સરળ વિગત શોધવી, સૂચનાઓની યોગ્યતા જાણવી વગેરે હેતુસર કસોટીની પૂર્વપ્રારંભિક અજમાયશ કરવી.

૫. પ્રારંભિક અજમાયશ

પ્રારંભિક અજમાયશ દ્વારા પ્રત્યેક પ્રશ્ન કે વિગતનું કઠિનતા મૂલ્ય અને ભેદપરખ મૂલ્ય તારવી શકાય છે. ૫૦%, ૭૦% કે ૯૦% અને બધા વિદ્યાર્થીઓ કેટલા સમયમાં કસોટી પૂરી કરે છે તે નોંધવાથી કસોટી માટેની સમયમર્યાદા નક્કી કરી શકાય.

• વિગત વિશ્લેષણ

(૧) સરળતા મૂલ્ય

પ્રશ્ન કેટલો સરળ છે કેટલા વિદ્યાર્થીઓ એનો સાચો જવાબ આપી શકે છે, અને પ્રસ્તુત પ્રશ્ન સમગ્ર કસોટી જે માપવા માંગે છે તેનુ જ માપન કરે છે કે પછી અન્ય કઈ ? એટલે કે 'સારા' કે 'નબળા' વિદ્યાર્થી વચ્ચેનો ભેદ પારખી શકે છે કે કેમ ?

તમામ ઉતરપત્રોને કુલ પ્રાપ્તાંકોના ઉતરતા ક્રમમાં ગોઠવી ઉપલા.જુથના ૨૭% અને નીચલા જુથના ૨૭% ઉતરપત્રો લઈ નીચેના સૂત્રનો ઉપયોગ કરી સરળતા મૂલ્ય શોધવું.

$$FV = RU + RL \times \frac{100}{2E}$$

(૨) ભેદપરખ મૂલ્ય

ભેદપરખ મૂલ્ય એટલે એવો આંક કે જે સારા અને નબળા વિદ્યાર્થીની તારવણી કરવાની શકિત દર્શાવે છે. કસોટીનું ભેદપરખ મુલ્ય શોધવાની વિવિધ પધ્ધતિઓમાં સરળતમ જોન્સનનાં સૂત્ર મુજબ નીચે પ્રમાણે છે

$$D = \frac{RU - RL}{E}$$

સામાન્ય રીતે સરળતા મુલ્ય ૦.૨૦થી ૮૦ વચ્ચે હોય અને ભેદપરખ મુલ્ય ૦.૨૦ વધારે હોય તેવી કલમો પસંદ કરવી જોઈએ.

(૩) પ્રશ્નની અંતિમ પસંદગી

ઉપર દર્શાવેલ સરળતા મૂલ્ય અને ભેદપરખ મૂલ્યને ધ્યાનમાં લઈ કસોટીકાર અંતિમ કસોટી માટેની કલમો પસંદ કરે છે. પસંદ કરેલ કલમોને સરળતા ક્રમમાં ગોઠવવામાં આવે છે એટલે કે શરૂઆતમાં સરળ કલમો લઈ આગળ જતા ક્રમશઃ કઠિન કલમો ગોઠવવી અને કસોટીનું અંતિમ સ્વરૂપ તૈયાર કરવું.

• માનાંક પ્રસ્થાપન

ચકાસણી પરથી માનાંક પ્રસ્થાપન એટલે કે માનાંકો શોધવામાં આવે છે. દા.ત. વયમાનાંક, વર્ગમાનાંક, જાતિમાનાંક, વિસ્તારમાનાંક.

• વિશ્વસનીયતા

કસોટીની વિશ્વસનીયતા જુદી–જુદી રીતે શોધવામાં આવે છે

(૧) કસોટી પુનઃ કસોટી વિશ્વસનીયતા
(૨) સમાંતર સ્વરૂપ વિશ્વસનીયતા
(૩) અર્ધવિચ્છેદન વિશ્વસનીયતા
(૪) તાર્કિક સમાનતા વિશ્વસનીયતા
(૫) ગુણાંકનકર્તા વિશ્વસનીયતા
(૬) માપનની પ્રમાણભૂલ

• કસોટીની યથાર્થતા – પ્રમાણભૂતતા

(૧) વિષયવસ્તુ પ્રમાણભૂતતા
(૨) ઘટક (સંકલ્પના) પ્રમાણભૂતતા
(૩) માનદંડ સંબંધિત પ્રમાણભૂતતા

આમ, વિવિધ રીતે કસોટીની યથાર્થતા શોધવામાં આવે છે. જુદા–જુદા પ્રકારની પ્રમાણભૂતતા શોધવા આંકડાશાસ્ત્રના વિવિધ સૂત્રોના ઉપયોગ કરી શકાય.

મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક કસોટીના પ્રકાર અને કસોટીરચના અને પ્રમાણીકરણના સોપાનો આપણને કસોટી રચવા પ્રોત્સાહિત કરી શકે છે.

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Education
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 134 - 137
ISSN 2319 - 8168

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(शिक्षा मानव जीवन का आधार है। मानव का विकास और उन्नयन शिक्षा पर ही निर्भर है। शिक्षा व्यक्ति का निर्माण भी करती है। और श्रंगार भी करती है। शिक्षा द्वारा व्यक्ति अपनी पुरानी प्रवर्त्तियों में शोधन तथा परिवर्तन करते हए अपने को पूर्ण मानव एवं सामाजिक प्राणी बनाने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त करता है।शिक्षा बालक का सर्वागिर्ण विकास करके उसे तेजस्वी बुद्धिमान , चरित्रवान विद्वान बनाती है। उसी प्रकार शिक्षा के साथ साथ शिक्षा को सहज व सरल बनाने वाली सुविधाऐं भी उन्नति के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। आज का बालक आधुनिक तकनीकी युग का बालक है। तथा तकनीकी युग में विद्यालयों में बहुत सी तकनीकी तथा तरह तरह के सुविधाओं का उपयोग किया जाता है। तो बालक के सर्वागीण विकास के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। भौतिक सुविधाओं के अन्तर्गत टेबल, कुर्सी, पंखा, लाइट ही नहीं आते अपितु विद्यालय की भौतिक सुविधाओं में खेल, परिवहन, शिक्षण विधियां शिक्षण सहायक सामग्री आदि सम्मिलीत है। जो कि विद्यार्थियों के सर्वागीण किास के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। शिक्षण विधियां तथा शिक्षण सहायक सामग्री अगर विद्यार्थियों के अनुकूल होते हैं। तो विद्यार्थियों को अपने अध्ययन में सरलता होती है। इसी प्रकार खेल का मैदान खेल सामग्री आदि बालकों के शारीरिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है)

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आज समाज के सामने बहुत सी समस्याएं हैं, जैसे– शिक्षा का गिरता स्तर, बालक की अरूचि, शिक्षकों की कार्य संतुष्टि, विद्यालयीन प्रभाव, बालक का विद्यालय से पलायन, विद्यालय की भौतिक सुविधायें आदि। लाईब्रेरी बालकों के ज्ञान व उनके मानसिक विकास में बहुत योगदान देती है। जिसमे उपलब्ध कई तरह की पुस्तकें उपलब्ध रहती हैं। जिससे विद्यार्थी सभी विषयों के बारे में तथा अध्ययन से संबंधित अन्य जानकारियों को आसानी से प्राप्त कर लेता है। विद्यार्थियों का मानसिक जॉच होने से उनके आने वाली परेशानी से वो मुक्त होकर अपने अध्ययन कार्यों को निरंतर आगे बढाता रहता है। विद्यालय मे निजी वाहन होने से विद्यालय व विद्यार्थियों को बहुत से कार्यों मे आसानी होती है। विद्यार्थियों को विद्यालय मे दी जाने वाली छात्रवर्षत्ति से उनको प्रोत्साहन जो मिलता ही है। साथ–साथ वो इस धन राशि का उपयोग धन के अभाव में कर अपने अध्ययन को आगे भी जारी रख सकते हैं। इस प्रकार सभी सुविधायें मिल कर विद्यार्थियों के अध्ययन को सरल बनाते है। और विद्यार्थियों के शारीरिक मानसिक ज्ञान को सुचारू रूप से आगे बढाते हैं।

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आज समाज के सामने बहुत सी समस्याएं हैं, जैसे– शिक्षा का गिरता स्तर, बालक की अरूचि, शिक्षकों की कार्य संतुष्टि, विद्यालयीन प्रभाव, बालक का विद्यालय से पलायन, विद्यालय की भौतिक सुविधायें आदि। बालक विद्यालय मे पहले वहां की शिक्षण सामग्री व सुविधाओं से आकर्षित होकर विद्यालय में रूचि लेता है। और फिर वह उसकी दैनिक क्रिया का अंग बन जाता है। किसी भी विद्यालय के लिए उसकी भौतिक सुविधाएं, विद्यालय भवन से लेकर शिक्षण सामग्री, पेय जल आदि बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करते हैं। जो बालक पर व उसकी शैक्षिक उपलब्धि भी प्रभावित करते हैं। यह जानने के लिए कि क्या विद्यालयों मे उपलब्ध भौतिक सामग्री का विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर प्रभाव पडता है। इन सब प्रश्नों की जिज्ञासा शांत करने के लिए शोधकर्ता ने इस समस्या को लिया है :– ^^fo|ky;k dh Hkkfrd lfo/kkvk dk fo|kfFk;k dh “kf{kd miyfC/k e iMu oky iHkko dk v/;;u ^^

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प्रस्तुत लघुशोध में शोधकर्ताने निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों का निर्माण किया :–

1. निजी एवं सरकारी विद्यालयों मे उपलब्ध भौतिक सुविधाओं का अध्ययन करना ।
2. निजी एवं सरकारी विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक

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उपलब्धि का अध्ययन करना ।

3. सरकारी विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि एवं विद्यालय में उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का अध्ययन करना।
4. निजी विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि एवं विद्यालय में उपलब्ध भौतिक सुविधाओं का अध्ययन करना।

ifjdYiuk %& शोधकर्ता ने समस्या को देखते हुए निम्न परिकल्पनाओं का निर्माण किया है।

H• निजी एवं सरकारी विद्यालयों में उपलब्ध भौतिक सुविधाओं मे सार्थक अंतर पाया जाऐगा।

H, निजी एवं सरकारी विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में सार्थक अंतर पाया जायेगा।

H_3 सरकारी विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों की भौतिक उपलब्धि एवं विद्यालय में उपलब्ध भौतिक सुविधाओं मे संबंध पाया जाता है।

H_4 निजी विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि एवं विद्यालय में उपलब्ध भौतिक सुविधाओं मे संबंध पाया जायेगा।

v/;;u dh ifjlhek %& प्रस्तुत अध्ययन की निम्नलिखित परिसीमाएँ हैं–

1. यह अध्ययन रायपुर जिले में स्थित गुढियारी क्षेत्र तक ही सीमित है।
2. इस अध्ययन हेतु सरकारी व निजी उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर की विद्यालयों का ही चयन किया गया है।
3. इस अध्ययन हेतु हिन्दी व अंग्रेजी दोनो माध्यम के विद्यार्थियों का चयन किया गया है।
4. अध्ययन में आठवीं कक्षा के विद्यार्थियों के प्राप्तांको के आधार पर उनकी शैक्षिक उपलब्धि का मापन किया गया ।
5. इस अध्ययन में भौतिक सुविधाओं व शैक्षिक उपलब्धि का चयन किया गया।
6. प्रस्तुत शोध में विद्यालयों मे उपलब्ध भौतिक सुविधाओं को जानने के लिए स्वनिर्मित प्रश्नावली का उपयोग किया गया है।
7. इस अध्ययन में गुढियारी क्षेत्र में स्थित उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के 120 विद्यार्थियों को न्यादर्श मे लिया गया है। जिसकी आयु 13 से 15 वर्ष है।

U;kn'kZ %& जब किसी जनसंख्या में किसी चर का विशिष्ट मान ज्ञात करने के लिए उसकी कुछ प्रक्रिया को न्यादर्श तथा चुनी हुई इकाईयों के समूह को न्यादर्श कहते हैं।

प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन में समस्या के समाधान हेतु गुढियारी क्षेत्र के 6 उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यालयों को चयन किया गया। न्यादर्श का चयन यादृच्छिकी विधि द्वारा करते हुए 6 उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यालयों से 120 विद्यार्थियों का चयन न्यादर्श के रूप में किया गया है।

U;kn'kZ dk fooj.k

fo|ky;	Lkjdkjh fo|ky;	futh fo|ky;	;ksx
न्यादर्श	60	60	120

midj.k %& शोधकर्ता अपनी शोध परिल्पनाओं के पक्ष या विपक्ष में साक्ष्य जुटाने हेतु जिन आधारभूत साधनों को उपयोग में लाता है। वे ही शोध उपकरण कहलाते हैं। तथा उसी उपकरण का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जो प्रस्तुत समस्या के समाधान हेतु सर्वाधिक विश्वसनीय व वैध है।

शोधकर्ता द्वारा प्रस्तुत लघुशोध प्रबंध "**fo|ky;k dh Hkkfrd lfo/kkvk dk fo|kfFk;k dh "kf{kd miyfC/k e iMu oky iHkko dk v/;;u**" में विद्यालयों में उपलब्धा भौतिक संसाधनों के मापन हेतु स्वनिर्मित एवं प्रश्नावली का प्रयोग किया गया। भौतिक संसाधन मापनी में विद्यार्थियों को कुल 40 कथन दिए गए हैं। प्रत्येक कथन हेतु दो स्तर निर्धारित है, हॉ/नहीं । तथा प्रत्येक स्तर के लिए अंक निर्धारित हैं। हॉ के लिए 2 अंक तथा नहीं के लिए 1 अंक दिए जायेंगे। इस प्रकार चिन्हित कथनों के आधार पर उन्हें अंक प्रदान कर उसका योग कर लिया गया ।

fu'd'kZ %& प्रस्तुत लघुशोध प्रबंध ''विद्यालयों की भौतिक सुविधाओं का विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में पडने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन'' के अंतर्गत विभिन्न परिकल्पनाओं का निर्माण किया गया जिनके निम्न निष्कर्श प्राप्त हुए–

1. निजी एवं सरकारी विद्यालयों में उपलब्ध भौतिक सविधाओं में सार्थक अंतर पाया गया।

$df = 118,\ 0.1 = 1.66\quad t = 26.8$ परिकल्पना सार्थक है।

निजी विद्यालयों में भौतिक सुविधा का स्तर सरकारी विद्यालयों की अपेक्षा अधिक देखा गया। निजी विद्यालयों में विद्यार्थियों को कई सुविधाओं जैसे– projector smart classes के अध्ययन कार्य, संगीत का ज्ञान अच्छी पुस्तकालय आदि पर्याप्त कई ऐसी सुविधायें हैं। जो निजी विद्यालयों में तो उपलब्ध है पर सरकारी विद्यालयों पर नहीं हैं।

2. निजी एवं सरकारी विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों की षैक्षिक उपलब्धि में सार्थक अंतर पाया गया।

$df = 118,\ 0.1 = 1.66\quad t = 7.96$ परिकल्पना सार्थक है।

निजी विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि सरकारी विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों से अधिक देखी गई। निजी विद्यालयों मे विद्यार्थियों के अध्ययन के लिए व अध्ययन कार्य को सरल

बनाने के लिए संबंधित भौतिक सुविधायें उपलब्ध थी जिनका समय रहते विद्यार्थियों ने उपयोग किया वही सरकारी विद्यालयों में इन भौतिक सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण उनकी उपलब्धि मे अंतर पाया गया।

3. सरकारी विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि व विद्यालय में उपलब्ध भौतिक सुविधाओं में संबंध देखा गया। df= 58, 0.01 = .354 r= 0.48 परिकल्पना सार्थक है।

सरकारी विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि एवं विद्यालय में उपलब्ध भौतिक सुविधाओं में संबंध पाया गया। विद्यालय मे कोई शिक्षण सामग्री उपलब्ध नहीं है। उसका ज्ञान एवं उसके महत्व व उपयोग को विद्यार्थी नहीं जान पाता। जिससे उन अभाव के कारण उनका शिक्षण व शैक्षिक उपलब्धि कम होती है।

4. निजी विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि एवं विद्यालय में उपलब्ध भौतिक सुविधाओं में सार्थक संबंध पाया।

df= 58 , 0.01= .354 r= 0.53 परिकल्पना सार्थक है।

निजी विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि एवं विद्यालय में उपलब्ध भौतिक सुविधाओं में संबंध देखा गया। वहां के विद्यार्थी विद्यालय में उपलब्ध भौतिक सुविधाओं के उपलब्ध होने के कारण आधुनिक तकनीकी, ज्ञान, संगीत अध्ययन आदि से संबंधित जानकारियों से तथा समय परिचित हो जाते हैं। अर्थात् समय पर सुविधाओं के उपलब्ध रहने पर विद्यार्थी उसका सदुपयोग करते है। शैक्षिक उपलब्धि बढती हैं।

l>ko %& शैक्षिक प्रगति, शैक्षिक स्तर तथा राष्ट्र– निर्माण को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए विद्यार्थियों के लिए विद्यालयों में भौतिक सुविधायें आवश्यक है।

अतः विद्यार्थियों के लिए विद्यालय में उनका शिक्षा स्तर बढाने व सर्वागीर्ण विकास के लिए निम्न सुविधाएं आवश्यक हैं।

1. शिक्षण संस्थाओं में स्वच्छता, सुरक्षा को विकसित करना।
2. 6–14 वर्ष विद्यार्थियों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा तथा उनको किताब, पेन आदि सामग्री उपलब्ध कराना।
3. विद्यालय में उपयुक्त प्रकाश व हवा की व्यवस्था हो।
4. विद्यालय में उपयुक्त नई तकनीकी का प्रयोगशाला हो।
5. विद्यालय में उपयुक्त लाईब्रेरी हो जिससे बच्चों के पाठ्यक्रम के अलावा, सामान्य ज्ञान, प्रतियोगी आदि पुस्तकें उपलब्ध हों।
6. विद्यालय में नई तकनीकी का उपयोग करके बच्चों को LCD, smart class and projector आदि के द्वारा शिक्षा की व्यवस्था हो।
7. विद्यालयों में computer की शिक्षा अनिवार्य होनी चाहिए।
8. विद्यालयों में कुर्सी –टेबल, White board , desk task आदि उपलब्ध हो।
9. विद्यार्थियों के शारीरिक विकास के लिए सभी तरह के खेल का आयोजन समय–समय पर किया जाए।
10. विद्यार्थियों की कला को विकसित करने के लिए, उन्हें संगीत, नष्त्य अभिनय आदि भी सिखाया जाए।
11. विद्यार्थियों को समय–समय पर भ्रमण के लिए ऐतिहासिक व शैक्षिणिक स्थल में ले जाना चाहिए।
12. विद्यालय में मिड–डे मील व शुध्द पेय जल की उचित व्यवस्था हो।
13. विद्यालय में छात्र–छात्राओं के लिए उचित शौचालय की व्यवस्था ।
14. विद्यालय में समय–समय पर पैरेंट्स, टीचर मीटिंग का आयोजन करना।
15. विद्यालय में cycle stand and canteen की व्यवस्था हो।
16. विद्यार्थियों को उचित पुरूस्कार व छात्रवषत्ति की व्यवस्था हो।
17. समय पर संगोष्ठिया व प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन करना।
18. विद्यालय का भवन उचित हो तथा पर्याप्त कक्षायें व एक सामूहिक हाल (सभा भवन) हो।
19. विद्यालय का निजी वाहन हो, जिससे आपातकालीन परिस्थिति में समस्या न हो।
20. समय–समय पर विद्यार्थियों का मासिक स्वास्थ जांच हो।

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शोधकर्ता द्वारा चयन की गयी समस्या के आधार पर निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में अध्ययन किए जा सकते है।

1. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विद्यालय में उपलब्ध भौतिक सुविधाओं और वहॉ के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर पडने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन।
2. हिन्दी माध्यम के विद्यालय में उपलब्ध भौतिक सुविधाओं और वहॉ के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर पडने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन।
3. अंग्रेजी माध्यम के विद्यायल में उपलब्ध भौतिक सुविधाओं और वहॉ के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर पडने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन।
4. ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के विद्यालय में उपलब्ध भौतिक

सुविधाओं और वहॉ के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर पडने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन।

5. पूर्व प्राथमिक स्तर के विद्यालय में उपलब्ध भौतिक सुविधाओं और वहॉ के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर पडने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन।
6. प्राथमिक स्तर उपलब्ध भौतिक सुविधाओं और वहॉ के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर पडने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन।
7. शहर के निजी व सरकारी विद्यालयों में उपलब्ध भौतिक सुविधाओं और वहॉ के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर पडने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन।
8. ग्रामीण निजी व सरकारी उपलब्ध भौतिक सुविधाओं और वहॉ के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर पडने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन।

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Law
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 138 - 141
ISSN 2319 - 8168

BRAND AS TRADEMARKS: NEED FOR A RE-LOOK

I Introduction

Branding began many centuries before the term acquired its modern usage. Branding has long history, both in India and around the world. In ancient Greece and Rome branding was in use. In Middle Ages the craftsman with specialized skill began to stamp their mark on their food and marks distinguishing between different suppliers became more common. In these early days, branding gradually became a guarantee of the source of product and ultimately it was used as form of legal protection. As I have discussed above the concept of mark used by the guild to demarcate the quality of a product and source of manufacturer of the same was very popular on those days. Modern branding and the use of individual brand names has its origin in nineteenth Century. The industrial revolution and the consequent development of advertising and marketing technique made the selector/consumer of good to depend upon brand. In Europe and United States the rapid increase in population, the expansion of railway and newly available product from domestic good such as home medicine to electrical and mechanical device. With the phenomenal growth of wealth and influence of Multinational Corporation during last 20 years, branding in its modern avatar have become the integral part of business today across a wide range of industry.

In order to understand the concept of branding we are at first required to understand the concept of product in today's market oriented economy. From time immemorial the product is bought in order to fulfill certain particular need of the consumer. This is known as core benefit and the part of product fulfilling the core benefit is known as core product. Over and above this core product there are other factors related to a product which is known as augmented product which is the real determinative factor in today's market. In diversified market with variety of product having same or similar level of core benefit the consumers are actually confused to decide what should be right for them and then comes the intangible or augmented aspect of a product this ultimately becomes the single determinative factor. Thus in modern consumer market the core product along with augmented aspect lead to create some thing called brand which is the leading factor in buying process.

II Legal protection available to protect the brand

The creation of a distinctive brand image of the product/service involves a judicious use of the IPR tools that help to nourish a brand image, extend products' life cycle, provide a basis for international expansion of the business, supported by legal protection, for licensing, franchising, acting as a buffer to survive market or product pressures, and also allowing to lower cost of brand extensions. It should be appreciated that Trademark is legal concept and remains valid over time so long as it is renewed and/or used, whereas Brand is a marketing concept and the brand profile or positioning may vary over time. In several cases a brand is also registered as a trademark as it adds value as it protects its other inherent assets. Therefore those involved in business of selling products/services must seek Trademark and or Copyright protection of their distinctive signs, logos, advertisements etc so that the consumer easily identifies them with the products as origination from

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a particular source. The distinctive shapes or ornamentation if any should be protected by design registrations.

III Brand Stretching and marketing in unprotected legal regime

The brands which attains popularity because of long use are also used to represent the product or service other than the original one. This is generally done by the manufacturer himself. But by doing so he himself exposes his brand to a lot of imitations. And after that it becomes very tough on his part to get protection under existing intellectual property law. More over if the licensee of a mark uses it for the purpose other than prescribed uses, and the owner of mark remains silent than also he will not be getting protection later on. More over copy right can not be relied upon in the case of one word , logo, slogan etc in all the countries. So the most effective protection in case of misuse of brand stretching is provided under Trademark law. This is also having a lot of loop holes. Let's see one after another. First of all but not 'in the course of trade' is generally not prohibited. The protection granted to unauthorized use of a trademark is same almost allover the world. In case of India for example it talks about the infringement action in case of unauthorized using the mark in respect of similar as well as dissimilar good, but the use should be only in course of trade. More over the mark itself should have a lot of in built qualities, like they are not generic or they are descriptive of the origin, they are not explaining the qualities of a product, they do not resemble with certain statutorily excluded mark. The use of the similar marks in respect of dissimilar goods is also prohibited, provided the following conditions are fulfilled:-

a) the alleged infringing mark should be identical or similar to the actual mark
b) the goods are dissimilar
c) the use has provided unfair advantage to the alleged infringer.
d) The use is detrimental to the distinctiveness of the original.
e) The use is effecting the reputation of the mark, in India it is applicable in case of reputed marks only.

We should have to look at some very important case laws in this regard. In *Unidoor Ltd v. Marks & Spencer plc*[1], which concerned the use of slogan Coast To Coast on front of a T-Shirt, Justice Whitford said "If I just had to decide whether the use of the slogan in this way amounts to use as a trademark on a sight of garment in question I have the gravest doubt as to whether it would ever possible to peruse me that this was in fact trademark usage." In this case Whitord J's opinion was that the traditional function of a trademark is to indicate origin. Given that defendant has clothing bearing the well known slogan of the it was said as the defendant was not using it in the course of trade so no infringement was caused.

Bravado Merchandising v Mainstream Publishing,[2] the matter was the publication of a book entitled 'A Sweet Little Myster –Wet-Wet-Wet –The Inside story'. The plaintiff issued the proceeding based on section 10(1) of TMA, which says that 'a person infringing a registered trademark if he uses in the course of trade ,a sign which is identical with the trade mark in relation to goods or services which are identical with goods for which it is registered. The defendant argued that the mark was not identical as the typeface used was different to that registered, and that the reference to Wet-Wet-Wet in title indicates the subject matter of book which was pop group rather than to suggest that the book was either published the brand or endorsed by it. The contention of defendant was accepted.

In *Trebor Basset Ltd v The Football Association*[3] Justice Ratee refused to grant relief to the Football Asso. For trademark infringement, on the ground that its trademark was reproduced by the plaintiff on cigarette card depicting England Player wearing their England T-shirt. In his view, the mark was not used in relation to the goods. In fact it was not being reproduced by the plaintiff at all, except as incidental to their reproduction of picture of football players. The judge was clearly opined that the Trebour Basset was definitely not using the trademark in respect of card.

In *Baywatch Production Co v The Home Video Channel Ltd*,[4] which concerned the alleged infringement of the registered trademark Baywatch

(covering inter alia videotapes) and Babe watch (in connection with the broadcast of pornographic television program, said to be a parody of plaintiff program), deputy judge Crystal QC held that the 2 marks were not similar on the basis that there was no evidence of confusion. His finding was based on the premise that the concept of similarity imported into section 10(3) the concept of likely hood of confusion.

In *Premier Brand UK Ltd v Typhoo*,[5] Justice Neuberger rejected the suggestion that 'without due cause' meant bonafide since this would mean that brand owners would be unable to stop use of the sign by an ignorant third party simply because the mark was innocently adopted. An assessment of the knowledge or subjective intentions of defendants was therefore rejected. Instead applying a purposeful construction to the phase judge held that it meant that the defendant had to show not only that the use of the sign was with due cause, but also that the advantage or detriment suffered were not without due cause.

In *Oasis Stone Ltd Trademark Application Case*[6], the applicants sign was identical to opponents Eveready mark originally used on batteries. The defendant was seeking to registrar the sign in connection with contraceptives including condoms. It was held that the use of the mark on condoms would not in itself be sufficient to detrimentally effect the distinctive character or repute of the mark.

Thus from the discussion above it can be said that, in order to prove the unauthorized use of a mark so many things are required to be proved, and the acceptance of proof completely depends upon the discretion of the court.

IV Conclusion and Suggestions

We have seen from the earlier discussion how important the brand is for today's commerce. We have also seen the amount of protection it receives from the traditional legal system is not at all sufficient to protect the contemporary concept of brand in its true sense. Let's see the loopholes of present day legal system. Given the current interpretation of current legal system through out the world, and the scope of passing off action protection is said to be lacking in respect of following aspects:

(i) Product Simulation: The actual appearance of a of a branded products tends to receive limited protection under the law of copyright, design , trademark and passing off. Particularly the source is either no distinctive of the source or the mark or design or image is functional in nature. In many cases it becomes very tough on the part of plaintiff to prove the fact that the defendant actually has substantially copied the matter and not merely has taken the idea. Thus though the modern day trademark legislation all most all over the world has provided the protection in respect of three dimensional shape, logo, label etc, and though the copyright laws throughout the world protect such thing as the subject matter of copyright, the whole concept of brand including the intangible part can not be protected by the present day legal system. More over even in spite of the fact that the features of a particular mark/ image/ name related to a product is unique and sufficiently reminding the consumer of it's source will not get protection as it is getting the protection under Patent or Registered Design Act.

(ii) Using the similar mark for dissimilar goods:- using the identical or similar mark for dissimilar good will not attract any legal contrivance, unless it is proved that the consumer is getting confused as to the origin of good. Or no proof of gaining unfair advantage of unfair advantage is proved on the part defendant.

(iii) Moreover even if the confusion on the part of consumer was proved than even, in the case of passing off the award is not received unless and until it is proved that the original work has attained sufficient level goodwill or distinctiveness.

Than again we will have to remember that Paris convention is not protecting the modern concept of brand as such. It at the most, is protecting any right of a trader from Unfair Trade Practice. Now in order to get protection under new legislation it should be shown that the intangible rights comprising in the concept of brand is all together required protection to prevent Unfair Trade Practice. Than it can easily have the support of the Paris Convention. But the main problem in preparing any such law is that the

intangible concepts or emotional attributes of brand which will be a part of the definition clause of new enactment are not protected by Berne Convention, and this aspect of Bern Convention is also upheld by TRIPs as TRIPs is also upholding the provisions provided under Berne Convention. Article 2 of TRIPs is declaring all the rights defined at Article 1 to 21 of Berne Convention applicable even post TRIP. Though all these above mentioned conventions give the member states to give more extensive protection setting up the minimum standard, these extensive protection can never cross the basic philosophy of the Conventions.

Thus from the whole discussion above, the thing which the researchers conclude that the present Intellectual Property Law regime is not fully equipped to tackle the new and unique dispute arising out from the imitation and misuse of brand. The main reason is that none of the IP laws are giving a well defined concept of brand neither any one of them is self sufficient to deal with all aspect of brand. For later part it can be said that the time has come when a Sui generic IP Law should be brought in to protect the concept of Brand.

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Law
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 142 - 144
ISSN 2319 - 8168

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PROTECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION UNDER TRIPS : IS IT ADEQUATE ?

I Introduction

Geographical Indications are a distinct form of intellectual property rights. Like trademarks or commercial names, GIs are distinctive signs which allow the identification of products on the market. They do not, however, protect products or production methods as such, but, rather, confer to all producers from a given geographical area the exclusive right to use a distinctive sign to identify their products if they possess a given quality, reputation, or other characteristic attributable to their geographical origins. TRIPS defines GI as, "indications which identify a good as originating in the territory of a Member, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin."[1] These are mostly geographical names such as Darjeeling Tea, Patola Silk, Roquefort etc.

Prior to the TRIPS Agreement, source indications with geographical significance comprised two categories: appellations of origin and indications of source. Appellations of origin signify not only the geographical region from which products originate but also specific features of the products which result from the natural and human factors in their particular locale.[2] Indications of source merely state where the product was made. The TRIPS Agreement created a single category for such indications, For purposes of this discussion, the TRIPS definition of GIs is the most relevant. GIs are instruments designed to protect a product's reputation[3] and differ from patents and copyrights in that they are not specifically designed to reward innovation. Rather, they reward producers situated in a certain region who follow production practices and customs associated with that region.[4] GIs reward goodwill and reputation created or built up by a group of producers over many years and, in this sense, operate to maintain traditional knowledge and practices.[5] GIs benefit consumers by providing reliable information and assurances of authenticity and, if used in a proper, well-protected way, can become effective marketing tools of great economic value.[6]

The purpose of this Article is, first, to describe how the WTO strives to secure effective protection for GIs, and, second, to explore the prospects for further development based upon these ongoing negotiations. In order to accomplish these objectives, the Article first review the international protection of GIs prior to and under the TRIPS Agreement. The Article then concludes by arguing in favor of further GI protection and for WTO Members to shoulder their responsibility by providing greater protection for GIs. Doing so ensures that TRIPS remains an effective multinational treaty and sets an example for compliance by other Members. This compliance would be particularly helpful for developing countries which are becoming aware that products identified with their country, or a given region within their country, can contribute mightily to their economic development.

II. International Protection of Geographical Indications Prior to the TRIPS Agreement

As stated in Section I, prior to the TRIPS Agreement, the Paris Convention, Madrid Agreement, and Lisbon Agreement were the only noteworthy international treaties which provided GI protection. Unfortunately, the Paris Convention suffered from vagueness in terms of GIs, while the Madrid and Lisbon

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Agreements suffered from limited memberships.

A. The Paris Convention

The Paris Convention addressed for the first time the issue of international protection of geographical indications, but that protection is very limited. Article 1(2) specifically includes as part of the industrial property protected by the Convention two types of geographical indications, indications of source and appellation of origin, but defines neither. Under Article 2 of the Convention, the two types of geographical indication also benefit from national treatment. However, such national treatment only affords protection to geographical indications at the same level that the law of the member country grants to its domestic geographical indications. Therefore, the fact that geographical indications enjoy the same national treatment as other industrial property rights under the Paris Convention is of little value to a foreign member country if the protecting country does not have laws protecting geographical indications, or if the domestic protection is weak.

Although Article 10 of the Paris Convention solely concerns geographical indications and provides for border measures against the importation of goods bearing false representations of origin, the Agreement does not define what constitutes a false representation. Article 10bis(3) was added to the Paris Convention in 1958.[7] It prohibits indications of the goods if they are "liable to mislead the public as to the nature, the manufacturing process, the characteristics, the suitability of their purpose, or the quantity of the goods."

B. The Madrid Agreement

The Madrid Agreement provides specific rules for the repression of false and deceptive indications of source, thus exceeding the level of protection given to GIs by the Paris Convention. Members having signed this agreement agree mainly to implement border measures and prevent the dilution of GIs into generic terms. The Madrid Agreement was amended in 1934 by adding Article 3bis, which prohibits the use of false representations on the product itself and in advertising or other forms of public announcements. In addition to providing more specific protection, the Madrid Agreement included controversial areas of protection, most significantly Article 4, which prohibits Members from treating GIs of wines as generic terms. However, few states signed the Madrid Agreement due largely to its expansive view of GI protection; several Paris Convention Members preferred to enter into bilateral agreements with the purpose of protecting GIs internationally. Due to its weak support, the impact of the Madrid Agreement has been minimal.

C. The Lisbon Agreement

The Lisbon Agreement was another attempt to foster higher protection of geographical indications than the Paris Convention. The Lisbon Agreement did not limit the protection of geographical indications to border measures, as was the focus for both the Paris Convention and the Madrid Agreement. Instead, the Lisbon Agreement adopted a registration system comparable to that of trademarks. Article 2(1) defines "appellations of origin" by borrowing the French interpretation of "appellations d'origine," and prohibits the use of indications where the quality and characteristics are "due exclusively or essentially to the geographical environment, including natural and human factors." Protection is only available, however, if these appellations of origin are "recognized and protected as such in the country of origin." Under the Lisbon Agreement, these appellations of origin are registered at the International Bureau of Intellectual Property, an agency of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

III. Protection of Geographical Indications under the TRIPS Agreement

The treaties signed under the WIPO incur similar difficulties: either the scope of protection remains undefined and effective protection depends upon the good will of each Member country, or the agreement requires a standard of uniformity that is simply non-existent. The three previously-discussed agreements demonstrate how difficult it has been to strike a balance on the appropriate level of GI protection which would find support by a broad consensus of the international community. However, these agreements set the stage for the more successful TRIPS Agreement. The Uruguay Rounds of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)[8]

provided the opportunity to include GIs in an international agreement that would guarantee protection.

One of the features of the TRIPS Agreement at the time of its adoption was that not all categories of intellectual property rights regulated therein had the same degree of legal or doctrinal development nor the same degree of acceptance among countries. In the case of GIs, the appropriate legal treatment and level of protection continued to be fiercely debated between WTO Members. Although the issue of intellectual property was included in the Uruguay Round at the very beginning,[9] early proposals were initially tabled by negotiators. In effect, the first texts presented during the Uruguay Round negotiations came to light almost a year after the Montreal Midterm Review of the negotiation process in 1988. According to the TRIPS Agreement, GIs are subject to the same general principles applicable to all categories of intellectual property rights included in the Agreement, primarily the "minimum standards," the "national treatment," and the "most-favored-nation clause." Apart from these, Section 3 of the TRIPS Agreement regulates the availability, scope, and use of these intangible assets. The structure of Section 3 is quite simple and clear. Article 22 mandates that Members should refuse or invalidate the registration of a trademark which contains or consists of a GI, but only if such use of the trademark would be misleading. Moreover, there is no obligation to protect GIs which are unprotected in their country of origin or have fallen into disuse in that country. Thus, protection abroad is dependent on continuing domestic protection. In addition to the general protection contained in Article 22, Article 23 accords additional protection for wines and spirits.

IV Conclusion

The analysis of the TRIPS Agreement's provisions emphasizes that it offers legal instruments for the protection of future GIs while also protecting the illegal use of GIs already in use before the TRIPS Agreement went into effect. Although these provisions undoubtedly represent a considerable improvement in international protection with respect to that which existed under WIPO, TRIPS did not create a complete system for the international protection of GIs. Quite the contrary, these provisions continue generating considerable legal uncertainty. This is also true with regard to the existing imbalance between protection levels, leading to an additional level of GI protection for wines and spirits, as compared to other products.

Additionally, the assistance of GI protection to traditional knowledge would be vital. Undoubtedly, expansion of the full scope of the TRIPS GI regime is an effective demonstration of the relevance of the Agreement to their economic circumstances. Resistance to this extension may communicate an unfortunate message to those countries about the political reality of the international intellectual property rights regime.[10] Therefore, WTO members should accept their responsibility to provide greater protection for GIs. By doing so, they will assist in ensuring that TRIPS remains an effective multinational treaty by setting an international example for compliance.

Law
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 145 - 149
ISSN 2319 - 8168

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PATENT TERM EXTENSION AND PROTECTION OF CONSUMER INTEREST IN INDIA

Pharmaceutical Industry is one such industry where the pricing is based on the availability know-how by which medicines manufactured. Thus, if any know-how is under patent protection then the manufacturer of such medicine has to obtain consent from the patentee in the form of license, which directly increases the manufacturing cost of medicine, resulting in increased prices of medicine. Consumers of such medicine need to fetch more for the medicines because of the existing monopoly right over the technical know-how. Further the regulatory mechanism for approval of medicines also consumes a considerable period of this patent period. Every medicine invented has to undergo a test to prove it efficacy, this is known as clinical trial. Conducting clinical trial and then obtaining the permission to market is time consuming process. This process actually shortens the available duration of patent monopoly for economic exploitation. Thus in shorter span i.e., within 20 years of monopoly, the actual period available with patentee to monetarily exploit patented invention is about 12 to 16 years. Thus within short duration period the patentee is under obligation to recover the expenses incurred for the invention and also has to make profit. Thus leading to higher pricing of pharmaceutical products. Patent law has the concept of compulsory licensing but the same cannot be used in all the situations in a justifiable manner. Compulsory licensing is a tool used by the government where a license is issued on behalf of patentee under certain circumstances.

Introduction

The concept of Property what we know today is based on the development of various principles and theories under Institution of Property. Property in its earlier form was developed based on the concept of appropriation. Anything controlled by man with an object of future appropriation, which received due recognition by society through its non-interference in such control, was considered as property. This concept of property was limited to only tangible things. But with the growth of science and technology any new knowledge or know-how, which can be converted in to some benefit, was considered as property. One such form of property is the Intellectual Property. Intellectual property right is a form of property right recognized in an intangible things, such as, an inventions, a trademarks, know-how, etc. It is only a set of rights over a unique thing either invented or expressed in some form.Law through IPR regimerecognises people who contribute in enhancing human knowledge by recognising certain rights under different branches of IPR for certain duration.These rights recognized by State are monopoly rights with certain limitations. Patent is one such branch of Intellectual Property Rights, where an inventor is given monopoly to economically exploit his invention for certain duration. In this duration of monopoly rights, the inventor particularly the Patentee tries to recover the expenses incurred in developing his invention and tries to make profit out of it. Thus it is the duration of monopoly which has direct nexus with the pricing of commodities based on the invention for which a patent is granted. Thus what we find is that shorter the duration higher is the price and larger the duration lower is the price.

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Pharmaceutical Patents:

The market size of Indian pharmaceutical industry is around US$ 20 billion and is expected to grow to US$ 100 billion by 2025[1]. Among various opportunities available to the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry, there are few challenges too. Such as regulatory reforms, infrastructure development, quality management and drug price control. No doubt today the range of generic product is increasing, but does generic product remains of the quality as that of branded product, does it maintains global standards are few questions to be answered. Here what the researcher analysis is that, by extending the term of patent, many problems will be solved. As the patentee maintains the quality of the product and even the pricing of the drug can be controlled.Drug pricing is an important aspect when it comes to the protection of consumer interest. Innovations made by pharmaceutical companies incur huge expenditure, which needs be recovered, and this is done by increasing the price of the drugs/medicine. Among various other factors, delay in grant of approval is on important factor, which compels the pharmaceutical industry to increase the prices of the medicines. In India Patent is granted for a period of 20 years from the date of application, which itself will take around 4 to 5 years minimum for grant of patent, then once patent is obtained the pharmaceutical company needs to get the invented medicine the necessary approval from the drugs control department for marketing it as a medicine, which also consumes lot of precious patent period. Ultimately leaving only 8 to 10 years to market the patented drug and recover the expenses made. Thus the pharmaceutical company is under pressure to increase the price of drugs.

In India a mechanism is developed for fixation of drug prices. Government of India under Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers through its National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority, fixes prices of drugs by following the mechanism as mentioned in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013. This order issued is in compliance with section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. The maximum retail price is fixed by taking into consideration all aspects involved, from procurement of the raw material to the taxes, which also includes the cost incurred for procurement of patented technology. The prizes fixed are revised every year[2]. In accordance to the National Pharmaceutical Policy of 2012, the drug prices are fixed by taking into consideration the average price of similar drugs and the market share of other pharmaceutical companies. The prices has to also comply with the National List of Essential Medicines, 2011. Since patent is granted to new inventions, we find that there are no competitors and the average price as considered for fixation of maximum retail price would be obviously higher.

Thus is countries like Japan and USA have given due recognition to the patent and have extended the term of patent protection to pharmaceutical companies so that the average pricing of the drug and the procurement costs brought down, making the patented medicine available at much lesser price.

Consumer Interest:

Protection of consumer interest is paramount task of every government and for the same every State adopts some mechanism. President John F. Kennedy in his speech had stretched on protecting consumer interest. It is believed that 2/3rd of earning in economy is spent by consumers, thus putting obligation on State to protect the interest of consumers. What amounts to consumer interest and how to protect it is bigger question? But it is identified that by protecting few of the aspects associated with consumer such as right to choices and regulation of pricing etc., protection of consumer interest is possible. Consumers who purchase medicine are largely depending on the limited choices as provided by the pharmaceutical industry and are depending on the prices fixed by them. There are various factors taken into consideration when it comes to fixation of price of a medicine. One such factor is the R & D expenses made by the pharmaceutical industry, which includes,the licence fee paid to obtain necessary technology (know-how) from the patentee.

Increase in pricing is because of the availability of the limited duration, in which the patentee has to recover the expenses. Thus the industry adopting the patented technology or who is obtaining licence

from the patentee has to bear extra expenses in obtaining the technology, which directly increase the end product by putting all the extra burden on ultimate consumer. Thus, it can be observed that lack of sufficient time to the pharmaceutical patentee to recover the expenses incurred in invention leads to higher pricing in end product particularly in pharmaceutical products such as medicines.

Researcher in this paper has analysed the present situation with a hypothesis that, *'longer the period of patent, lesser will be the pricing of end product'*. This hypothesis is developed based on recent development in patent law in different countries, who have extended the period of pharmaceutical patents.

There is another concept associated with patent term extension, that is, the concept of data exclusivity. Concept of data exclusivity prevents other generic pharmaceutical companies from obtaining the research data of patentee's invention after the laps of patent period, thus preventing generic pharmaceutical company from manufacturing a medicine which is equivalent to the patented medicine by utilizing some different procedure. Manufacturing of bioequivalent medicines of equal efficacy is only possible to generic pharmaceutical company, when the relevant research data of a patented medicine is available to them. Thus, the work of generic industry is not to do research and invention, but to identify the equivalent components of patented medicine which actually works like a patented medicine. The concept of data exclusivity prevents such generic pharmaceutical company from obtaining research data. Date exclusivity is in favour of pharmaceutical companies and there is nothing to consumer. Instead of protecting interest of pharmaceutical companies through data exclusivity, such patentees should be granted with patent term extension, to the extent of loss of period suffered by them in obtaining necessary legal regulatory approval. Say for example, if a pharmaceutical company after obtaining patent spends 3 years of time in obtaining marketing permission from drug control regulators, such time should be extended, that is patent period plus the time spend (20 year + 3 years). Effect of this mechanism will be on the consumer as the patentee is in no hurry to recover the expenses made for the research.

Patent Term extension

There are various reasons which justify the need of patent term extension. Following are few of the reasons identified.

· Considerable delay in grant of patent: Patent is granted after verification of the invention. This is done by prior art search for uniqueness followed by publication of application for objection and then an examination of the invention by experts. Then based on the report of examination the registrar of the patent grants the patent, if everything is as per the patent law. But this process takes lot of time. A patentee is granted patent from the date of application and not from the date of actual grant. Suppose the patent is granted after 4 years from the date of application that means the inventor gets only 16 years of period for monetary exploitation of his inventions.

· Time required for complying other legal regulations:- Similarly, when a pharmaceutical product, that is, a medicine is patent, it is not only the time consumed for obtaining the patent is lost but also the time required to obtain the approval from the registrar of the drugs and cosmetic, which is usually 2 to 3 years. In total the

Patent term Extension in different countries

Australia: Australian Patent Act, 1990 has specific provisions[3] for extension of patent terms.

Section 70 of Australian Patent Act, 1990 deals extension of patent terms on certain conditions. The conditions mention under section 70 are apt and recognizes the time required in obtaining regulatory approval of pharmaceutical products included in the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods. The section states that there should be a minimum 5 year of difference between the date of patent application and the date of regulatory approval of the patent subject matter as pharmaceutical substance. Thus if any regulatory delay which is less than 5 years, the benefit of section 70 is not available and if the delay is 5 years or more than 5 years in obtaining regulatory approval then the same is returned to patentee under this provision. This ultimately protects the ultimate consumer as the patentee is will not put higher price

to pharmaceutical substances in order to recover his expenses.

This section 70 imposes various restrictions for extension of term of patent, such as, the substance for which the patent is obtained should be a pharmaceutical substance, details of such substance should be disclosed in the patent specification and the claim over it should fall within the claims as mentioned in patent application. Extension of term of patent is calculated as per section 77 and is not more than 5 years. Before extension of term of patent an opportunity is given to public to file objection if any and once the patent term is extended the patentee is granted limited rights over it (section 78)

This system developed in Australia extends patent term for pharmaceutical products should be adopted in India in order to protect the interest of pharmaceutical consumers.

Japan:

In Japan the patent system allows extension of patent term under Article 67 (2)[4]. This provision of extension of patent term is available to such patentees who lose their valuable patent period in obtaining necessary approvals from government at the time of clinical trials and before marketing of pharmaceutical products. The objective of Japanese Patent system is to make good the loss of time suffered by the patentee in which the patentee could have monetarily exploited invention. It grants maximum of 5 years of patent extension. The patent system identifies the difference between non-pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical products. Marketing of non-pharmaceutical products does not take much time as there is no much regulatory compliance as compared to pharmaceutical products, where clinical trial reports and compliance of standards for drugs/medicine is prerequisite.

USA:

The US Patent system under section 155 of Title 35 allows Patent term extension for such compositions or process which are subjected to a regulatory review by the Federal Food and Drug Administration. Under this system a patentee or his heirs or any person being the assignees shall notify the director of patent within ninety days from the date of approval by regulators of a product or process covered under Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. The purpose of this system is to restore the lost period for the monetary exploitation of patented invention. This patent system followed in US is directly protecting the interest of pharmaceutical consumers.

Indian Position:

In India Patent is regulated through the provisions of Indian Patent Act, 1970. Here the patent is granted if it is not falling under anyone of the restrictions recognized under section 3. The essential conditions for grant of patent in India are four, i.e Novel, Uniqueness, Non-Obviousness, and Utility (Industrial Utility). After the amendment of 2005 both product and process patents are granted in India. With the grant of product patents there is rise pharmaceutical patents. Pharmaceutical companies both National and International have started applying for grant of patent in India. Few companies tried to renew their patent of pharmaceutical substances which the Indian Supreme Court (Novartis case) rejected and said that ever greening patent is not available under Indian Patent Act, 1970 specifically under section 3(d) of Patent Act, 1970.

Looking at the exploitation of patent by the pharmaceutical companies India for the first time after the enactment of Patent Act, issued its first compulsory licence in 2012 in Bayer Corporation case. This is the first case were the Supreme Court upheld the rights of consumers over the rights of the Patentee. This act of Supreme Court threatened prospective pharmaceutical companies who desired to obtain patent over their invention in India.

Indian Patent system is developing and it is right time to incorporate the concept of patent term extension, looking at the time required to comply with the legal requirement particularly in the pharmaceutical sector. We can learn and adopt the mechanism as recognized and adopted by Japan and USA. Patent period should be extended only to the extent of the loss of time suffered by the patentee by making a proper calculation of loss of period.

Implications of patent term extension over India Pharmaceutical Industry and Consumer Interest.

If the concept of patent term extension is recognized

and adopted by the Indian Patent system, the following implications can be expected.

· Since the Patentee is made available with extra period of patent, the patentee will not try to recover the research expenses by increasing the price of the final product. Thus the interest of consumer can be protected.

· There will be fair competition between the pharmaceutical companies. Larger duration will motivate the pharmaceutical companies to maintain international standards and quality of drugs.

· There will be proper conduct of clinical trials drugs/ medicine before the approval. Time constraint leads to adoption of unauthorised means/modes in conducting clinical trials.

· Even though a foreign company obtains a patent in India over a drug/medicine, the company would be made to adhere to price fixation standard and can compelled to lower the prices of medicines.

· Companies will not try to re patent their invention by making minor adaptation and thus we can effectively avoid ever greening of patent.

· No need to issue compulsory licenses as the companies with larger period of protection who obviously keep the price of the medicine much lower compared to a situation were less period of protection is available.

Conclusion

In the light of above discussion the researcher states that, protection of pharmaceutical consumer is possible by adopting the concept of patent term extension. It is suggested that such extension of period should be done only once for a maximum period of 7 years or the actual loss of period as suffered by the pharmaceutical company. By adopting this concept, there will be no need to make provision for data exclusivity. When developed countries have adopted this kind of system and as such there is no restriction under the TRIPS of WTO and WIPO, it should be a problem for India in incorporating this concept.

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Management

Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 150 - 153
ISSN 2319 - 8168

THE VITAL RATIONALE OF THE PHYSICIAN'S SAMPLE AND PRACTICE BEING CONDUCTED

Intellectual:

Physician practice has evolved by a considerable in the last 20 years in India. From last two decades practice of physicians has been evolved like anything. Here the numbers of hospitals and multi-specialtyclinics are increasing like anything. These have decreased the conventional self-drug medicines from local clinics.

Majority of the local clinics are habituated practicing'Pudiyas' (tablets wrapped in paper or plastic envelopes). Which means physicians practice providing unlabeled medicines to the patients from the clinic and they were proved to be cure the diseases. The self-drugdispensing has been reduced markedly by last some years as the number of the pharmacy stores have been mushroomed in the vicinity of clinics.

These are the factors which haveled to decrement in the usage of Physician's sample. The physician's sample are free samples, though the cost of which are added to the drug formulation cost which is eventually borne by the patient. Thus, the patient becomes a victim of a practice which seems to serve limited function and provide little satisfactory reasoning.With advertising highly restricted in our country, this expenditure on a proportional basis may amount to a huge sum in our country as well.

The present study is conducted with the objective of finding out the purpose of PS as perceived by the three main stake holders: the physicians, medical representatives (MR) and the pharmaceutical company concernedwith the reason of production of physician sample and providing it to the healthcare segment. The basic reason after providing the physician's sample was Phase 4 B trails and which has now no more than a tool of marketing. The perception and discussion of each of the stakeholder is done in detail.

Objective of research:

1. To know the real purpose of giving physician's sample
2. Directing the loops which has been the part of pharmaceutical and the medico world since years all through
3. To collect need of Physician's sample from the individual of pharmaceutical experts, physicians, MRs, Chemists.
4. To get the idea about the utility and change this occurs as the phase of the person changes in the Pharma and medical world.
5. To focus on the promotional budget of the pharmaceutical companies and the percentage of capital invested for physician's sample
6. Overstock of physician's sample and efficiency of stored medicines.
7. To norm the practical difference on the treatment with Prescription and PS.

ExplorationApproach:

- In our attempt to understand the true purpose of PS in the context of modern practice era, we devised a 3 perspective study involving practicing doctors, medical representatives and executives of the pharmaceutical industry.
- The study was carried with the help of interview schedule in the 3 month period of June-July-August 2012. The interview schedule was pre planed.
- A through explanation and discussion behind

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the purpose of tacking survey was made clearer to physicians, MRs, chemists and pharmaceutical experts.

Sample selection and survey design:

The sample of doctors was chosen from the visit of
(a)B.J Medical College, Ahmadabad
(b) NHL medical College, Ahmadabad
(c) Ahmadabad dental College, Ahmadabad
(d) Privates clinics of doctors, Ahmadabad
100 doctors were selected on the basis of systematic random sampling.

- The doctors identified were from different specialties including internal medicine, pediatrics, orthopedics, surgery, dermatology, dentists, obstetrics and gynecology, ophthalmology, ENT, radiology, psychiatry and general practice. They were subjected to a one-to-one interview. Each interview took on the average 15-20 minutes.
- 150MR were randomly chosen on the basis of their departments and divisions. They were selected when they were visiting and meeting doctors from different medical specialties.
- It was carefully screened that the MR met the doctors for providing free samples only and not for any other incentive.
- 8executives from 4 of the 8 prominent pharmaceutical companies were chosen randomly for interview. These included production managers, quality assurance managers and zonal sales manager, PMT member, Pharma Adviser, Principal of a pharmacy college.
- The sample of chemist was prepared by visiting various pharmacies of various areas of Ahmadabad. The main focus was given to the pharmacy nearer the Sample physician this can make us to be prominent in the result.
- 75 Chemists were visited and screened carefully. Each interview took 20 minutes at least time. The informal environment with the chemist was always kept to be accurate on the findings and results.

Hurdles Faced via Data Collection:

- Though pharmaceutical and Medical world is interconnected, vast difference of opinion and priority has been observed.
- Survey was typically made for the urban areas only; there might be different practice at the rural region.
- This can reflect only Indian pharmacy and medico practices.
- Due to lack of time physicians made the conversation so formal with little interest.
- Graduation from the other than pharmacy field made MRs unaware about many of the basic Pharmacy terminologies.
- Totally blame game to the other health care professionals was observed.

Discussion:

- Our data shows that the purpose of PS was more inadequate than the justification of its valid use. Suggesting that 76% doctors believed that main purpose of PS is to serve the poor patients, 86% of whom agreed that the purpose is not served effectively. While almost all the doctors used to get regular visits and PS, only 45% of the doctors accepted the PS.
- Most of the other 55% doctors believed that underutilization is the most important factor in their denial of acceptance. As many as three-quarters' of the doctors believed that the practice is ineffective in serving the purposes it ought to. Several of the interviewees highlighted that free samples are dependent on the 'pen power' or 'scalpel power' of the doctor in question.
- Interviewees strongly believed that when a seller whose basic objective beyond any shade of doubt is just to promote sales, becomes the educator, rationality is the first casualty.
- This is amply evident in the study states that patients with hypertension that are treated with free drug samples are less likely to have their hypertension controlled than are patients whose hypertension is treated by the physicians' free choice of drugs.
- Pharmaceutical Company managers in their interview suggested that the main purpose of the PS is to create awareness about the brand name. Many of them suggested that reception of feedback from the doctor on the performance of drug boosts their R and D and is important part

of the Clinical Trial stage IV.

- On the contrary, only 1 out of the 4 managers interviewed believed that the practice is 'ethically skewed'. The exact manufacturing practices of PS could not be inquired but it was based on strategies of marketing and promotion, targeted mostly at doctors with higher 'pen power'.
- An objection put forth by most MR was relating to staff's or doctor's habit of taking sample drugs home rather than giving to the patients. They also believed that a national authority for screening and monitoring of promotional data would be effective in a large way to model ethically the system of provision of free samples.
- Though all the MR believed that there is wastage of the PS, 7 out of 10 believed it is serving the purpose and some sort of underutilization is inevitable. They suggested that utilization of more than 50% of the sample is an indicator of efficient use.
- On the other hand, 2 out of 10 MR suggested that most doctors do not accept PS and the practice will be out of fashion sooner than later, they also believed that PS is a waste of raw materials, efforts, and environment.
- More than 50% believed that the ideal way to utilize these samples is to organize camps or donate to trusts; they also believed sample utilization is more effective in government institutions than private clinics.

Discoveries:

- When Screened through Primary data,
- Majority physicians, MRs, Chemists mainly think that the PS is provided to help poor and needy and other major purpose is, it is a tool of marketing. But
- Through secondary data, when one goes through the science and the history the Physician sample came in existence for Phase 4 trial.
- Phase 4 trial in other words is Post marketing surveillance of the medication.
- Chemists as well as the MRs were agreed that majority of the PS are waste of resources
- But when screened through secondary data more than 29% of the promotional budget has been spent for the PS. This includes the coast starting from the manufacturing to reaching to the Physician's table.
- Many of the MRs were not from the pharmacy or scientific field so they were unaware about the basic drug storage and usage conditions.
- Misconception of using PS as marketing tool is the major drawback here.
- Though PS are meant for physicians only majority of the Chemists were having them but when asked why they were unable to answer.
- No one from the surveyed people was so sure about the effectiveness, efficiency or safety of the PS.
- PS are not used for the standard treatment to the disease as they do not prescribe the same medication as PS.

Proposals:

We have deeply scrutinized all the interviews and have studied all the primary and secondary data well. Being Management Personal,

- 29% of the firm's promotional and marketing budget has been used in PS starting from the manufacturing, Q.A, Q.C., Packaging, Storage, Distribution and transportation of PS.
- When the comparison is made for increase of the sales because of the PS and no use of PS with additional marketing activity, only PS were unable to increase the sales.
- Thus rather than spending capital on PS, pharmaceutical companies should spend capital on other marketing tool.
- Pharmaceutical companies are already spending lot of capital on promotional activity of the drug or medicaments to the Physicians. In today's era PS to the physicians, pharmaceutical executives, MRs has become only the formality as we bring garland at our visit to anybody's place. So avoiding this formality by the pharmaceutics al industry to physician industry can invest this capital in their other activities.
- Pharmaceutical industry preferred PS due to text free production of PS in the past. But when seen today, government has also applied text even on the production of PS.

- As per my view, it covers 29% of the promotional budget of the firm with addition of the 33.3% of text by government on the production. So, it is the waste of such a huge amount of capital just for the formality which has been continued since many years.
- Even if the companies manage in this capital and can afford amount of PS physicians are also not capable of storing these much amount of PS. After some extend vaccines, enzymes, parental and other medicaments are not stored properly. So after expiry, wear, tear, breakage of the box companies only have to bear all the cost of these wastage.
- Pharmaceutical companies should spend this capital directly for CSR. By this they gain name, popularity and direct marketing of the brand. The companies cannot directly market the medicines but while CSR they can make this medicines be in the remembrance of physicians easily.
- This promotional budget can be used for arranging conferences to boost up R&D of the firm which can make a worthy use of this capital
- Remembering the oath, the pudiyas which the physicians make the equity of medication is not maintained well. So, the effectiveness of the drugs is totally not dependable.
- Rather than providing the PS in a small dosage the full treatment or full course medication can help the physicians cure well.
- This 29% budget of marketing can make the drugs cheaper and even poor class of people can get the benefit of health care.
- The unhealthy storage can be avoided if pharmaceutical companies make a different segment of storage.
- Instead of Physician's sample concept of Chemist sample can be more worthy. So, the lower levels of the pharma professions also get the benefit.
- Sometimes patients are also charged for PS, as per my views the basic need to get a healthy life should not be charged.
- If PS are not given many unethical practices can be stopped like selling of PS, giving expired medication to the patients, selling of medicines to the chemist, wastage of medicines through many ways.

Inference:

At the end,

- Health care is the professional responsibility of pharmacists, physicians and social responsibilities of management so,
- As per physician sample is concerned reduce the number of PS can be done or ethically given only to the poor patients.
- The saved 29% of the resources can be used for CSR or reduction of the cost of each medicine.
- As pharmaceutical field is concerned with health care, formality should be avoided to make the patient get maximum health benefit.
- A real revolution is needed in the mind set of healthcare professionals. As technology and research which is being emerged day by day but the traditional formality is yet not changed.
- The seminars are the only things which can make the health care professionals be updated with the knowledge.
- Thus, rather than wasting capital, and other resources on physician's sample companies should use in other effective measures.
- This conflicting multi-perspective approach has mainly arisen due to slow or probably no evolution in the practice of giving physician's sample (PS) while the principles of medical practice have changed substantially.
- I believe that this practice offers limited purpose in the modern medical practice scenario. On further critical analysis, I suggest that there should be a national debate among the stake holders including the patients to look into this matter as it is concerned directly with the pubic interests and money.
- Further rules and regulations should be established to prevent any unethical or unlawful way of business. An initiative taken by professional bodies of doctors, MR and consumers looking into information and modus operandi related to the distribution of PS would go a long way in preventing malpractices if any.

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Physical Education
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 154 - 158
ISSN 2319 - 8168

THE EFFECTS OF RHYTHMIC ACTIVITY ON SELECTED PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL FITNESS PROFILE OF COLLEGE GOING STUDENTS

This research included 30 Male student aged 17+ which made up the Experimental group, and 30 the control group. The effects of a rhythmic activity on selected physiological parameters and physical fitness profiles were studied. The experimental model of the recreational aerobic exercise model was realized six times a week, over a period of six weeks, and the duration of each individual exercise was 60 minutes. The variables used for physiological parameters were Blood pressure. Physical fitness profiles were accessed by using the variables muscular strength, muscular endurance. For rhythmic activity, aerobic dance was considered. The study was considered only for six weeks duration. The basic descriptive statistic parameters were calculated for all of the results, and the difference between the initial and final measuring was determined by 't' test. A statistically significant difference was found to exist between the initial and final measuring in regards to the applied variables for the evaluation of Physical and Physiological variables of the subjects belonging to the experimental group, while there were no statistically significant differences found in the case of the subjects belonging to the control group. Group statistics and Independent t test analysis revels that there is significant effect of rhythmic activity on the Strength endurance. And there was no significant effect on the parameters viz. Explosive strength, Systolic B.P., Diastolic B.P.This research supports the existing conclusions about the positive effects of rhythmic activity, on the condition that it is realized with the appropriate intensity, length and duration.

Key words: rhythmic activity, aerobic exercise, functional abilities, recreation,

INTRODUCTION

Due to the high degree of automatization, modern man is experiencing a high degree of inactivity which is becoming an increasingly significant factor in the appearance of a great number of illnesses. In these current living conditions where technological development has directed man's activities from physical to intellectual labor, modern man is increasingly susceptible to a sedentary lifestyle. This brings about a decrease in physical activity, and thus leads to the endangerment of the health and normal functioning of organs and systems of organs (Hollmnan, 1992; Hollman & Hettinger, 2000; Weineck, 2000). The threat to the health of dentary individuals is conditioned by a decrease in the functioning of the locomotor, cardio- ascular, and respiratory system, as well as other organs and systems of organs. Physical inactivity and a sedentary lifestyle have a very negative effect on almost allof the systems of the human body, and especially on cardiovascular functions (Fentem, 1992). The decrease in the functional abilities of the human body in the modern world, the development of hypertension and obesity are just some of the problems which can be solved by regular physical activity (Misigoj-Durakovic et al., 1999).

Fitness centers offer a variety of aerobic exercises to music as part of their exercise programs, in the form of various organized physical activities. What is characteristic about this kind of exercise is that all of the participants in the aerobic exercise program exercise to the same rhythm and to the same tempo,

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and thus activate muscles of various parts of the body. Taking part in recreational activities, or to be more precise in systematic physical exercise, enhances the harmonious functioning of all organs and systems of organs, and influences the preservation of functional abilities of the cardio-vascular, respiratory, endocrine, locomotors and nervous systems. In addition, physical activities which are performed during exercise have a positive effect on the decrease of arterial blood pressure and hypertension (Hagberg, Montain, Martin et al., 1989; Duraskovic, 2002).

From the introduction of aerobic dance in the early 70's, it has generally been regarded that the music accompaniment to exercise provides an important beneficial effect to the exercise experience. Many health and fitness instructors regard the addition of music to exercise similarly to an ergogenic aid, with the removal of music or an inappropriate selection of music as a sure bet to an unsuccessful class. Some Sports Scientist like Hopkins, David R. (1990) examined the effect of low-impact aerobic dance on 53 sedentary older women. After 12 weeks of dance, subjects improved significantly on all functional fitness components except motor control/coordination, including cardio respiratory endurance, strength/ endurance, body agility, flexibility, body fat, and balance. In another study Todd, C Davies made a comparative study to find out the physiological responses and rating of perceived exertion in two modes of aerobic exercise in men and women over 50 years of age and found that %peak VO2, %HRmax, and RPE were significantly higher for aerobic dance than for walking.

The benefits of Rhythmic activity (aerobic dance) toward the contribution to overall wellness have been studied in a skewed manner. Numerous studies in the past have examined the cardio respiratory benefits of aerobic dance. Fewer studies have reported about the effects on Physical Fitness. In this present piece of research the effects of rhythmic activity on selected physiological parameters and physical fitness profiles on male students was studied.

METHOD & MATERIAL

The purpose of the study was to find out the effects of rhythmic activity on selected physiological parameters and physical fitness profiles on male students. 60 male students age 17 + randomly selected from C&S.H.DESAI ARTS AND L.K.L DOSHI COMMERCE COLLEGE – BALASINOR DIST: KHEDA,GUJARAT (INDIA). The subjects were divided randomly in two equal groups. Group A (N-30) and B (N-30). Group 'A' under went a program selected Aerobic Dance and group 'B' was control group. Group 'A' followed the program of instruction for a period of 6 weeks and training was carried for 6 weeks. Measurement for various variables were taken at the beginning (pre-test) and at the end of experimental period, after six weeks (post-test). The data was collected before and after six weeks of experimental period by using standard tests. The variables used for physiological parameters were Blood pressure. Selected Physical fitness profiles were accessed by using the variables muscular strength, and muscular endurance. For rhythmic activity, aerobic dance was considered. The study was considered only for six weeks duration. The equipment and facilities those are available in the Physiology Laboratory of K.M.G Hospital-Balasinor,Dist: kheda, Gujarat(India) was used for the data collection.

SELECTED VERIABLES & TOOLS USED

PHYSIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS:

Systolic and Diastolic blood pressure measured in mm/hg. By using Omron B.P monitor (digital).

PHYSICAL FITNESS PROFILE:

Muscular strength was measured in Centimetres/ meters by standing Broad Jump, One Minute maximum Sit–Up test was used for Muscular endurance (measured in minutes).

RHYTHMIC ACTIVITY PRACTICES:

The selection of the Rhythmic activity namely, aerobic dance included only five exercises standing, marching, side to side, side to side double step, Knee up were made on the basis of expert advice. The aerobic dance practices selected for the study were accepted as rational for the purpose of this study, as per the available literature and expert guidance on theory and practice of aerobic dance. The aerobic dance practices were scheduled for group 'A' instead of the daily physical training periods. The duration of

various aerobic dance practices by the experimental group were as follows.

TRAINING SCHEDULE:

Group 'A' practice selected five aerobic dance activity in these student used to report in C&S.H.DESAI ARTS AND L.K.L DOSHI COMMERCE COLLEGE – BALASINOR DIST: KHEDA,GUJARAT (INDIA). Uniform consisted T-Shirt and Half Pants. The practice session was conducted for the period of 60 minutes day for the duration of six weeks.

ORIENTION PROGRAMMED:

1. Teaching of aerobic dance exercise practice
2. Teaching of exercise series and practice

EXERCISE DESIGN:

1. Training Schedule
2. Assembly
3. Warming up and stretching exercise 15 minutes

AEROBIC DANCE ACTIVITY:

1. 1st and 2nd weeks

· 16 count exercise

· Total Practices: 6 minutes, 7 repetitions = 42 minutes

· Total Rest: 1.30 minutes, 6 between each repetitions = 1 minutes

2. 3rd and 4th weeks

· 16 count exercise

· Total Practices: 6 minutes, 8 repetitions = 48 minutes

· Total Rest: 1 minute, 7 between each repetitions = 7 minutes

3. 5th and 7th weeks

· 16 count exercise

· Total Practices: 6 minutes, 9 repetitions = 54 minutes

· Total Rest: .30 minutes, 8 between each repetitions = 4 minutes

The dose of the practice for aerobic dance was 1st and 2nd weeks six minutes seven repetition, 3rd and 4th weeks six minutes eight repetition and 5th and 6th weeks six minutes nine repetitions respectively and the total time for the daily practice by the experimental group was between 42 to 54 minutes. The time for rest was between 1.30 minute, 1 minute and 0.30 minute as prescribed by experts. All together, the practices were schedule for one hour every day in the morning.

TRAINING IN RHYTHMIC ACTIVITY

Experimental groups practised selected Five Rhythmic Activity in the college ground specially allotted for experiment of C&S.H.DESAI ARTS AND L.K.L DOSHI COMMERCE COLLEGE – BALASINOR, DIST: KHEDA,GUJARAT (INDIA). The practice session was conducted for a period of 60 minutes every Monday to Saturday for the duration of six weeks.

RESULT & DISCUSSION

The difference in the mean gain of each group for selected variable was tested for significance of difference by 't' test. The difference of initial and final scores was taken into account. The level of significance was set at .05 level of confidence.

Effect of rhythmic activity on explosive strength
Table-1 Group Statistics Standing Broad Jump

	GROUP	N	MEAN	S.D	SEM
PRE-TEST **SBJ**	EXPERIMENTAL	30	1.46	0.15	0.03
	CONTROL	30	1.44	0.15	0.03
POST-TEST **SBJ**	EXPERIMENTAL	30	1.47	0.30	0.05
	CONTROL	30	1.47	0.15	0.03

From table-1 of group statistic for standing broad jump (SBJ) test, mean of pre-test of experimental group is 1.46 meter with standard deviation of 0.15 and that of control group is 1.44 meter and standard deviation of 0.15. Similarly mean of standing broad jump post-test of experimental group is 1.47 meter and standard deviation is 0.30 and that of control group is 1.47 meter and standard deviation of 0.15.

TABLE-2 INDEPENDENT SAMPLE T TEST

	T	DF	SIG. (2tailed)	Mean difference
PRE-TEST **SBJ**	0.33	58.00	0.74	0.01
POST-TEST **SBJ**	0.02	58.00	0.99	0.01

From Table-2 of 'Independent Sample T Test' mean difference of SBJ performance of experimental group and control group is 0.01 meter, t value is equal to 0.33 at 58 degrees of freedom is not significant at 0.05 significance level. This suggests that there is no significant difference between the pre-test mean of experimental group and control group. This implies that both the groups are homogeneous with respect to SBJ performance at pre-test point. Similarly for the post-test t value is equal to 0.02 at 58 degrees of

freedom is not significant at 0.05 significance level. This suggests that there is no effect of treatment on the standing broad jump test performance i.e. explosive strength of the subjects.

Effect of rhythmic activity on strength Endurance
Table-3 Group Statistics

	GROUP	N	MEAN	S.D	SEM
PRE-TEST SIT UPS	EXPERIMENTAL	30	35.43	6.41	1.17
	CONTROL	30	36.83	4.93	0.90
POST-TEST SIT UPS	EXPERIMENTAL	30	46.43	9.01	1.64
	CONTROL	30	39.30	7.84	1.43

From Table-3 of group statistics for sit ups test, mean of pre-test of experimental group is 35.43 with standard deviation of 6.41 and that of control group is 36.83 and standard deviation of 4.93. Similarly mean of sit ups post-test of experimental group is 46.43 and standard deviation is 9.01 and that of control group is 39.30 and standard deviation of 7.84.

TABLE-4 INDEPENDENT SAMPLE T TEST

	T	DF	SIG. (2tailed)	Mean difference
PRE-TEST SIT UPS	0.96	58.00	0.35	1.40
POST-TEST SIT UPS	3.28	58.00	0.00	7.13

From Table-4 of Independent Sample T Test' mean difference of sit ups performance of experimental group and control group is 1.40, t value is equal to 0.96 at 58 degrees of freedom is not significant at 0.05 significance level. This suggests that there is no significant difference between the pre-test mean of experimental group and control group. This implies that both the groups are homogeneous with respect to sit ups performance at pre-test point. Similarly for the post-test mean difference in the experimental and control groups sit up performance is 7.13 and 't' value is equal to 3.28 at 58 degrees of freedom which is significant at 0.05 significance level. This suggest that there is effect of treatment on the sit ups test performance i.e. strength endurance of the subjects

Effect of rhythmic activity on Systolic B.P
TABLE-5 Group Statistics

	GROUP	N	MEAN	S.D	SEM
PRE-TEST **Systolic B.P**	EXPERIMENTAL	30	113.00	3.37	0.62
	CONTROL	30	113.50	3.26	0.59
POST-TEST **systolic B.P**	EXPERIMENTAL	30	113.69	2.60	0.45
	CONTROL	30	112.87	2.49	0.45

From Table-05 of group statistics for systolic B.P., mean of pre-test of experimental group is 113.00 with standard deviation of 3.37 and that of control group is 113.0 and standard deviation of 3.26. Similarly mean of systolic B.P. post-test of experimental group is 113.69 and standard deviation is 2.60 and that of control group is 112.87 and standard deviation of 2.49.

TABLE-6 INDEPENDENT SAMPLE T TEST

	T	DF	SIG. (2tailed)	Mean difference
PRE-TEST **Systolic B.P**	0.58	58.00	0.56	0.50
POST-TEST **Systolic B.P**	1.22	58.00	0.23	0.80

From Table-06 of 'Independent Sample T Test' mean difference of systolic B.P. test performance of experimental group and control group is 0.50, t value is equal to -0.58 at 58 degrees of freedom is not significant at 0.05 significance level. This suggests that there is no significant difference between the pre-test mean of experimental group and control group. This implies that both the group are homogeneous with respect to systolic B.P. test performance at pre-test point. Similarly for the post-test mean difference in the experimental and control group's systolic B.P. test performance is 0.80 and 't' value is equal to 1.22 at 58 degrees of freedom which is not significant at 0.05 significance level. This suggests that there is no effect of treatment on the systolic B.P. test performance of the subjects.

Effect of rhythmic activity on Diastolic B.P
TABLE-7 Group Statistics

	GROUP	N	MEAN	S.D	SEM
PRE-TEST **Diastolic B.P**	EXPERIMENTAL	30	72.33	2.54	0.46
	CONTROL	30	72.33	2.54	0.46
POST-TEST **Diastolic B.P**	EXPERIMENTAL	30	72.50	2.54	0.46
	CONTROL	30	71.50	2.33	0.43

From Table-07 of group statistic for diastolic B.P., mean of pre-test of experimental group is 72.33 with standard deviation of 2.54 and that of control group is 72.33 and standard deviation of 2.54. Similarly mean of diastolic B.P. post-test of experimental group is 72.50 and standard deviation is 2.54 and that of control group is 71.50 and standard deviation of 2.33.

TABLE-8 INDEPENDENT SAMPLE T TEST				
	T	DF	SIG. (2tailed)	Mean difference
PRE-TEST DIASTOLIC B.P	0.00	58.00	1.00	0.00
POST-TEST DIASTOLIC B.P	1.59	58.00	0.12	1.00

From table no. 08 of 'Independent Sample T Test' mean difference of diastolic B.P. test performance of experimental group and control group is 0.00, t value is equal to 0.00 at 58 degrees of freedom is not significant at 0.05 significance level. This suggests that there is no significant difference between the pre-test mean of experimental group and control group. This implies that both the groups are homogeneous with respect to diastolic B.P. test performance at pre-test point. Similarly for the post-test mean difference in the experimental and control group's diastolic B.P. test performance is 1.00 and 't' value is equal to 1.59 at 58 degrees of freedom which is not significant at 0.05 significance level. This suggests that there is no effect of treatment on the diastolic B.P. test performance of the subjects.

The present study confirmed the positive effects on Strength endurance, Cardiovascular-endurance, Flexibility and Vital capacity over six Weeks. College students engaged in rhythmic activity demonstrated higher Strength endurance, Cardiovascular-endurance; Flexibility and Vital capacity.The results of this study are similar to that of Hopkins, David R. (1990) examined the effect of low-impact aerobic dance on 53 sedentary older women. After 12 weeks of dance, subjects improved significantly on all functional fitness components including cardio respiratory endurance, strength/endurance, body agility, flexibility, body fat, and balance.

The present piece of research also indicate that their was no significant difference was found in Explosive strength, Systolic B.P. and Diastolic B.P.

CONCLUSION

Within the frame–work of the present investigation, the following conclusions may be drawn that there is significant effect of rhythmic activity on the Strength endurance, Cardiovascular-endurance, Flexibility and Vital capacity. And there was no significant effect on the parameters viz. Explosive strength, Resting pulse rate, Systolic B.P., Diastolic B.P. This study shows a significant improvement in almost all physical fitness can be achieved with a training program implemented at a school level. Further studies to classify fitness levels obtained by these programs based on more detailed analysis for training duration, training schedules as well as fitness indices will enable assessment of the most optimal training methods. Additionally this methodology could be applied to a female student population to investigate any differences in response between genders to fitness training in other countries.

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Physical Education
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 159 - 160
ISSN 2319 - 8168

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL FITNESS

Health is metabolic efficiency and physical Fitness comprises two related concepts : general Fitness and specific fitness sickness is metabolic inefficiency. physical fitness changes in lifestyies follwing the industrial revolution rendered this definition insufficient These days physical fitness is con sidered a measure of the body's ability to function efficiently and effectively in work and leisure activeties.

Introduction :-

The president's counncil on physical fitness and sports – health a study groop spon sored by the government of the united states – declines to offer a simple definition of physical fiteness. Instead it developed the following chart.

Pysiological related **Health related** **Skill related** **Sports**

Metabolic Mor phological Bone interity Other Body composition Cardiovascular fitness Flexibility Muscolar endurance Muscle strength Agility Balance Motor coordination Power Speed Re acton time Other Team Individul Lifetime Othe

What is Health ?

The English word "health" comes from the old english word hale meanig "wholeness a being whole, sound or well." Hale comes from the pro to – Indo – European root kailo, meaning "whole, uninjured of good omen" kailo comes from the protogermanic rootkhalbas, meaning "Something divided." Medilexicon's medical dictionary has three definitions for health the first being "the state of the organism when if functions ofptimally without evidence of disease of abnormality." (click here fo read the other two)

Definition of Health :

The most famous modern definition of health was created during a preamble to the constitution of the world health organization as adopted by the International health conference, New york, 19-22 june, 1946;signed on 22 july 1946 by the represent a tives of 61states coffcial regorts of the World Health Organization, no. 2, p.100, and entered in to force on 7 april 1948. "Health is a state of complete physical mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

"The Definition has not been amented since 1948. During the ttawa charte fer healh promotion in 1986, the who said that health is : "a resource for every day life, not the objective of living. heath is a positive concept emphasizing soclial and personal resources, as well as pgysical capacities."

Two Aspects to Health :

1. Physical health
2. Mental health

Components of Physical fitness : -

accordingly, a general porpose physical fitness program must address the folowing essentials

- Cardiovascular fitness
- Flexibility Taining
- Strength Training
- Muscular Endurance
- Body Composition
- General skill Training

However along with these essential components, a comprehensive fitness program theat is tailored to an individual willl probably focus on one or more specific skills and on age – or health – related needs such as bone health 151. Many sources also cite mental and emotional heath as an important part of overall fitness

* Lecturer, LT. M.J. Kundaliya B.P.Ed. College, Rajkot

Specific fitness : -

Specific or tack oriented fitness is persons ability to per form in a specific activety with a reasonable efficiency for example, sports or military service. spe cific training prepares athletes to per form well in their sports.

Examples are :

400 m. sprint – in a sprint the athlete must be trained to word anaerobically throughoot the race

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Physical Education
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 161 - 163
ISSN 2319 - 8168

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND WEIGHT CONTROL

Importance of physical activity and weight control can be measured by the fact that all other kinds of facilities provided to players may prove to be futile if they are not provided with efficient physical activity and weight control while planning load and frequency management in physical activity an important place should be provided to the individual factors.

Introduction

Physical activity helps you control your weight by using excess calories that would otherwise be stored as fat. Most foods you eat contain calories, and everything you do uses calories, including sleeping, breathing, and digesting food. Balancing the calories you eat with the calories you use through physical activity will help you reach and maintain a healthy weight.

Calories in Food > Calories Used = Weight Gain
Calories in Food < Calories Used = Weight Loss
Calories in Food = Calories Used = Weight Control

Becoming Physically Active

Experts recommend at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity on most, if not all, days of the week. To achieve and maintain a healthy weight, particularly after you have lost a large amount of weight, you may need to do 60 minutes or more of moderate-intensity physical activity each day.

Physical activity may include structured activities such as walking, running, basketball, or other sports. It may also include daily activities such as household chores, yard work, or walking the dog. Pick a combination of structured and daily activities that fit your schedule. If you have been inactive for a while, start slowly and work up to 30 minutes a day at a pace that is comfortable for you. If you are unable to be active for 30 minutes at one time, accumulate activity over the course of the day in 10- to 15-minute sessions.

Health Benefits of Physical Activity

Regular physical activity helps control your weight and may help:

- Reduce your risk of or manage chronic diseases such as type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure and cholesterol, heart disease, osteoporosis, arthritis, and some cancers;
- Build strong muscles, bones, and joints;
- Improve flexibility and balance;
- Ward off depression; and
- Improve mood and sense of well-being.

Aerobic Activity

You can meet your goal of at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity by participating in aerobic activities. Aerobic exercise includes any activity that makes you breathe harder than when you are resting and increases your heart rate.

Experts recommend moderate-intensity exercise. At this pace, you may breathe harder and find it more difficult to talk, but you should still be able to carry on a conversation. If you are just beginning, slowly work up to moving at a moderate-intensity pace.

Get Started!

- To add more physical activity to your daily life try:
- Taking a brisk walk around the block with family, friends, or coworkers.
- Raking the leaves.
- Walking up the stairs instead of taking the elevator when it is safe to do so.
- Mowing the lawn.
- Taking an activity break at work or home. Get up and stretch or walk around.

* Lecturer, Rajkot Kelavani Mandal, Rajkot

- Parking your car further away from entrances of stores, movie theatres, or your home and walk the extra distance when it is safe to do so.

Strength Training

Strength training is another way for you to meet the recommended minimum of 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity each day. Strength training will also help you burn extra calories and build strong muscles, bones, and joints.

Experts recommend strength training 2 to 3 days each week, with 1 full day of rest between workouts to allow your muscles to recover. If you are new to strength training, or physical activity in general, consider hiring a certified personal trainer who can plan an individualized program to help you work out safely and effectively. A personal trainer who has a degree in exercise physiology or is certified through a national certification program such as the American College of Sports Medicine or National Strength and Conditioning Association may be able to help you reach your physical activity goals.

advertisement

Get Strong!

Build strong muscles and bones with strengthening exercise. Try:

- Lifting weights
- Using resistance bands
- Using stability or medicine balls
- Doing push-ups and abdominal crunches

Mind and Body Exercise

In addition to aerobic activity and strength training, you may wish to include other forms of exercise in your physical activity program. Alternatives to traditional exercise provide variety and fun. They may also help reduce stress, increase muscular strength and flexibility, and increase energy levels. Examples of these exercises include yoga, Pilates, and tai chi.

Keep Moving!

Move at your own pace while you enjoy some of these activities:

- Brisk walking
- Jogging
- Bicycling
- Swimming
- Aerobic exercise classes (step aerobics, kick boxing, high/low)
- Dancing (square dancing, salsa, African dance, swing)
- Playing sports (basketball, soccer)

Tips to a Safe and Successful Physical Activity Program

Check with your health care provider. If you have a chronic health problem such as obesity, diabetes, heart disease, or high blood pressure, ask your health care provider about what type and amount of physical activity is right for you.

Start slowly.Incorporate more physical activity into your daily routine and gradually work up to the 30-minute goal to improve health and manage your weight.

Set goals. Set short-term and long-term goals and celebrate every success.

Track progress. Keep an activity log to track your progress. Note when you worked out, what activity you did, how long you did the activity, and how you felt during your workout.

Think variety. Choose a variety of physical activities to help you meet your goals, prevent boredom, and keep your mind and body challenged.

Be comfortable. Wear comfortable shoes and clothes, and ones that are appropriate to the activity you will be doing.

Listen to your body. Stop exercising and consult your health care provider if you experience chest discomfort or pain, dizziness, severe headache, or other unusual symptoms while you work out. If pain does not go away, get medical help right away. If you are feeling fatigued or sick, take time off from your routine to rest. You can ease back into your program when you start feeling better.

Eat nutritious foods. Choose a variety of nutritious foods every day. Remember that your health and weight depend on both your eating plan and physical activity level.

Get support. Encourage your family and friends to support you and join you in your activity. Form walking groups with coworkers, play with your children outside, or take a dance class with friends.

Regular physical activity will help you feel, move, and look better. Whether your goal is to achieve and

maintain a healthy weight or improve your health, becoming physically active is a step in the right direction. Take advantage of the health benefits of physical activity and make it a part of your life.

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Physical Education
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 164 - 166
ISSN 2319 - 8168

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ANTROPOMETRIC AND MOTOR ABILITY ON FOOTBALL PLAYERS OF RURAL AND URBAN AREA OF SOUTH GUJARAT

Motor abilities are inherited, relatively stable *traits* that underlie various sport skills. The notion of abilities is similar to that of intelligence as a predictor of academic performance.

Many specific abilities have been identified and grouped. Examples include: multi-limb coordination, control precision, aiming, and explosive strength, and dynamic flexibility, speed of limb movement, movement rate, and force control. Extent flexibility, dynamic flexibility, explosive strength, static strength, dynamic strength, trunk strength, gross body coordination, gross body equilibrium and stamina If you are of average height, strong, good coordination and have an abundance of fast twitch fibres in your legs then you have the natural ability to be a sprinter. Relationship between skill, ability and technique SKILL = ABILITY + TECHNIQUE

Some common anthropometric measurements include:

· **sit-ups**
· **side stepping**
· **standing board jump**
· **pull-ups**

Method ;-Those who are played in Football game of south Gujarat city 40 players and 40 south Gujarat rural boys was selected randomly for the purpose of the study Taking into consideration, the above reviews, and the following aspects was selected for this study.

Stastical analysis and conclusion :- To find out the comparison of south Gujarat city and south Gujarat rural's football players Anthropometric variables will be "T" test was applied in statistical procedure.

TABLE –1

The Difference of the Significance the Mean of south Gujarat urban and south Gujarat rural football players in the Performance of sit-ups

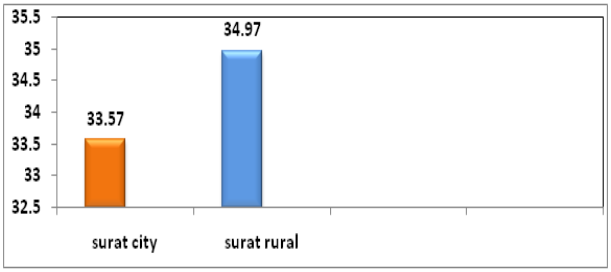
GROUP	MEAN	DIFFERENCE	"T" RATIO
South Gujarat urban	33.57	1.4	1.15
South Gujarat rural	34.97		

The mean difference is. Received "T" ratio is, which is more, hence, it's significant level at 0.05(40) is 2.042 From table 1 it is seen that south Gujarat urban's football players group mean is 33.57 and south Gujarat rural football players group mean is 34.97 Mean difference between this two groups is 1.4 and't' ratio is 1.15 which is not significant at 0.05 level. Therefore it shows that south Gujarat rural sit ups is good than south Gujarat urban's football players

Graphically it is represented in Graph 7.

GRAPH -1

The Difference of the Significance of the Mean of south Gujarat urban and south Gujarat rural football players in the Performance of sit-ups



* Physical Teacher, St. Xaviers High School, Vapi

TABLE-2

The Difference of the Significance the Mean of south Gujarat urban and south Gujarat rural football players in the Performance of side stepping

GROUP	MEAN	DIFFERENCE	"T" RATIO
South Gujarat urban	14.55	0.95	**1.94**
South Gujarat rural	13.6		

The mean difference is. Received "T" ratio is, which is more, hence, it's significant level at 0.05(40) is 2.042 From table 1 it is seen that south Gujarat urban's football players group mean is 14.55 and south Gujarat rural football players group mean is 13.6 Mean difference between this two groups is 0.95 and 't' ratio is 1.94 which is not significant at 0.05 level. Therefore it shows that south Gujarat rural side stepping is good than south Gujarat urban's football players

Graphically it is represented in Graph 8.

GRAPH -2

The Difference of the Significance of the Mean of south Gujarat urban and south Gujarat rural football players in the Performance of side stepping

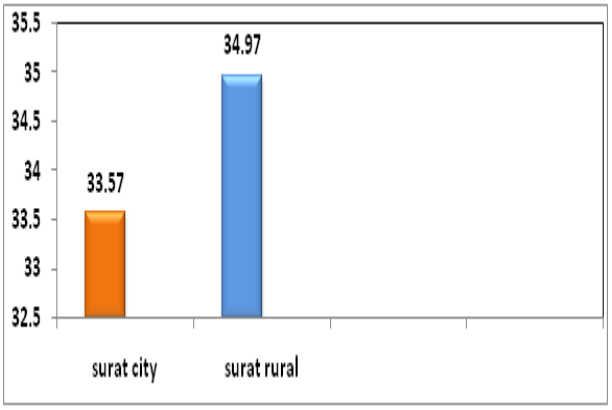


TABLE-3

The Difference of the Significance the Mean of south Gujarat urban and south Gujarat rural football players in the Performance of standing board jump

GROUP	MEAN	DIFFERENCE	"T" RATIO
South Gujarat urban	179.95	4.32	**0.94**
South Gujarat rural	175.62		

The mean difference is. Received "T" ratio is, which is more, hence, it's significant level at 0.05(40) is 2.042 From table 1 it is seen that south Gujarat urban's football players group mean is 179.95 and south Gujarat rural football players group mean is 175.62 Mean difference between this two groups is 4.32 and 't' ratio is 0.94 which is not significant at 0.05 level. Therefore it shows that south Gujarat urban's standing board is good than south Gujarat rural football players Graphically it is represented in Graph 9

GRAPH -3

The Difference of the Significance of the Mean of south Gujarat urban and south Gujarat rural football players in the Performance of standing board jump

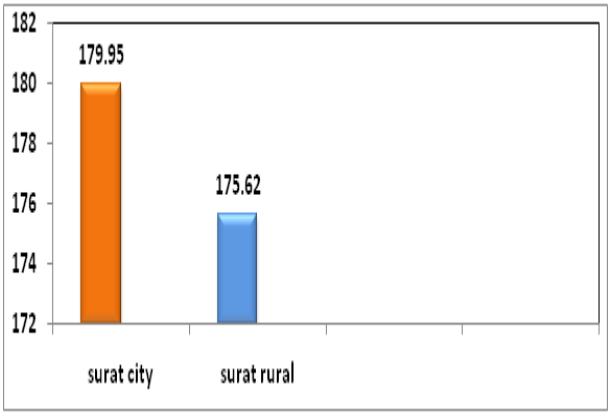


TABLE-4

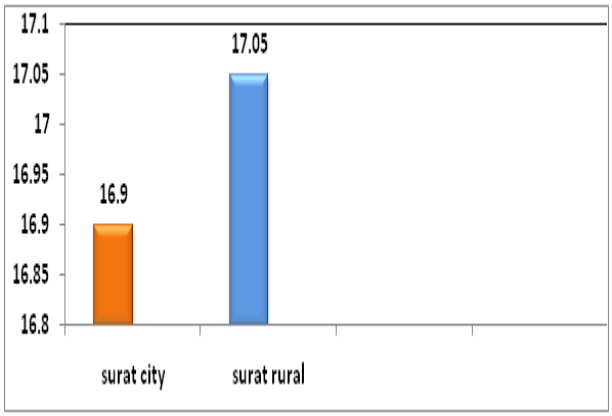
The Difference of the Significance the Mean of south Gujarat urban and south Gujarat rural football players in the Performance of pull-ups

GROUP	MEAN	DIFFERENCE	"T" RATIO
South Gujarat urban	16.9	0.15	**0.28**
South Gujarat rural	17.05		

The mean difference is. Received "T" ratio is, which is more, hence, it's significant level at 0.05(40) is 2.042 From table 1 it is seen that south Gujarat urban's football players group mean is 179.95 and south Gujarat rural football players group mean is 175.62 Mean difference between this two groups is 4.32 and 't' ratio is 0.94 which is not significant at 0.05 level. Therefore it shows that south Gujarat rural pull-ups is good than south Gujarat urban's football players Graphically it is represented in Graph 10

GRAPH -4

***The* Difference of the Significance of the Mean of south Gujarat Urban and south Gujarat rural football players in the Performance of pull-ups**



Conculsion

1 south Gujarat rural football players sit-ups was seen high then south Gujarat urban football players
2 south Gujarat rural football players side stepping was seen high then south Gujarat urban football players
3 south Gujarat urban football players standing board jump was seen high then south Gujarat rural football players
4 south Gujarat rural football players pull-ups was seen high then south Gujarat urban football players

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Physical Education
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 167 - 170
ISSN 2319 - 8168

BLOOD DOPING

Introduction:

When We read about the blood-doping tests of several sports men like Akhtar and Johnson there arises a kind of curiosity about what this blood-doping is and how it is done and what its outcome is. Blood-doping is the practice of boosting the number of red blood cells (RBCs) in the bloodstream in order to enhance athletic performance. Because they carry oxygen from the lungs to the muscles, more RBCs in the blood can improve an athlete's aerobic capacity (VO_2 max) and endurance.

Methods

The term blood doping originally meant doping with blood, i.e. the transfusion of RBCs. RBCs are uniquely suited to this process because they can be concentrated, frozen and later thawed with little loss of viability or activity. There are two possible types of transfusion: homologous and autologous. In a homologous transfusion, RBCs from a compatible donor are harvested, concentrated and then transfused into the athlete's circulation prior to endurance competitions. In an autologous transfusion, the athlete's own RBCs are harvested well in advance of competition and then re-introduced before a critical event. For some time after the harvesting the athlete may be anemic.

Both types of transfusion can be dangerous because of the risk of infection and the potential toxicity of improperly stored blood. Homologous transfusions present the additional risks of communication of infectious diseases and the possibility of a transfusion reaction. From a logistical standpoint, either type of transfusion requires the athlete to surreptitiously transport frozen RBCs, thaw and re-infuse them in a non-clinical setting and then dispose of the medical paraphernalia.

In the late 1980s, an advance in medicine led to an entirely new form of blood doping involving the hormone erythropoietin (EPO). EPO is a naturally-occurring hormone growth factor that stimulates the formation of RBCs. Recombinant DNA technology made it possible to produce EPO economically on a large scale and it was approved in US and Europe as a pharmaceutical product for the treatment of anemia resulting from renal failure or cancer chemotherapy. Easily injected under the skin, pharmaceutical EPO can boost hematocrit for six to twenty four weeks, or longer. The use of EPO is now believed by many to be widespread in endurance sports.

EPO is not free of health hazards: Excessive use of the hormone can raise hematocrit above 70% which can cause polycythemia, a condition wherein the level of RBCs in the blood is abnormally high. This causes the blood to be more viscous than normal, a condition that strains the heart. Some elite athletes who died of heart failure — usually during sleep, when heart rate is naturally low—were found to have unnaturally high RBC concentrations in their blood.

Red blood cell count (hematocrit) goes down with age and EPO also has health benefits, especially after age 50 to prevent senility and in general a loss of neurons.

Detection of blood doping

A time-honored approach to the detection of doping is the random and often-repeated search of athletes' homes and team facilities for evidence of a banned substance or practice. Professional cyclists customarily submit to random drug testing and searches of their homes as an obligation of team membership and participation in the UCI ProTour. In

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2004, British cyclist David Millar was stripped of his world time-trial championship after pharmaceutical EPO was found in his possession. Because athletes sometimes inject or infuse non-banned substances such as vitamin B or electrolytes, the possession of syringes or other medical equipment is not necessarily evidence of doping.

A more modern approach, which has been applied to blood doping with mixed success, is to test the blood or urine of an athlete for evidence of a banned substance or practice, usually EPO. This approach requires a well-documented chain of custody of the sample and a test method that can be relied upon to be accurate and reproducible. Athletes have, in many cases, claimed that the sample taken from them was misidentified, improperly stored or inadequately tested.

Yet another detection strategy has been to regard any apparently unnatural population of RBCs as evidence of blood doping. RBC population in the blood is usually reported as hematocrit (HCT) or as the concentration of hemoglobin (Hb). HCT is the fraction of blood by volume occupied by red blood cells. A normal HCT is 41-50% in adult men and 36-44% in adult women. Hemoglobin (Hb) is the iron-containing protein that binds oxygen in RBCs. Normal Hb levels are 14-17 g/dL of blood in men and 12-15 g/dL in women. For most healthy persons the two measurements are in close agreement.

There are two ways in which HCT and Hb measurements can suggest that the blood sample has been taken from a doping athlete. The first is simply an unusually high value for both. The Union Cycliste Internationale (UCI), for example, imposes a 15-day suspension from racing on any male athlete found to have an HCT above 50% and hemoglobin concentration above 17 grams per deciliter (g/dL). A few athletes naturally have high RBC concentrations (polycythemia), which they must demonstrate through a series of consistently high hematocrit and hemoglobin results over an extended period of time. A recent, more sophisticated method of analysis, which has not yet reached the level of an official standard, is to compare the numbers of mature and immature RBCs in an athlete's circulation. If a high number of mature RBCs is not accompanied by a high number of immature RBCs—called reticulocytes—it suggests that the mature RBCs were artificially introduced by transfusion. EPO use can also lead to a similar RBC profile because a preponderance of mature RBCs tends to suppress the formation of reticulocytes. A measure known as the "stimulation index" or "off-score" has been proposed based on an equation involving hemoglobin and reticulocyte concentrations. A normal score is 85-95 and scores over 133 are considered evidence of doping. (The stimulation index is defined as Hb (g/L) minus sixty times the square root of the percentage of RBCs identified as reticulocytes.)

These threshold levels, and their specific numeric values are sources of controversy. Establishment of incorrect threshold values is one way that false positive test results can be produced by a doping control program.

Detection of EPO use

Some success has also been realized in applying a specific test to detect EPO use. An inherent problem, however, is that, whereas pharmaceutical EPO may be undetectable in the circulation a few days after administration, its effects may persist for several weeks. In 2000 a test developed by scientists at the French national anti-doping laboratory (LNDD) and endorsed by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) was introduced to detect pharmaceutical EPO by distinguishing it from the nearly-identical natural hormone normally present in an athlete's urine. The test method relies on scientific techniques known as gel electrophoresis and isoelectric focusing. Although the test has been widely applied, especially among cyclists and triathletes, it is controversial, and its accuracy has been called into question. The principal criticism has been toward the ability of the test to distinguish pharmaceutical EPO from other proteins that may normally be present in the urine of an athlete after strenuous exercise.

The validity of a doping conviction based on the EPO test method was first challenged successfully by Belgian triathlete Rutger Beke. Beke was suspended from competition for 18 months in March 2005 by the Flemish Disciplinary Commission after a positive

urine test for EPO in September 2004. In August 2005, the Commission reversed its decision and exonerated him based on scientific and medical information presented by Beke. He asserted that his sample had become degraded as a result of bacterial contamination and that the substance identified by the laboratory as pharmaceutical EPO was, in fact, an unrelated protein indistinguishable from pharmaceutical EPO in the test method. He claimed, therefore, that the test had produced a false positive result in his case.

In May 2007, Bjarne Riis, Rolf Aldag, Erik Zabel, and Brian Holm, all former members of the Telekom cycling team, admitted to using EPO during their cycling careers in the mid-1990s. Riis also relinquished his title as champion of the 1996 Tour de France. EPO was again a factor in the various doping scandals at the 2007 Tour de France, including the suspension of Spanish cyclist, Iban Mayo. The IOC found that athletes were using a new version of EPO, a chronic kidney disease drug called MIRCERA, and three athletes tested positive for the substance in April 2009.

Detection of blood transfusions

In the case of detecting blood transfusions, a test for detecting homologous blood transfusions (from a donor to a doping athlete) has been in use since 2000. The test method is based on a technique known as fluorescent-activated cell sorting. By examining markers on the surface of blood cells, the method can determine whether blood from more than one person is present in an athlete's circulation.

At present there is no accepted method for detecting autologous transfusions (that is, using the athlete's own RBCs), but research is in progress and the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) has promised that a test will eventually be introduced. The test method and its introduction date are to be kept secret in order to avoid tipping off doping athletes. The assay under development may be a measure of 2,3-bisphosphoglycerate (2,3-BPG) levels in an athlete's red blood cells. Because 2,3-BPG is degraded over time, the stored blood used in autologous transfusions will have less 2,3-BPG than fresh blood. A 2,3-BPG concentration lower than normal may therefore be an indication of autologous transfusion.

Notable blood doping cases

Blood doping probably started in the 1970s but was not outlawed until 1986. While it was still legal, it was commonly used by middle and long-distance runners, for example by the two-time Olympic gold medalist Lasse Viren. The US cycling team at the 1984 Olympics also employed blood doping.

The American cyclist Tyler Hamilton failed a fluorescent-activated cell sorting test for detecting homologous blood transfusions during the 2004 Olympics. He was allowed to keep his gold medal because the processing of his sample precluded conducting a second, confirmatory test. He appealed a second positive test for homologous transfusion from the 2004 Vuelta a España to the International Court of Arbitration for Sport but his appeal was denied. Hamilton's lawyers proposed Hamilton may be a genetic chimera or have had a 'vanishing twin' to explain the presence of RBCs from more than one person. While theoretically possible, these explanations were ruled to be of 'negligible probability'.

The Operación Puerto case in 2006 involved allegations of doping and blood doping of hundreds of athletes in Spain.

Tour de France rider Alexander Vinokourov, of the Astana Team, tested positive for two different blood cell populations and thus for homologous transfusion, according to various news reports on July 24, 2007. Vinokourov was tested after his victory in the 13th stage time trial of the Tour on July 21, 2007. A doping test is not considered to be positive until a second sample is tested to confirm the first. Vinokourov's B sample has now tested positive, and he faces a possible suspension of 2 years and a fine equal to one year's salary. He also tested positive after stage 15.

Vinokourov's teammate Andrej Kashechkin also tested positive for homologous blood doping[10] on August 1, 2007, just a few days after the conclusion of the 2007 Tour de France (a race that had been dominated by doping scandals). His team withdrew after the revelation that Vinokourov had doped.

According to Russian investigators, 19-year-old New York Rangers prospect and Russian hockey player

Alexei Cherepanov was engaged in blood doping for several months before he died on October 13, 2008, after collapsing on the bench during a game in Russia. He also had myocarditis.

The German speed skater and five-fold Olympic gold medalist Claudia Pechstein was banned for two years in 2009 for alleged blood doping, based on irregular levels of reticulocytes in her blood; these levels were always highest during competitions. The Court of Arbitration for Sport confirmed the ban in November 2009.

Preventative measures

It was revealed in autumn 2007, following another troubled year for professional cycling, that the sport's governing body (UCI) would introduce mandatory "blood passports" for all professional riders. The scheme, thought to be the first of its type in any sport, involves using blood and urine samples to create a medical profile that could be compared to results of subsequent doping tests.

Former World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) President Dick Pound has stated a belief that anti-doping passports will be in widespread use within three years, although not in time for the 2008 Olympic Games.

Concluding comments:

There are many side-effects to blood doping. The simple act of increasing the number of RBC's in the blood stream makes blood thicker. This can also make it clot more readily. This has shown an increase in the chances of heart attack, stroke, and pulmonary embolism. This has been seen in cases where there is too much blood reintroduced into the blood stream. Blood contamination during preparation or storage is another issue. This was seen in 1 in every 500,000 transfusions of RBC in 2002. This contamination can lead to sepsis or an infection that affects the whole body. This may seem like a small number, but, as blood doping becomes more popular among athletes, infections due to the procedure may increase. Also certain medications used to increase RBCs can reduce liver function and lead to liver failure, pituitary problems, and increases in cholesterol levels. Out and out being a man associated with the sports activities both as player and as a college physical-director I feel that all such evils on the part of the players defame the events of sports i.e. cricket in the case of Akhtar and athletics in the case of Johnson, they should be prevented strictly by penalties like the life-time ban from any realm of the sport-event.

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Physical Education
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 171 - 173
ISSN 2319 - 8168

ખો – ખો અને કબડ્ડી રમતના ખેલાડી ભાઈઓનો આવેગાત્મક પરિપકવતાનો તુલનાત્મક અભ્યાસ

આ સંશોધન અભ્યાસનો હેતુ ખો–ખો અને કબડ્ડી રમતના ખેલાડી ભાઈઓનો આવેગાત્મક પરિપકવતાનો તુલનાત્મક અભ્યાસ કરવાનો હતો. આ સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં વિષયપાત્રો તરીકે ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠ અમદાવાદ સંચાલિત મહાદેવ દેસાઈ શારીરિક શિક્ષણ મહાવિદ્યાલય સાદરાના ખો–ખો અને કબડ્ડીની રમતોમાં વર્ષ ૨૦૧૪ માં આંતર વિશ્વ વિદ્યાલયની ટીમમાં પસંદ પામેલા ખેલાડી ભાઈઓને પસંદ કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા. પસંદ કરી આવેગિક પરિપકવતાના માપન માટે ડો. યશવીરસિંઘ અને ડો. મહેશ ભાર્ગવ રચિત પ્રશ્નાવલીનો ઉપયોગ કરી આંકડાઓનું એકત્રીકરણ કરી બંને જૂથોના પ્રાપ્તાંકો પર ' t ' ટેસ્ટ લાગુ પાડી ૦.૦૫ કક્ષાએ સાર્થકતા ચકાસતા બંને જૂથોના આવેગિક પરિપકવતાના ઘટકોમાં કોઈ સાર્થક તફાવત જોવા મળ્યો ના હતો.

પ્રસ્તાવના (Introduction)

આદિમાનવથી યંત્રયુગના સમયને જો ઢંઢોળવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરવામાં આવે તો પોતાની જાતને ઓળખવામાં વિજ્ઞાન અને મનોવિજ્ઞાનનો મુખ્ય ફાળો રહેલો છે. દરેક માણસને સ્વની ઓળ ખ માટે એક પ્રકારની ઝંખના થાય છે. તેમ ભારતીય ઋષિમુનિઓ અને શાસ્ત્રકારોએ કહયું છે. એ ઝંખનાને સંતોષવા અને પોતાની જાતને ઓળખવા વિશેના પ્રયાસોમાં ભારતીય મનોવિજ્ઞાનના બીજ રહેલા છે. ભારતીય શાસ્ત્રકારોએ રજૂ કરેલી આશ્રમધર્મ અને વર્ણાશ્રમધર્મની વ્યવસ્થા સ્વસ્થ, વ્યકિતગત અને સામાજીક જીવન માટેના સિદ્ધાંતો છે. ભારતીય ચિંતકો જડ આદર્શવાદી ન હતા, તેમણે વ્યકિતના જીવનમાં જૈવિક જરૂરિયાતોનો સ્વીકાર કર્યો છે. ઉચ્ચ માનસિક જરૂરિયાતોને પણ સ્થાન આપ્યું છે. સ્વસ્થ, વ્યકિતગત અને સામાજીક જીવનના સિદ્ધાંતો આપ્યા છે અને એના આધારે આદિમાનવથી આજ સુધીની સફરમાં માનવ પોતાની જીવન નૈયાને સારવારના કામમાં સતત રચ્યો – પચ્યો રહયો છે.

આવેગો સુખદ અને દુ:ખદ એમ બે પ્રકારના છે. ગુસ્સો અને આક્રમકતા જેવા દુ:ખદ ભાવોમાં સંકટકાલીન લક્ષણ છે. તે શરીરને લડવા, ભાગવા શકિત પુરી પાડે છે, અને તૈયાર કરે છે પ્રેમ ભાવનાશીલ અને ઉલ્લાસ જેવા સુખદ આવેગોમાં સંકટકાલીન લક્ષણ નથી. તેમ છતાં વર્તનના તે સમર્થ પ્રેરકો છે.

આવેગ એ પ્રત્યેક માનવીને રોજબરોજ થતો અનુભવ છે. આ શબ્દ લેટિન ભાષામાંથી આવેલો છે. તેનો અર્થ ક્ષુબ્ધ થવું, ખભળ વું એવો થાય છે. આવેગના અનુભવ સમયે સમગ્ર મજજાતંત્ર ખળભળી ઉઠે છે એટલે કે ક્ષુબ્ધ થાય છે. આ સમયે મજજાતંત્ર અતિશય પ્રમાણમાં ક્રિયાશીલ બને છે. પરિણામે આવેગ દરમિયાન અનેકવિધ બાહય અને આંતરિક શારીરિક ફેરફારો થાય છે. આમ, આવેગ એ શરીરની ક્ષબ્ધાવસ્થા છે કે જે વિવિધ શારીરિક પરિવર્તનનો દ્વારા વ્યકત થાય છે. આવેગ એ સુખદ કે દુ:ખદ લાગણી વ્યકિતને વિવિધ પ્રવૃત્તિઓ કરવા પ્રેરે છે. આમ, આવેગો પ્રેરકબળ તરીકે પણ કાર્ય કરે છે. જેનાથી ખેલાડી ઓ પોતાના આવેગો દ્વારા રમતની સફળતા હાંસલ કરતા થાય છે.

પોતાની તેમજ અન્યની લાગણી તેમજ આવેગાત્મકની સલાહ સૂચન આપવાની ક્ષમતા, તેમની વચ્ચે ભેદ પારખવા અને આ માહિતી તેમના કાર્યો અને વિચારો માટે માર્ગદર્શન આપવા ઉપયોગ કરવો, તેઓના કાર્યો દ્વારા આ બંને અધ્યાપકો ડો. ડેવિડ આર. ડો. કુરુસોએ આપણે જેને આવેગાત્મક બૌદ્ધિકતા કહીએ છીએ તે માપવા માટેના બે પરીક્ષણ વિકસાવ્યા. તેઓએ સૂચવેલ વ્યાખ્યા '' આવેગાત્મકતાની માહિતીની પ્રક્રિયા કરવાની ક્ષમતા કે જેમાં ખાસ કરીને આત્મસાત કરવાની ક્રિયા સમજશકિત અને ભાવના સંબંધી વ્યવસ્થાપનનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. ''

આવેગાત્મક બૌદ્ધિકત્વ શું છે ? આવેગાત્મક બૌદ્ધિકત્વની વ્યાખ્યા આપણી આંતરિક તેમજ બાહય ભાવનાઓથી કામગીરીનું સ્તર કે જે ક્રમશ: વ્યકિતગત મૂળતત્વ જેવા કે આપણી ભાવનાશીલ આક્રમકતા, સ્વજાગૃતતા, આત્મસન્માન, આત્મનિર્ભયતા, પોતાની ખરાઈ કરવાની ક્ષમતા, દ્રઢ નિશ્રયતા વગેરેનો સમાવેશ કરે છે. એકબીજા સાથેનું વ્યકિતગત સ્તર , આપણી ભાવનાઓ, સગવડ અન્યોન્ય સંબંધ નિભાવવા તેમજ વિકસાવી આપણી સામાજિક સમજનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. ભાવનાશીલ આવેગાત્મક, બૌદ્ધિકતા, આપણા સામાજિક વલણ, ક્ષમતાનું ભાવિ તેમજ સમસ્યાનો ઉકેલ લાવી વિનમ્ર બનવું વગેરેનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. જેની સાથે આપણી ક્ષમતાનું ભાન

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થવું વિરોધાભાસી પરિબળો આવેશ વગેરેનું નિયંત્રણ કરવું અને આશાવાદી સ્વરૂપમાં મનઃસ્થિતિ તેમજ તેમજ સુખ વગેરે આપણી ભાવના શીલ તંદુરસ્તીના સ્તરે અગત્યનો ભાગ ભજવે છે. આ પરિબળોનો આપણે અંગત તેમજ વ્યાવસાયિક જીવનમાં આનંદ માણી શકીશું કે કેટલી સારી રીતે સફળતા મેળવી શકીશું તે પરત્વે અગત્યનો ભાગ ભજવે છે. આવેગાત્મક બૌદ્ધિકત્વ બિનશકિતશાળી બુદ્ધિગમ્યતાનો ભાગ છે. રેવજેનજેસીફોર્ટ એ વર્ણન કરેલ છે કે '' લાગણીઓને અંગત તેમજ સામાજિક ક્ષમતાઓને યવાસ્થાને ગોઠવી તેમજ જે વાતાવરણીય માગણી અને દબાણ સામે લડવામાં પોતાની ક્ષમતા અસર કરે તેવી કુશળતા ''

'' આવેગાત્મકતાના ખ્યાલે સાહિત્યમાં સ્પષ્ટપણે કંઈ ખાસ ધ્યાન ખેચ્યું નથી. વિશિષ્ટ માનવ પ્રવૃતિ ની રેખાકૃતિના વિકાસે ' મિલનસાર સ્તરે ' અને ઉદ્દેશના રસ ' ને મહત્વની રચના કરવાનું સ્થાન આપ્યુ છે. '' ફોઈડ ૧૯૨૪

તાજેતરમાં પીછેહઠ કરનારા વિરૂદ્ધ વિકાસાત્મક વ્યકિતત્વના રસને પરિપકવતાના રસ તરફની વધારે વિસ્તૃત માહિતી આપી હતી.

અભ્યાસના હેતુઓ (Objectives of Research)

આ અભ્યાસનો હેતુ ખો – ખો અને કબડ્ડી રમતના ખેલાડી ભાઈઓનો આવેગાત્મક પરિપકવતાનો તુલનાત્મક અભ્યાસ '' કરવાનો હતો.

વિષય પાત્રોની પસંદગી (Selection of Subject)

આ સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં વિષયપાત્રો તરીકે ગૂજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠ અમદાવાદ સંચાલિત મહાદેવ દેસાઈ શારીરિક શિક્ષણ મહાવિદ્યાલય સાદરાના ભાઈઓને જ પસંદ કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા. આ સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં વિષયપાત્રો તરીકે ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠ અમદાવાદ સંચાલિત મહાદેવ દેસાઈ શારીરિક શિક્ષણ મહાવિદ્યાલય સાદરાના ખો–ખો અને કબડ્ડીની રમતોમાં વર્ષ ૨૦૧૪ માં આંતરવિશ્વવિદ્યાલયની ટીમમાં પસંદ પામેલા ખેલી ભાઈઓને પસંદ કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

માપન ધોરણો (Criterion Measures)

આવેગિક પરિપકવતાના માપન માટે ડો. યશવીરસિંઘ અને ડો. મહેશ ભાર્ગવ રચિત પ્રશ્નાવલિનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો.

આંકડાકીય પ્રકિયા (Statistical Analysis)

ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠ અમદાવાદ સંચાલિત મહાદેવ દેસાઈ શારીરિક શિક્ષણ મહાવિદ્યાલય સાદરાના ખો–ખો અને કબડ્ડી રમતના ખેલાડીઓની તુલના કરવા માટે નીચે મુજબ આંકડાકીય પ્રકિયા લાગુ પાડવામાં આવી હતી 't' રેશિયો લાગુ પાડી ૦.૦૫ કક્ષાએ સાર્થકતા ચકાસવામાં આવી હતી.

પરિણામો અને ચર્ચા (Result the Study)

સારણી –1

આવેગમય અસ્થિરતાના પાસાઓનો જૂથ મધ્યક, મધ્યક તફાવત અને ' t' પ્રમાણ

ક્રમ	પ્રવૃતિ	જૂથ	મધ્યક	મધ્યક તફાવત	' t' પ્રમાણ
1	આવેગમય અસ્થિરતા	ખો–ખો કબડ્ડી	22.16 21.41	0.75	0.33

સાર્થકતાનું ધોરણ 0.05 કક્ષાએ (22) = 2.07

આવેગમય અસ્થિરતાના પાસાઓમા ખો–ખો રમત જૂથના ખેલાડી ભાઈઓનો મધ્યક 21.41 હતી અને કબડ્ડી રમત જૂથના ખેલાડી ભાઈઓનો મધ્યક 22.16 જોવા મળ્યો હતો. જેનો મધ્યક તફાવત 0.75 હતો મધ્યક તફાવતને ' t' પ્રમાણ દ્વારા પરીક્ષણ કરતા 0.33

આંક મળેલ હતો.

સારણી –2

આવેગિક પીછેહઠના પાસાઓનો જૂથ મધ્યક, મધ્યક તફાવત અને ' t' પ્રમાણ

ક્રમ	પ્રવૃતિ	જૂથ	મધ્યક	મધ્યક તફાવત	' t' પ્રમાણ
2	આવેગિક પીછેહઠ	ખો–ખો કબડ્ડી	21.41 22.83	1.42	0.51

સાર્થકતાનું ધોરણ 0.05 કક્ષાએ (22) = 2.07

આવેગિક પીછેહઠના પાસાઓમા ખો–ખો રમત જૂથના ખેલાડી ભાઈઓનો મધ્યક 21.41 હતો અને કબડ્ડી રમત જૂથના ખેલાડી ભાઈઓનો મધ્યક 22.83 જોવા મળ્યો હતો. જેનો મધ્યક તફાવત 0.92 હતો મધ્યક તફાવતને ' t' પ્રમાણ દ્વારા પરીક્ષણ કરતા 0.35 આંક મળેલ હતો.

સારણી –3

સામાજિક કુસમાયોજનના પાસાઓનો જૂથ મધ્યક, મધ્યક તફાવત અને ' t' પ્રમાણ

ક્રમ	પ્રવૃતિ	જૂથ	મધ્યક	મધ્યક તફાવત	' t' પ્રમાણ
3	સામાજિક કુસમાયોજનના	ખો–ખો કબડ્ડી	20.25 19.33	0.92	0.35

સાર્થકતાનું ધોરણ 0.05 કક્ષાએ (22) = 2.07

સામાજિક કુસમાયોજનના પાસાઓમા ખો–ખો રમત જૂથના ખેલાડી ભાઈઓનો મધ્યક 20.25 હતો અને કબડ્ડી રમત જૂથના ખેલાડી ભાઈઓનો મધ્યક 19.33 જોવા મળ્યો હતો. જેનો મધ્યક તફાવત 0.92 હતો મધ્યક તફાવતને ' t' પ્રમાણ દ્વારા પરીક્ષણ કરતા 0.35 આંક મળેલ હતો.

સારણી –3

વ્યકિતત્વ વિઘટનના પાસાઓનો જૂથ મધ્યક, મધ્યક તફાવત અને ' t' પ્રમાણ

ક્રમ	પ્રવૃતિ	જૂથ	મધ્યક	મધ્યક તફાવત	' t' પ્રમાણ
4	વ્યકિતત્વ વિઘટન	ખો–ખો કબડ્ડી	17.41 20.08	2.67	1.24

સાર્થકતાનું ધોરણ 0.05 કક્ષાએ (22) = 2.07

વ્યકિતત્વ વિઘટનના પાસાઓમા ખો–ખો રમત જૂથના ખેલાડી ભાઈઓનો મધ્યક 17.41 હતો અને કબડ્ડી રમત જૂથના ખેલાડી ભાઈઓનો મધ્યક 20.08 જોવા મળ્યો હતો. જેનો મધ્યક તફાવત 2.67 હતો મધ્યક તફાવતને ' t' પ્રમાણ દ્વારા પરીક્ષણ કરતા 1.24 આંક મળેલ હતો.

સારણી –5

નેતૃત્વહિનતા સ્વતંત્રતાની ઉણપના પાસાઓનો જૂથ મધ્યક, મધ્યક તફાવત અને ' t' પ્રમાણ

ક્રમ	પ્રવૃતિ	જૂથ	મધ્યક	મધ્યક તફાવત	' t' પ્રમાણ
5	નેતૃત્વ હિનતા	ખો–ખો કબડ્ડી	17.75 18.33	0.58	0.24

સાર્થકતાનું ધોરણ 0.05 કક્ષાએ (22) = 2.07

નેત ત્વ હિનતાના પાસાઓમા ખો–ખો રમત જૂથના ખેલાડી ભાઈઓનો મધ્યક 17.75 હતો અને કબડ્ડી રમત જૂથના ખેલાડી ભાઈઓનો મધ્યક 18.33 જોવા મળ્યો હતો. જેનો મધ્યક તફાવત 0.58 હતો મધ્યક તફાવતને ' t' પ્રમાણ દ્વારા પરીક્ષણ કરતા 0.24 આંક મળેલ હતો.

સારાંશ (Conclusion)

૧. ખો–ખો રમતમાં આંતરવિશ્વવિદ્યાલય કક્ષાએ પસંદગી પામેલા ખેલાડીઓ કરતા કબડ્ડી રમતમાં આંતર વિશ્વવિદ્યાલય કક્ષાએ પસંદગી પામેલ ખેલાડીઓના આંક સરખા જોવા ળેલ હતા.

૨. ખો–ખો રમતમાં આંતરવિશ્વવિદ્યાલય કક્ષાએ પસંદગી પામેલા ખેલાડીઓ કરતા કબડ્ડી રમતમાં આંતર વિશ્વવિદ્યાલય કક્ષાએ પસંદગી પામેલ ખેલાડીઓના આંક સરખા જોવા ળેલ હતા.

૩. ખો–ખો રમતમાં આંતરવિશ્વવિદ્યાલય કક્ષાએ પસંદગી પામેલા ખેલાડીઓ કરતા કબડ્ડી રમતમાં આંતર વિશ્વવિદ્યાલય કક્ષાએ પસંદગી પામેલ ખેલાડીઓના આંક સરખા જોવા ળેલ હતા.

૪. ખો–ખો રમતમાં આંતરવિશ્વવિદ્યાલય કક્ષાએ પસંદગી પામેલા ખેલાડીઓ નો મધ્યક આંક નીચો જોવા મળેલ હતો. જયારે કબડ્ડી રમતમાં આંતરવિશ્વવિદ્યાલય કક્ષાએ પસંદગી પામેલ ખેલાડીઓ ના આંક ઊંચો જોવા મળેલ હતો.

૫. ખો–ખો રમતમાં આંતરવિશ્વવિદ્યાલય કક્ષાએ પસંદગી પામેલા ખેલાડીઓ કરતા કબડ્ડી રમતમાં આંતર વિશ્વવિદ્યાલય કક્ષાએ પસંદગી પામેલ ખેલાડીઓના આંક સરખા જોવા ળેલ હતા.

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Rural Study
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 174 - 175
ISSN 2319 - 8168

ભારતીય કામદાર સંઘોનો કાયદો, 1926
INDINA TRADE UNIONS ACT , 1926

પ્રાસ્તાવિક

ભારતે કલ્યાણ રાજયનો આદર્શ સ્વીકાર્યો છે. એટલે રાજયે પણ વિવિધ આર્થિક ક્ષેત્રો પર અંકુશ મેળવવાનું શરૂ કર્યુ છે. માલિકો જુદી જુદી રીતો અખત્યાર કરીને કામદારોને ચૂસી ન લે, તે જોવાની સરકારી ફરજ છે, કામદારોની વિવિધ પ્રવૃતિઓને મળતું મહત્વ હવે વધવા લાગ્યુ છે. આથી કામદારોની પ્રવૃતિઓને વ્યવસ્થિત સ્વરૂપ આપવા માટે તેને કાયદેસર માન્યતા આપવાનું જરૂરી જણાયું . આ હેતુથી ભારતીય કામદાર સંઘોનો કાયદો, ૧૯૨૬ ઘડવામાં આવ્યો છે.

કેટલીક શરતોનું પાલન કરીને જો કામદાર સંઘની નોંધણી માટે અરજી કરવામાં આવે, તો તે કામદાર સંઘની નોંધણી કરવામાં આવશે, પરંતુ તે સંઘની રચના શુદ્ધબુદ્ધિના આશયથી કરવામાં આવી હોવી જોઈએ અને તેના સભ્યોના હિતોનાં રક્ષણ માટે પૂરતી જોગવાઈ કરવામાં આવી હોવી જોઈએ કામદાર સંઘની નોંધણી થવાથી સંઘને અને તેના સભ્યોને કેટલાક પ્રસંગોમાં દીવાની અને ફોદારી જવાબદારીમાંથી મુકિત મળે છે. કામદાર સંઘના હેતુઓ સબંધી કોઈ નિયંત્રણ નથી, પરંતુ તેના ફંડના ઉપયોગ સંબંધી કેટલાક નિયંત્રણો છે.

કામદાર સંઘોની પ્રવૃતિઓએ જુદા જુદા દેશોમાં ધ્યાન આકર્ષિત કર્યુ છે. દેશના વિકાસમાં મજૂરોનો ફાળો નોંધપાત્ર છે, એ વાત હવે સર્વસ્વીકાર્ય બની છે. એટલે કલ્યાણ રાજયનો આદર્શ સ્વીકારતી કોઈ પણ સરકાર કચડાયેલી સ્થિતિમાંથી મજૂરોને બહાર આણીને તેમના હિતો સાચવવા પ્રયત્નો કરે, તે દેખીતું છે. આથી મજુર પ્રવૃતિઓને કાયદેસર માન્યતા આપવામાં આવે છે.

કામદાર સંઘોની રચના ઉદ્યોગોને માટે પાયાનું કામ કરે છે. વર્તમાન દિવસોમાં માત્ર મૂડી જ નહિ પરંતુ કામદારોની એકતા પણ એટલી જ અગત્યની બાબત છે. ભૂતકાળમાં મજૂરોના કલ્યાણ માટે ખૂબ ઓછુ ધ્યાન અપાયું છે. મજૂરો તેમના કાયદેસરનાં હિતો માટે ચળ વળ કરે તેમાં કાંઈ ખોટુ નથી. આ કાયદો મજૂર પ્રવૃત્તિઓને રીતસરની કાયદેસર માન્યતા અને રાજકીય પ્રતિષ્ઠા આપે છે. પુરોપના કેટલાક દેશોમાં તો કામદાર સંઘો સારી એવી રાજકીય વગ ધરાવે છે. આપણે ત્યાં કામદાર સંઘો જો ખરેખર સંગઠિત બને તો દેશભરની પ્રવૃતિઓ પર પ્રભાવ પાડી શકે તેમ છે. આ કાયદો જમ્મુ અને કાશ્મીર રાજયો સિવાય સમગ્ર ભારતમાં લાગુ પડે છે. આ કાયદો તા. ૧ જૂન, ૧૯૨૭ ના રોજ અમલમાં આવેલ છે.

ભારતમાં આ કાયદાનો ઈતિહાસ :

શરૂઆતના સમયમાં ભારતમાં પણ કામદાર સંઘની બાબતમાં અન્ય દેશોના જેવી જ સ્થિતિ હતી. કામદાર સંઘની પ્રવૃતિને કાયદેસર ગણવામાં આવતી ન હતી. ભારતમા આ કાયદાની શરૂઆત પહેલાં આ સંબંધમાં કોઈ કાયદો હતો નહી. આ કાયદાનો ઈતિહાસ જરા જાણવા જેવો છે. ૧૯૨૦માં બિન્ની એન્ડ કું. તરફથી મદ્રાસ ટેક્ષ્ટાઈલ્સ લેબર યુનિયન સામે મદ્રાસ હાઈકોર્ટમાં દાવો કરાયો હતો. મદ્રાસ હાઈકોર્ટ ઈગ્લેન્ડના કોમન લોનું અનુસરણ કરીને કામદાર સંઘના અધિકારીઓને સંઘના નામદાર સભ્યો માલિકો સાથે હડતાળ પાડીને કરાર તોડતા અટકાવવાનો મનાઈ હુકમ આપ્યો હતો. પરિણામે ભારતમાં રાજકીય આંદોલન શરૂ થયુ બ્રિટનમાં પણ મજૂર પક્ષે આંદોલન કર્યુ પરિણામે આ કાયદો પસાર કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. આ કાયદો ઈગ્લેન્ડના કાયદા પર મુખ્યત્વે આધારિત છે.

રોયલ કમિશને આ કાયદાની કામગીરી તપાસી હતી. આ કમિશ્ને નોંધાયેલ કામદાર સંઘની પ્રવૃત્તિ પરનાં નિયંત્રણો દૂર કરવાની ભલામણ કરી હતી. સરકારે આ ભલામણનો અમલ કર્યો ન હતો. આ કાયદાની જોકે કામદાર સંઘની નોંધણી માટે જોગવાઈ કરવામાં આવી છે. પરંતુ નોંધાયેલ કામદાર સંઘને માલિક તરફથી માન્યતા આપવાની જોગવાઈ ન હતી પરિણામે ૧૯૪૭ માં આ કાયદામાં સુધારો કરાયો હતો. સુધારાથી મજૂર અદાલતના હુકમતી પ્રતિનિધિ કામદાર સંઘને માલિક તરફથી માનયતા આપવાની જોગવાઈ કરવામાં આવી. આ કાયદામાં સુધારાઓ કરવા માટે રાષ્ટ્રીય મજૂર ન્યાયપંચે પણ કેટલીક ભલામણો કરી છે.

કામદાર સંઘ રચવાનો અધિકાર :

કામદાર સંઘ રચવાનો અધિકાર બંધારણના અનુ ૧૯(૧) (સી) હેઠળ અપાયેલ મૂળભૂત અધિકાર છે. જો કે આ અધિકાર બંધારણના અનુ : ૧૯(૧) (૬) હેઠળના વાજકી નિર્ણયોને આધીન છે. કેટલાક સંજોગોમાં કામદાર સંઘના અધિકારીઓને ફોજદારી કાર્યવાહીમાંથી મુકિત મળે છે. કામદાર સંઘની કેટલાક હેતુઓ માટે નોંધણી

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કરાવવાનું જરૂરી છે.

જોકે ઔદ્યોગિક તકરારના કાયદા હેઠળ ઔદ્યોગિક તકરાર ઉઠાવવા માટે કામદાર સંઘની રચના ફરજિયાત નથી. એટલે કે કોઈ કામદાર સંઘનો સભ્ય ન હોવા છતાં ઔદ્યોગિક તકરારના નિવારણ માટે કાયદો તેને મદદ પૂરી પાડે છે. આમ, કામદાર સંઘની રચના ઔદ્યોગિક તરકારના નિવારણ માટે જરૂરી નથી.

વ્યાખ્યાઓ (ક. ૨)

આ કાયદામાં સંદર્ભ કે વિષયથી વિરૂદ્ધનું કંઈ વ્યકત થતું ન હોય તો નીચેના શબ્દો નો અર્થ નીચે મુજબ કરવામાં આવે છે.

૧. બારોબારી સમિતિ (Executives)

કારોબારી સમિતિ એટલે કામદાર સંઘ (ટ્રેડ યુનિયન) નો વહીવટ જે મંડળને સોંપવામાં આવેલો હોય તે મંડળ ને ભલે પછી ગમે તે નામથી ઓળખવામાં આવતું હોય.

૨. નોંધાયેલ કચેરી (Registered Office)

નોંધાયેલ કચેરી એટલે આ કાયદા હેઠળ કામદાર સંઘની વડી કચેરી તરીકે નોંધાયેલ કચેરી.

૩. નોંધાયેલ કામદાર સંઘ (Registered Trade Union)

નોંધાયેલ કામદાર સંઘ એટલે કાયદા હેઠળ નોંધાયેલ કામદાર સંઘ

૪. રજિસ્ટ્રાર (Ragistrar)

રજિસ્ટ્રાર એટલે કલમ ૩ હેઠળ ઉચિત સરકારે નિયુકત કરેલ કામદાર સંઘોનો રજિસ્ટ્રાર અને તેમાં વધારાના અથવા નાયબ રજિસ્ટ્રારનો સમાવેશ થાય છે.

૫. ઔદ્યોગિક તકરાર (Trade Dispute)

ઔ)દ્યોગિક તકરાર એટલે કોઈ વ્યકિતની રોજગારી કે બેરોજગારી વિષે અથવા નોકરીની શરતો કે મજૂરોની શરતો અંગે માલિકો અને કામદારો વચ્ચે અથવા કામદારો અને કામદારો વચ્ચે અથવા માલિકો વચ્ચેની તકરાર કામદાર એટલે ઉદ્યોગમાં નોકરી કરતી તમામ વ્યકિતઓ, પછી ભલે તે જ માલિકના સંબંધમાં આ તકરાર ઉપસ્થિત થાય છે. તેની નોકરીમાં ન હોય.

૬. કામદાર સંઘ (Trade Union)

કામદાર સંઘ એટલે માલિકો અને કામદારો વચ્ચેનો અથવા કામદારો અને કામદારો વચ્ચેનો અથવા માલિકો માલિકો વચ્ચેના સંબંધોને નિયંત્રિત કરવાના અથવા વેપાર ધંધા પર પ્રતિબંધક શરતો લાદવામાં પ્રાથમિક હેતુથી રચવામાં આવેલ કામચલાઉ કે કાયમી સંઘ અને તેમાં બે કે તેથી વધારે કામદાર સંઘોના મહામંડળનો સમાવેશ થાય છે.

કામદાર સંઘ એટલે સામાન્ય રીતે આપણે માત્ર કામદારોનો સંઘ સમજીએ છીએ પરંતુ આ વ્યાખ્યા મુજબ કામદાર સંઘ માલિકોનો સંઘ અથવા માલિકો અને કામદારોનો બનેલો સંઘ પણ હોઈ શકે. જો આ વ્યાખ્યામાં નિર્દિષ્ટ કરાયેલ શરતો પૂરી થતી હોય તો આવો સંઘ કામદારોનો બનેલો છે કે માલિકોનો, તે મહત્વનું નથી. મુંબઈ ઔદ્યોગિક સંબંધોનો કાયદો ૧૯૪૬ માં અપાયેલો સંઘની વ્યાખ્યામાંથી માલિકોના સંઘને બાકાત રાખવામાં આવેલ છે. સામાન્ય રીતે કામદાર સંઘ માલિકો અને કામદારો વચ્ચેના સંબંધો સમતોલ રાખવા માટે રચવામાં આવે છે.

કામદાર સંઘની રચના માટે આ વ્યાખ્યામાં જણાવેલ કોઈપણ હેતુનું અસ્તિત્વ હોવું જોઈએ. પરફોર્મિંગ રાઈટ સોસાયટી વિ. લંડન થિયેટર ઓફ વેરાયટીઝ ના કેસમાં આવો કોઈ હેતુ નહિ હોવાથી તેને કામદાર સંઘ તરીકે ગણવામાં આવેલ ન હતો. કામદાર સંઘના આ હેતુને આનુષાંગિક હેતુઓ કોઈ શકે, પરંતુ આ વ્યાખ્યામાં નિર્દિષ્ટ કરેલ હોઈ પણ હેતુ તો હોવો જોઈએ.

૭. ઉચિત સરકાર (Appropriate Government)

જે કામદાર સંઘોનો હેતુઓ એક જ પ્રાંત પુરતા મર્યાદિત ન હોય તેના સંબધમાં ઉચિત સરકાર એટલે કેન્દ્ર સરકાર અને અન્ય કામદાર સંઘોના સંબંધમાં કલમ ૨૮ (એ) ની જોગવાઈઓઓને આધીન રહીને રાજય સરકાર.

૮. માલિક (Employer)

(ક) કેન્દ્ર સરકાર કે રાજય સરકારના ખાતાની સત્તા હેઠળ ચલાવવામાં આવતા ધંધાના સંબંધમાં માલિક એટલે તે સબંધમાં નિયત કરવામાં આવેલ સત્તાધીશ અને જયાં આવા સત્તધીશ નિયત કરવામાં ન આવેલ હોય ત્યાં ખાતાનો વડો.

(ખ) જયારે સ્થાનિક સત્તા અથવા તેના વતી ધંધો ચલાવતો હોય ત્યારે તેના સબંધમાં માલિક એટલે તે સ્થાનિક સત્તાનો મુખ્ય વહીવટી અમલદાર.

૯. ઉદ્યોગ (Industry)

ઉદ્યોગના અર્થ માલિકોનો ધંધો, વેપાર, સાહસ, ઉત્પાદન અગર વ્યવસાય થાય છે. તેમાં કામદારોનો કોઈ ધંધો નોકરી, કામગીરી, હાથકારીગર, અગર ઔદ્યોગિક ધંધો અગર વ્યવસાયનો સમાવેશ થાય છે.

૧૦. મજૂર અદાલત (Labour Court)

મજૂર અદાલત એટલે ૨૮ –બી (૧ હેઠળ) કામદાર સંઘના સબંધમાં રાજય સરકારે નિયુકત કરેલ મજૂર અદાલત.

૧૧ માન્ય કામદાર સંઘ (Recognised Trade Union)

માન્ય કામદાર સંઘ એટલે કાયદા હેઠળ માન્ય થયેલ કામદાર સંઘ

૧૨. હડતાળ (Strike)

ઔદ્યોગિક તકરારોના કાયદામાં આપવામાં આવેલ હડતાળનો અર્થ આ કાયદામાં સ્વીકારવામાં આવ્યો છે. ગેકાયદેર હડતાળ એટલે જ હડતાળ કાયદાના અમલને કારણે ગેરકાયદેસર હોય અને નિયમિત હડતાળ એટલે ગેરકાયદેસર હડતાળ અથવા ક ૨૮ (ડી) નો ભંગ કરીને કામદાર સંઘે જાહેર કરેલી હડતાળ.

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Rural Study
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 176 - 178
ISSN 2319 - 8168

કામદાર સંઘોની નોંધણી
(REGISTRATION OF TRADE UNIONS)

૧.પ્રાસ્તાવિક

કામદાર સંઘની નોંધણી થવાથી સંઘ અને તેના સભ્યોને કેટલાક લાભો મળે છે. આ પ્રકરણમાં કામદાર સંઘની નોંધણી માટેની જરૂરી વિગતો, નોંધણીની રીત, નોંધણીનું પ્રમાણપત્ર, નોંધણી રદ કરવા સામે અપીલ વગેરે અંગે જોગવાઈઓ કરવામાં આવી છે. આ જોગવાઈઓ વિગતવાર નીચે મુજબ છે.

૨. રજિસ્ટ્રારની નિમણૂંક (ક. ૩)

(૧) ઉચિત સરકાર દરેક રાજય માટે કોઈ વ્યકિતની રજિસ્ટ્રાર તરીકે નિમણૂંક કરશે.

(૨) આ કાયદા હેઠળ નિયુકત થયેલ રજિસ્ટ્રારની જે સત્તાઓ અને કાર્યો ઉચિત સરકાર નક્કી કરે તે સત્તાઓ અને કાર્યો રજિસ્ટ્રારની દેખરેખ હેઠળ બજાવવા માટે પોતાને યોગ્ય તેટલી સંખ્યામાં વધારાના (Additional) અને નાયબ (Deputy) રજિસ્ટ્રારોની નિમણૂંક કરશે અને તેમણે જે વિસ્તારોમાં કામગીરી કરવાની હશે, તે વિસ્તારો નિર્દિષ્ટ કરશે.

(૩) પેટા ક. ૨ હેઠળ હુકમની જોગવાઈઓને આધીન રહીને, વધારાના કે નાયબ રજિસ્ટ્રાર, રજિસ્ટ્રારની જે ફરજો જે વિસ્તારમાં બજાવતા હોય તે વિસ્તારમાં નોંધાયેલ કામદાર સંઘની નોંધાયેલ કચેરીના સંબંધમાં તે વધારાના કે નાયબ રજિસ્ટ્રાર આ કાયદાના હેતુ માટે રજિસ્ટ્રાર ગણાશે.

૩. નોંધણીની રીત (ક. ૪)

(૧) કામદાર સંઘ (Trade Union) ના સાત કે તેથી વધારે સભ્યો, કામદાર સંઘના નિયમોમાં પોતાની સહી કરીને નોંધણી સબંધની આ કાયદાની જોગવાઈઓનું પાલન કરીને આ કાયદા હેઠળ કામદાર સંઘની નોંધણી માટે અરજી કરી શકે.

(૨) જયારે કામદાર સંઘની નોંધણી માટે પેટા કલમ (૧) હેઠળ અરજી કરવામાં આવી હોય અને નોંધણી માટેની આવી અરજી કરવામાં આવ્યા પછી, પરંતુ નોંધણી થયા પહેલા, કેટલાક અરજદારો કામદાર સંઘના અરજદારો તરીકે ન રહે અથવા રજિસ્ટ્રારને લેખિત નોટીસ આપીને અરજીમાં પોતે કરેલી સહી પાછી ખેંચી લે, તો માત્ર તે કારણથી આવી અરજી અયથાર્થ ઠરશે નહિ. પરંતુ તેમની સંખ્યા કુલ અરજદારોની સંખ્યા કરતા અડધી સંખ્યા કરતાં વધવી જોઈએ નહિ.

૪. નોંધણી માટેની અરજી (ક. ૫)

(૧) કામદાર સંઘની નોંધણી માટેની દરેક અરજી રજિસ્ટ્રારને કરવામાં આવશે. તેની સાથે કામદાર સંઘના નિયમો જોડવામાં આવશે અને તેની સાથે બીજું એક નિવેદન મોકલવામાં આવશે, જેમા નીચે મુજબ વિગતો હશે, એટલે કે,

(ક) અરજદારોના નામ અને સરનામાં , ધંધો વગેરે,

(ખ) કામદાર સંઘનું નામ અને તેની વડી કચેરીનું સરનામું

(ગ) કામદાર સંઘના અધિકારીઓના હોદ્દો, નામ, ઉંમર, સરનામું અને ધંધો.

(૨) નોંધણી માટેની અરજી કર્યા અગાઉના એક વર્ષ કરતા વધારે સમયથી જો કામદાર સંઘ અસ્તિત્વમાં હોય, તો અરજીની સાથે નિયત નમૂનામાં અને નિયત વિગતો સાથે કામદાર સંઘની મિલ્કતો અને જવાબદારીઓ અંગેનું નિવેદન રજિસ્ટ્રારને મોકલવામાં આવશે.

એક કેસમાં ઠરાવ્યુ છે કે નોંધણી માટેની અરજીમાં કોઈ **નામનું ખોટુ વર્ણન**(Mis- description) હોય તો તેનાથી અરજીને કાંઈ બાધ આવતો નથી.

સૌ પ્રથમ તો આ કાયદાની જોગવાઈઓને આધીન રહીને કારોબારી સમિતિની રચના કરવામાં આવી હોવી. જોઈએ. કામદાર સંઘના નિયમો ઘડાયા હોવા જોઈએ અને તેમાં નીચેની બાબતો અંગે જોગવાઈ થયેલી હોવી જોઈએ નહિ તો કામદાર સંઘ નોંધણી માટે હકદાર બનશે નહિ. આવી બાબતો એટલે કે.

(૧) કામદાર સંઘનું નામ,

(૨) જે હેતુઓ માટે કામદાર સંઘની રચના કરવામાં આવી હોય તે હેતુઓ.

(૩) જે હેતુઓ માટે કામદાર સંઘનું જનરલ ફંડ લાગુ પાડવાનું હોય તે હેતુઓ.

(૪) કામદાર સંઘના સભ્યોનું લિસ્ટ રાખવું અને કામદાર સંઘના સભ્યો અને અધિકારીઓ તે લિસ્ટ નું નિરીક્ષણ કરી શકે તે માટે પૂરતી સગવડોની જોગવાઈ કરવી,

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(૫) કામદાર સંઘના સભ્યોએ ભરવાની થતી રકમ (આ રકમ માસિક ૨૫ પૈસાની ઓછી હોવી જોઈએ નહિ.)

(૬) કામદાર સંઘને જે ઉદ્યોગ સાથે સંબંધ હોય તેમાં નોકરી કરતી વ્યકિતઅને પ્રવેશ આપવાની જોગવાઈ, અને કારોબારી સમિતિની રચના માટે માનદ્ અથવા અધિકારીઓ તરીકે કામચલાઉ સભ્યોના પ્રવેશની સંખ્યા

(૭) જે શરતો હેઠળ નિયમો હેઠળનો લાભ સભ્યને મળી શકતો હોય અને જે શરતો હેઠળ સભ્યોનો દંડ કરી શકાય તે શરતો.

(૮) જે રીત થી નિયમોમાં સુધારો, ફેરફારો કે નિયમો રદ કરી શકાય તે રીત,

(૯) કામદાર સંઘના ફંડની સલામતી, નિયત કરવામાં આવે તે રીતે તેના હિસાબોની ચકાસણી અને કામદાર સંઘના અધિકારીઓ અને સભ્યો માટે હિસાબી ચોપડાઓનું નિરીક્ષણ કરવા માટે પૂરતી સગવડો.

(૧૦) કામદાર સંઘનું વિસર્જન કરવાની રીત :– કામદાર સંઘની નોંધણી માટે જયારે અરજી કરવામાં આવે ત્યારે તેની સાથે કામદાર સંઘના નિયમો મોકલાવવા પડે છે. આ નિયમોમાં ઉપરની બાબતો અંગે જોગવાઈ હોવી જોઈએ.

૫. કામદાર સંઘના નિયમોમાં સમાવિષ્ટ કરવાની જોગવાઈઓ (ક. ૬)

આ કાયદા હેઠળ ૧૮ વર્ષથી નીચેની વ્યકિત અથવા નૈતિક અધઃપતન માટે સજા પામેલ વ્યકિતને કારોબારીના સભ્યપદે અથવા હોદેદાર તરીકે લઈ શકાય નહી સંઘના ઓછામાં ઓછા ૫ % હોદુદારો સંઘ જે ઉદ્યોગ સાથે સંબંધિત હોય તેમા નોકરી કરતા હોવા જોઈએ. જો કે આ જોગવાઈઓમાંથી કોઈ સંઘને મુકિત આપવાની સરકારને સત્તા છે.

નોંધાયેલ કામદાર સંઘ કાનૂની વ્યકિતત્વ ધરાવે છે, તે મિલકત ધરાવી શકે છે તે દાવો કરી શકે છે. તેની સામે દાવો થઈ શકે છે. ઓકોર્નના કેસમાં કામદાર સંઘને અર્ધનિગમ તરીકે વર્ણવવામાં આવેલ છે.

૬. વધુ વિગતો માગવાની અને નામમાં ફેરફાર કરવાની ફરજ પાડવાની સત્તા (ક. ૭)

(૧)ક. ૫ માં જણાવેલ શરતોનું પાલન કરવામાં આવ્યુ છે કે કેમ અથવા કામદાર સંઘ ક. ૬ હેઠળ નોંધણી માટે હકદાર છે કે કેમ, તે રજિસ્ટ્રારે જાણવું જોઈએ, તેની ખાતરી કરવા રજિસ્ટ્રાર વધારાની માહિતી માગી શકે અને જયાં સુધી રજિસ્ટ્રારે માગેલી માહિતી પૂરી ન પાડવામાં આવે ત્યાં સુધી રજિસ્ટ્રાર કામદાર સંઘની નોંધણી કરવાનો ઈન્કાર કરી શકે.

(૨)જે નામથી કામદાર સંઘની નોંધણી કરાવવાની હોય, તે નામ અસ્તિત્વ ધરાવતા નોંધાયેલ કામદાર સંઘ સાથે સામ્ય ધારવતું હોય અને રજિસ્ટ્રારના મતે તેનાથી જનતાના અથવા કોઈ કામદાર સંઘના સભ્યો છેતરાવવાની સંભાવના હોય, તો અરજીમાં જણાવેલ નામ બદલાવવાની ફરજ રજિસ્ટ્રાર અરજદારોને પાડી શકે અને જયાં સુધી નામમાં ફેરફાર ન થાય ત્યાં સુધી રજિસ્ટ્રાર કામદાર સંઘની નોંધણી કરાવવાનો ઈન્કાર કરી શકે છે.

૭. નોંધણી (ક. ૮)

(૧) જયારે રજિસ્ટ્રારને એમ સંતોષ થાય કે નોંધણી સંબંધી આ કાયદાની તમામ જરૂરીયાતોનું પાલન કરવામાં આવ્યુ છે, ત્યારે રજિસ્ટ્રાર નોંધણીની અરજી સાથે આપવામાં આવેલ નિવેદનની વિગતો નોંધીને સંઘની નોંધણી કરશે.

(૨) એક કેસમાં ઠરાવ્યું છે કે ઔદ્યોગિક સાહસમાં કામ કરતા કામદારો પોતાને યોગ્ય લાગે તેટલા કામદાર સંઘો રચી શકે, જયારે કામદાર સંઘની નોંધણી માટે અરજી કરવામાં આવે ત્યારે જોવાનું પાત્ર એટલુ જ રહે છે કે તેના સંબંધમાં આ કાયદાની જોગવાઈઓનું પાલન કરવામાં આવ્યુ છે કે કેમ જો તેમ થયું હોય

તો રજિસ્ટ્રારે કામદાર સંઘની નોંધણી કરવી જ જોઈએ અને તેના માટે બીજો વિકલ્પ નથી. આ સંજોગોમાં કામદાર સંઘની નોંધણી કરવાનું તેને માટે ફરજિયાત છે નોંધણી કરવાનું રજિસ્ટ્રારનું કૃત્ય તે માત્ર વહીવટી ફરજ છે અને તેમાં આ કાયદાની જોગવાઈઓનું પાલન થયું છે કે કેમ તે જોવા સિવાય રજિસ્ટ્રારને બીજી કાંઈ જ સત્તાઓ નથી.

૮. નોંધણીનું પ્રમાણપત્ર (ક. ૯)

ક. ૮ હેઠળ કામદાર સંઘની નોંધણી કર્યા પછી રજિસ્ટ્રાર નિયત નમૂનામાં નોંધણીનું પ્રમાણપત્ર કાઢી આપશે અને તે કામદાર સંઘની આ કાયદા હેઠળ યોગ્ય રીતે નોંધણી કરવામાં આવી છે. તે બાબતનો આખરી પુરાવો છે.

જો નોંધણી અંગેની કાયદાની તમામ જરૂરિયાતોનું પાલન થયેલ હોય તો નોંધણીનું પ્રમાણપત્ર કાઢી આપવાની રજિસ્ટ્રારની ફરજ છે. જો કાયદાની કોઈ જોગવાઈઓનું પાલન થતુ હોય તો રજિસ્ટ્રાર નોંધણીનો ઈન્કાર કરી શકે. રજિસ્ટ્રારે કાઢી આપેલ પ્રમાણપત્ર એ બાબતનો આખરી પુરાવો છે કે સંઘની કાયદા હેઠળ યોગ્ય રીતે તે નોંધણી કરવામાં આવી છે.

એક કેસમાં એક રસપ્રદ મુદો ઉપસ્થિત થયો હતો તે કેસમાં એક કામદાર સંઘે નોંધણી માટે અરજી કરી હતી તેની સામે તેના બીજા હરીફ કામદાર સંઘે રજૂઆત કરવાની તકની માગણી કરી. તેને આવી તક આપ્યા સિવાય રજિસ્ટ્રારે કામદાર સંઘને નોંધણીનું પંમાણપત્ર કાઢી આપ્યુ આથી હરીફ કામદાર સંઘે પોતાના મૂળ ભૂત અધિકારોનો ભંગ થયો હોવાનું જણાવી રીટ અરજી કરી અદાલતે ઠરાવ્યુ કે આમાં હરીફ કામદાર સંઘના કોઈ મૂળભૂત અધિકારનો ભંગ થતો નથી, કારણ કે નોંધણી સંબંધની આ કાયદાની જોગવાઈઓનું પાલન યોગ્ય રીતે થયું હોય તો કામદાર સંઘની નોંોધણી કરવાનું રજિસ્ટ્રાર માટે ફરજિયાત છે. હરીફ કામદાર સંઘને સાંભળવાની તક આપવાનું રજિસ્ટ્રાર માટે જરૂરી નથી.

૯. નોંધણી રદ કરવી (ક. ૧૦)

(ક) નિયત રીતે ઈકરાર કરેલી અરજી રજિસ્ટ્રારને કરવાથી રજિસ્ટ્રાર નોંધણીનું પ્રમાણપત્ર પાછું ખેંચી શકે અથવા રદ કરી શકે અથવા

(ખ) નીચેના સંજોગોમાં રજિસ્ટ્રાર નોંધણીનું પ્રમાણપત્ર પાછું ખેચી શકે અથવા રદ કરી શકે, એટલે કે જો રજિસ્ટ્રાર ને એમ ખાતરી થાય કે,

(૧) નોંધણીનું પંમાણપત્ર ભૂલથી અથવા દગાથી મેળવવામાં આવ્યુ હતું અથવા

(૨) કામદાર સંઘનું અસ્તિત્વ હવે રહયુ નથીઃ અથવા

(૩) કામદાર સંઘે ઈરાદાપૂર્વક અથવા રજિસ્ટ્રારની નોટિસ હોવા છતાં આ કાયદાની કોઈ જોગવાઈનો ભંગ કર્યો છેઃ અથવા.

(૪) કાયદાની જોગવાઈને અસંગત એવા નિયમનો અમલ કરવાનું ચાલુ રાખ્યુ હોય ; અથવા

(૫) નિયમમાં જે બાબતની જોગવાઈ કરવાની હોય, તેવો નિયમ રદ કર્યો છે પરંતુ જોગવાઈ એવી કરવામાં આવે છે કે કામદાર સંઘનું પ્રમાણપત્ર પાછું ખેંચવાની કે રદ કરવાની અરજી કરવામાં આવી હોય, ત્યારે રજિસ્ટ્રાર તે કામદાર સંઘને કયા કારણોસર તેનું પ્રમાણપત્ર પાછું ખેંચવાની કે રદ કરવાની વિચારણા થઈ રહી છે, તેની બે માસ અગાઉની લેખિત કારણદર્શક નોટિસ આપશે, પરંતુ જયારે કામદાર સંઘે પોતાનું પ્રમાણપત્ર પાછું ખેંચવાની, રદ કરવાની અરજી કરવામાં આવી હોય, ત્યારે આ જોગવાઈ લાગુ પડતી નથી. માયસોર આયર્ન એન્ડ સ્ટીલ વર્કસ લેબરર્સ એસોસિએશન વિ. કમિશનર ઓફ લેબર એન્ડ રજિસ્ટ્રાર ઓફ ટ્રેડ યુનિયન્સ એ ના કેસમાં ઠરાવાયું છે કે આ કલમ હેઠળની જરૂરી નોટિસ અને સાંભળ વાની તક આપ્યા સિવાય રજિસ્ટ્રાર નોંધણી રદ કરી શકે નહી. આ કેસમાં બે માસની નોટીસ આપવામાં આવી હતી પરંતુ બે માસ પુરા થયા બાદ તરત જ સાંભળવાની તક આપ્યા સિવાય નોંધણી રદ કરવામાં આવી હતી, આ કેસમાં બે માસની નોટિસ આપવામાં આવી હતી, પરંતુ બે માસ પુરા થયા બાદ તરત જ સાંભળવાની તક આપ્યા સિવાય નોંધણી રદ કરવામાં આવી હતી, આ કેસમાં ઠરાવાયું કે સાંભળવાની તક આપ્યા સિવાય નોંધણી રદ કરી શકાય નહીં.

એક કેસમાં ઠરાવાયું છે કે લશ્કરમાં કામ કરતા મોચીઓ સુથારો દરજીઓ માળીઓ સફાઈ કામદારો અને રસોઈયાઓ આ કાયદા હેઠળ કામદાર સંઘ રચી શકે નહી કારણ કે તેમને લશ્કરી કાયદો, ૧૯૫૦ (Army Act, 1950) લાગુ પડે છે. આથી આવા સંઘની નોંધણી રદ કરાય તો તે કાયદેસર છે.

૧૦. અપીલ (ક. ૧૧)

(૧) કામદાર સંઘની નોંધણી કરવાના રજિસ્ટ્રારના ઈન્કાર અથવા નોંધણીનું પ્રમાણપત્ર પાછું ખેંચી લેવાથી અથવા તે રદ કરવાથી નારાજ થયેલ વ્યકિત નિયત સમયમાં

(ક) જો કામદાર સંઘની કચેરી પ્રેસિડન્સી ટાઉનની હદમાં હોય તો હાઈકોર્ટને અપીલ કરી શકે ; અથવા

(ખ) જયારે કામદાર સંઘની કચેરી અન્ય કોઈ વિસ્તારમાં હોય, ત્યારે ઉચિત સરકારે તે વિસ્તાર માટે નિયુકત કરેલ મૂળભૂત હકૂમત ધરાવતી અને વધારાના મદદનીશ ન્યાયાધીશની અદાલતથી ઉતરતી નહિ. એવી અદાલતને અપીલ કરી શકે ;

(૨) અપીલ અદાલત અપીલને રદ કરી શકે, અથવા તે સંઘની નોંધણી કરવાનો અને નોંધણીનું પ્રમાણપત્ર કાઢી આપવાનો રજિસ્ટ્રારને હુકમ કરશે, અથવા પ્રમાણપત્ર પાછું ખેંચવાનો કે રદ કરવાનો રજિસ્ટ્રારનો હુકમ રદ કરશે અને રજિસ્ટ્રાર અપીલ અદાલતના હુકમનું પાલન કરશે.

(૩) સી.પી.સી. ૧૯૦૮ હેઠળ દાવો ચલાવતી વખતે અદાલતને જે સત્તાઓ અપીલ અદાલતને પેટા ક. (૧) ના હેતુઓ માટે અપીલ ચલાવવા સંબંધમાં રહેશે. અપીલ અદાલત અપીલ ખર્ચ સબંધી હુકમ આપી શકે અને જાણે કે દીાની દાવામાં આવુ ખર્ચ આપવાનો હુકમ કરવામાં આવ્યો હોય, તે રીતે ખર્ચ વસૂલ કરી શકાશે.

(૪) હાઈકોર્ટ સિવાયની અપીલ અદાલત અપીલ રદ કરે તો તેનાથી નારાજ થયેલ વ્યકિતને હાઈકોર્ટમાં અપીલ કરવાનો અધિકાર રહેશે અપીલના હેતુઓ માટે હાઈકોર્ટને પેટા ક. (૨) અને (૩) હેઠળની સત્તાઓ રહેશે અને તે પેટા કલમની જોગવાઈઓ તે રીતે લાગુ પડશે.

અપીલ અદાલતની સત્તાઓ : કલમ –૧૧ (૨) માં નિર્દિષ્ટ કરાયા મુજબ અપીલ અદાલતને નીચે મુજબની સત્તાઓ છે.

(૧) અપીલ અદાલત અપીલ રદ કરી શકે ; અથવા

(૨) ક. ૯ હેઠળ નોંધણીનું પ્રમાણપત્ર કાઢવાનો રજિસ્ટ્રારને આદેશ આપી શકે ; અથવા

(૩) નોંધણી પાછી ખેંચવાનો કે રદ કરવાનો રજિસ્ટ્રારનો હુકમ રદ કરી શકે.

અપીલ અદાલતની પ્રક્રિયા : ક ૧૧ (૩) થી ઠરાવાયું છે કે અપીલ અદાલતને દાવો ચલાવતી વખતે અદાલતને સી.પી.સી ૧૯૦ હેઠળ જે સત્તાઓ રહેશે અપીલ અદાલત અપીલના ખર્ચ સંબધમાં પણ યોગ્ય હુકમ કરી શકે જાણે દીવાની દાવામાં આવો હુકમ કરવામાં આવ્યો હોય તે રીતે આવું ખર્ચ સબંધમાં પણ યોગ્ય હુકમ કરી શકે જાણે દીવાની દાવામાં આવો હુકમ કરવામાં આવ્યો હોય તે રીતે આવું ખર્ચ વસુલ કરી શકાય.

સેકન્ડ અપીલ : જયારે હાઈકોર્ટ સિવાયની અપીલ અદાલતે અપીલ રદ કરેલ હોય ત્યારે અપીલ અદાલતના હુકમ સામે બીજી અપીલ કરવાની જોગવાઈ ક. ૧૧ (૪) થી કરવામાં આવી છે.

૧૧. નોંધાયેલ કચેરી (ક. ૧૨)

નોંધાયેલ કામદાર સંઘને મોકલવાના સંદેશા અને નોટિસો તેની નોંધાયેલ કચેરીએ મોકલી શકાય. વડી કચેરીના સરનામામાં ફેરફાર થાય તો, ફેરફાર થવાની તારીખથી ૧૪ દિવસમાં તે અંગેની લેખિત નોટિસ રજિસ્ટ્રારને આપવામાં આવશે અને રજિસ્ટ્રાર રજિસ્ટરમાં બદલાયેલું સરનામું નોંધી લેશે.

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Rural Study
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 179 - 182
ISSN 2319 - 8168

ગુજરાતમાં આદિવાસીઓ

ગુજરાતમાં ઉતરે અરવલ્લી પહાડની હારમાળાઓમાં, પૂર્વમાં સાતપુડા અને વિધય પહાડની શિખરાવલીઓમાં અને દક્ષિણમાં સહયાદ્રિની પર્વતશ્રેણી ઓમા આદિવાસીઓનું નિવાસ સ્થાન છે. આ પૂરો ભૂમિ ભાગ લગભગ ૨૦ હજાર માઈલમાં ફેલાયેલો છે. ભીલ ભારતની આદિવાસી જાતિઓમાંની એક મુખ્ય જાતિછે. વસ્તી ગણતરીની ર્દષ્ટિએ ગોંડ ને સંથાલ આદિવાસીઓ પછી ભારતમાં તેમનું સ્થાન છે. ભીલ દેશનાં ચાર રાજયો–ગુજરાત, રાજસ્થાન, મહારાષ્ટ્ર અને મધ્યપ્રદેશમાં વસે છે.

ગુજરાતમાં મુખ્ય આદિજાતી તરીકે ભીલોનું સ્થાન છે. સમગ્ર આદિવાસી વસતીની અડધી વસતી તો માત્ર ભીલ આદિવાસીઓની છે. ગુજરાતમાં લગભગ આદિજાતીના ૨૯ સમુદાયો વસે છે. જે સમુદાયો મુખ્યત્વે ભીલ આદિવાસીઓની ઉપજાતીઓ છે.

ગુજરાતમાં વસતા જુદાજુદા આદિવાસી સમુદાયોને ભૌગોલિક રીતે ચાર વિભાગોમાં વહેંચવામાં આવ્યાછે.

૧) ઉતર ગુજરાતના ભીલો, સોખલા ગરાસીયા અને ગરાસિયા
૨) પંચમહાલ, વડોદરા અને ભરૂચ જિલ્લાના ભીલ, રાઠવા, ધાનકા, તડવી, પટેલીયા, નાયકા વગેરે
૩) દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતના આદિવાસીઓમાં ધોડીયા, ચૌધરી, ગામીત, કાંકણા, દુબળા, ભીલ, નાયકા, તડવી, વારલી, કોટવાડીયા, ઢોરકોળી વગેરે મુખ્ય છે.
૪) સૌરાષ્ટ્ર અને કચ્છમા સીદી, પઢાર, કોળી, પારધી, ફાસા પારધી વગેરે વસે છે.

અહી આપણો ઉપક્રમ ઉતર ગુજરાતના ખેડબ્રહ્મા તાલુકાના વિશિષ્ટ ભૂપુષ્ઠમા વસતા ડુંગરી ભીલ આદિવાસીઓનો સાંસ્કૃતિક સામાજીક પરીચય પ્રાપ્ત કરવાનો છે.

સ્થાનઃ

ગુજરાત રાજયનો ભૂમિવિસ્તાર મુખ્યત્વે ત્રણ ભૌગોલિક એકમોમાં વિભાજી છે. (૧) તળ ગુજરાત (૨) સૌરાષ્ટ્ર અને (૩) કચ્છ, વહીવટી વ્યવસ્થા માટે ગુજરાત રાજયના આ ત્રણ ભુમી એકમોને ૨૫ જીલ્લાઓ અને ૨૧૫ તાલુકાઓમાં વહેંચવામાં આવ્યા છે. તળ ગુજરાતના ઈશાન કોણ તરફ તેનો સાબરકાંઠા જિલ્લો આવેલો છે. પુર્વકાળમાં આ વિસ્તાર 'આનર્ત' ના એક ભાગ તરીકે ઓળખાતો હોવાનો સંભવ છે. કર્કવૃતની રેખા સાબરકાંઠા જિલ્લામાંથી પસાર થાય છે. આ જિલ્લાના ઈશાન કોણ તરફ તેનો ખેડબ્રહ્મા તાલુકો ૨૪° અક્ષાંશવૃત ઉતરથી ૨૪–૦૯° ઉતર અક્ષાંશવૃત સુધી અને ૭૩° રેખાંશવૃત પૂર્વથી ૭૩°–૧૦° પૂર્વ રેખાંશવૃત સુધી વિસ્તરેલોછે.

ભૂમિવિસ્તાર અને વસ્તીઃ

સાબરકાંઠા જિલ્લાના ખેડબ્રહ્મા તાલુકાનો ભૂમિવિસ્તાર ૮૪૬ ચો. કી.મી. છે. તાલુકાની કુલ જમીન ૮૧, ૮૮૬ હેકટર છે. તેમાંથી ૪૦,૭૩૦ હેકટરમા જંગલ વિસ્તાર આવેલો છે, જયારે ૨૯,૩૮૪ હેકટર જમીન ખેતીલાયક છે. તાલુકાનો મોટો ભાગ પહાડી અને ઉબડખાબડ છે. આ આખો પ્રાકૃતિક વિસ્તાર ૧૩૭ ગામોમાં વહેંચાયેલો છે. તેમાં મુખ્યત્વે ડુંગરી ભીલ આદિવાસીઓના અકેન્દ્રિત ગામોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. સન ૧૯૯૧ ની વસ્તી ગણતરી મુજબ તાલુકામાં તેઓની કુલ વસ્તી ૧,૪૮,૯૨૦ માણસોની છે. તેમાં પુરૂષોની સંખ્યા ૭૬,૦૫૮ અને સ્ત્રીઓની સંખ્યા ૭૨,૮૬૨ ની છે.

ચતુઃસિમાઃ

ખેડબ્રહ્મા તાલુકાના ઈશાન ખૂણા તરફ રાજસ્થાનના ઉદયપુર જિલ્લાનો કોટડા તાલુકો આવેલો છે, જયારે વાયવ્ય ખૂણે સિરોહી જિલ્લાનો સીમાડો અડે છે. દક્ષિણ દિશા તરફ સાબરકાંઠાનો વડાલી તાલુકો છે, જયારે અગ્નિકોણ તરફ વિજયનગર તાલુકાની સીમા શરૂ થાય છે. પૂર્વમાં રાજસ્થાન અને પશ્ચિમે બનાસકાંઠા જિલ્લાના દાંતા તાલુકાની સીમા અડે છે.

ભૂપૃષ્ઠઃ

બનાસકાંઠા જિલ્લાના દાંતા તાલુકાના અરવલ્લીના ભાગરૂપ 'જેસોર' ની નાની ટેકરીઓની ઉંચાઈ ખેડબ્રહ્મા તાલુકામાં વધતી જાય છે. ખેડબ્રહ્માથી રાજસ્થાન તરફ વિસ્તરતી આ ટેકરીઓ અરવલ્લીની હારમાળાઓમાં ભળી જાય છે. અરવલ્લીની બીજી એક શાખા ખેડબ્રહ્મામાથી પસાર થઈને વિજયનગર તાલુકા તરફ આગળ વધે છે, જે આગળ જતાં આરાસુરની ટેકરીઓ તરીકે ઓળખાય છે. આવા પહાડી પ્રદેશમાં વર્ષોથી અરણ્યજીવન જીવતા અને સ્વતંત્ર સ્વભાવ ધરાવતા ખમીરવંતા ડુંગરી ભીલો વસે છે.

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સાબરમતી, સેઈ, આકળ, વિકળ, કોસંબી અને હરણાવ જેવી માતૃસરિતાઓથી પોષાતા આ પ્રાકૃતિક પહાડી પ્રદેશમાં તેઓ પોતાની લાક્ષણિક સંસ્કૃતિ સાથે જીવે છે. બનાસકાંઠાના દાંતા પટ્ટાથી આરંભીને સાબરકાંઠાના ખેડબ્રહ્મા તાલુકાના પોશીના પટ્ટા, લાંબડીયા પટ્ટા, દેલવાડા પટ્ટા, ખેડવા પટ્ટા અને રાજસ્થાનની સરહદના અંદરના વિસ્તારમાં છાવણી પટ્ટા, મારી પટ્ટા અને મામેર પટ્ટા સુધી તેઓના વસવાટનો પ્રદેશ ફેલાયેલો છે.

ખેડબ્રહ્મા તાલુકા, દાંતા તાલુકા અને રાજસ્થાનના છાવણી તાલુકામાં જયાં ડુંગરી ભીલો વસે છે ત્યાં અરવલ્લી પહાડની નાની–મોટી અવશિષ્ટ હારમાળાઓ આવેલી છે. આ ગિરિમાળ ાઓની તળેટીમાં તેઓ વિકેન્દ્રિત રીતે ખોલરાં બાંધીને વસે છે. અહીનું જમીન તળ મુખ્યત્વે જળકૃતમાંથી બનેલા વિકૃત ખડકો અને આછીપાતળી માટીનું બનેલું છે. જંગલો કાપવાના કારાણે વરસાદથી થયેલા ધોવાણના લીધે મોટા ભાગની ફળદ્રુપ જમીનનો નાશ થયો છે, જેથી સ્થળે સ્થળે ઉઘાડી થયેલી ગ્રેનાઈટ પથ્થરોની હારમાળાઓ નજરે પડે છે. અત્યારે તો ઉનાળામાં ઉજજડ જેવો લાગતો આ પ્રદેશ થોડા વર્ષો પહેલા અડાબીડ જંગલોથી ઘેરાયેલો હતો. વરસાદમાં આ વિસ્તારમાં લીલોતરી છવાય છે, અને જયાં જંગલો છે ત્યાં વર્ષા અને વસંતમાં પલાશ, શીમળો, ખજુર, વડ, કણજો, મહુડો, બહેડો, ગૂગળ જેવાં વૃક્ષો પુષ્પોથી લચી પડે છે.

ઉનાળામાં ગરમી ઘણી પડે છે. પહાડી પ્રદેશના પથ્થરો તપે છે ત્યારે 'લૂ' ફૂકાય છે, ચોમાસામાં ૬૦ થી ૮૦ સે.મી. વરસાદ પડે છે. આ પ્રદેશના શિયાળા ઠંડા હોય છે.

ફાગણ અને ચૈત્ર એ બે માસના દિવસો તેઓ માટે આનંદના દિવસો છે. આ મહિનાઓમાં ઘઉં પાકે છે. કેટલીક જગ્યાએ મહુડા પૂરબહારમાં ખીલે છે અને તેમને સફેદ ફૂલો આવે છે. વહેલી સવારે આ ફૂલો જમીન ઉપર ખરે છે. બીલો મીઠામંધ મહુડાનાં ફૂલો ચુસતાં ચુસતા વીણે છે. અને કપરા દિવસોમા ખાવા માટે અને દારૂ બનાવવા માટે સંગ્રહ કરે છે. આ ઋતુમા તેઓનો અત્યંત પ્રિય તહેવાર હોળી આવે છે અને પછી પ્રાદેશિક મેળા અને લગ્નો આવે છે. વગડો પલાશના કેસરી ફૂલો અને શીમળાનાં ગુલાબી ફૂલોથી શોભી ઉઠે છે. તેઓ મહુડાના ફૂલોનો દારૂ પીએ છે, કાને કેસુડા ભરાવીને ઉત્સવોમાં ઢોલ લઈને નાચે છે, અને ગીતો ગાય છે. પરીણામે કુદરતની ઓછી મહેરના કારણે કઠોર લાગતા આ પ્રાકૃતિક પ્રદેશમાં ભીલોની આનંદની કીલકારીઓ વ્યાપી જાય છે.

ભીલ કીશોર–કીશોરીઓ ઢોર ચારતી વખતે આ વૃક્ષોની છાયામાં બેસે છે. ઉંબરાનાં ફળો એન વડના ટેટા ખાય છે અને એકબીજાને પ્રેમ કરે છે. આ બાબતનો નિર્દેશ તેઓનું કંઠસ્થ ગોઠિયા વિષયક પ્રણયગીત પણ કરે છે.

વેંરલો પાકો ઝોવન પેરિયા,
વેરલે આવે નોનકીક દેવલી.

તેઓ જે વડલે ડાકણ બાંધી હોય તેવા 'ડાકેંણ વેરલા' ને કાપતા નથી. પીપળામાં 'પીપળ રખી' (ઋષી) નું સ્થાનક હોય છે, તેથી પીપળાને કાપતા નથી. માણસ મરે છે ત્યારે જીવ સૌથી પહેલાં પીપળામાં રહેલા પીપળ રખી પાસે જાય છે, એવી દૃઢ આસ્થાને લીધે પણ પીતળાને કાપવામાં આવતો નથી. વડલામાં નવલાખ દેવીઓનો અને આમલીમાં યમનો વાસ હોવાથી પણ વડલો અને આમલીને કાપવાનો નિષેધ છે. બીલીમાં મહાદેવનો વાસો હોવાથી અને બીલીના પાન દેવરાના ઠાકોરને ચઢતાં હોવાથી બીલીના વૃક્ષને કાપવામાં આવતું નથી. જેના થડમાં દેવ–દેવીનું સ્થાનક હોય એવું કોઈપણ પ્રકારનું વૃક્ષ કાપવામાં આવતું નથી.

મહુડો વાવવાથી તેના વિકાસ સાથે રોપનાર માણસ બીમાર પડે છે અને મહુડો વિકસીને જુવાન થાય ત્યારે તે મરે છે એવી દૃઢ માન્યતાના લીધે મહુડો રોપવામાં આવતો નથી.

થોડાં વર્ષો પહેલાં આ પ્રદેશમાં જંગલી પશુઓ જોવા મળતાં હતાં. આવાં પશુઓમાં વાઘ, ચિત્તા, વરૂ, રોઝ, નીલગાય વગેરે મુખ્ય હતાં. આ ઉપરાંત હરણ, સાબર, સસલાં વગેરે તેઓનાં શિકારનાં પ્રાણીઓ પણ વિપુલ પ્રમાણમાં હતાં. આ હકીકત તેઓની લોકકથાઓમાં વારંવાર આવતાં આ પ્રાણીઓનાં વર્ણન પરથી પણ ફલીત થાય છે. ઠેકેદારો ધ્વારા જંગલો કપાવવાના કારાણે આ પ્રાણીઓ સંપુર્ણ રીતે અર્દશ્ય થયાં છે. અત્યારે તો કાબર, ચકલી, હોલા, તેતર વગેરે પક્ષીઓ વૃક્ષો પર બોલતાં અને ખેતરમાં ચણ ચણતાં જોવા મળે છે.

ભીલો મધ્યમ કદના હોય છે. તેઓનું શરીર ખડતલ હોય છે. શ્રમજીવીઓ હોવાને કારણે તેઓના હાથપગની માંસ પેશીઓ કઠણ હોય છ. તેઓ સામાન્ય રીતે રંગે કાળા અને કોઈ કોઈ જગાએ ઘઉવર્ણો હોય છે. થોડા વર્ષો પહેલાં તેઓ દાઢી રાખતા અને વચ્ચેથી બે ભાગ પાડી, હોળીને કાને બાંધતા, અત્યારે આ પરંપરા નાશ પામવા લાગી છે. તેઓ લાંબી મૂછો રાખે છે. સ્ત્રીઓ પણ એકંદરે શ્યાક રંગની હોય છે. કાળા શરીરમાં ઉજળા સફેદ દાંત મોગરાની કળી જેવા દીપી ઉઠે છે. સ્વભાવે ખુશમિજાજી અને વિનોદી હોય છે. તેઓ સ્વતંત્ર મિજાજી અને પરંપરિત નાચ અને ગાનમાં કુશળ હોય છે.

ભીલો નવલાખ દેવીઓ, ધપસ્યા, હીત, સુંડ, કાળકી જેવી ગોત્ર દેવીઓ, મેલાની મેલડી, ઝાંપા ઝાંપડી જેવી મેલી દેવીઓ, હુરીયો, રગતીયો જેવા એકસોને સાઈઠ વીર અને ખેતલો, દેવરો, ઠાકોર, કાબરીયા ઠાકોર, તુંબરાજ વગેરે ગૃહદેવી અને સીમદેવોને પૂછે છે અને પોતાને હીન્દુ કહેવડાવે છે. તેઓની સામાજીક અને ધાર્મિક જીવનરીતીનો અભ્યાસ પણ તેઓ હીન્દુ છે એવુ પ્રમાણ પુરુ પાડે છે.

ઝુંપડા:

ભીલો પોતાના ઘરને 'ખોલરુ' કહે છે. તેઓ એકબીજાથી દૂર પોતપોતાના ખેતરમાં ઝૂંપડા જેવાં 'ખોલરાં' બાંધે છે. દુર દુર બાંધવાને કારણે ભીલોનું ગામ સાત–આઠ કી.મી. માં પથરાયેલું હોય છે. ભીલો પોતાનુ ખોલરુ ઉચી જગ્યાએ બાંધવાનુ પસંદ કરે છે. લગ્ન કર્યા પછી થોડા સમયમાં ભીલ યુવાન સંયુકત કુટુંબથી અલગ થાય છે, અને બાપુકી જમીનમાં બીજું નવું ખોલરું બાંધે છે. ઘર બાંધવાનું ખર્ચ સયુંકત કુટુંબ ભોગવે છે.

લગ્ન પ્રસંગે ખોલરાને સફેદ મરડીયા ક લાલ માટીથી લીપે છે. દીવાલોને પણ સફેદ મરડીયા કે લાલ માટીથી લીપે છે. કન્યા કે વરને પીઠી બેસાડતી વખતે દીવાલો પર ચિત્રો દોરે છે. ચિત્રો દોરવા માટે દાતણની પીછી, ચૂનો, ગેરુ અને રંગનો ઉપયોગ કરે છે. આદીવાસીઓની ચીત્રકલા પ્રકૃતિના સાંનિધ્યમાં મનના ભાવો પ્રમાણે મુકત રીતે વીલસે છે. શીકારનું દૃશ્ય, ઘોડા, ઘોડેસ્વાર, ગતિશીલ આગગાડી, બસ, પશુ સાથે માણસનું મૈથુન, સ્ત્રી–પુરુષનુ મૈથુન વગેરેનાં ચિત્રો અને રેખાંકનો ખોલરાની દીવાલો પર મુકત મને દોરે છે.

ડુંગરી ભીલો ઘરના આગળના ભાગમાં ઢોર બાંધે છે. ઢોર પાસે સવિશેષ વૃદ્ધો સૂવે છે. ઘરના વચ્ચેના ઓરડામાં જુવાન માણસો સૂવે છે. મોટા ભાગે તેઓના ખોલરાને કમાડ હોતાં નથી. વચ્ચેના કે છેલ્લા ખંડમાં રસોડુ અને ઘરવખરી હોય છે. ઘરના એક ખૂણામાં થોડી જગા છોડીને કોઠીઓ ગોઠવીને રસોડુ બનાવવામાં આવે છે. રસોડામાં માટીનાં, પીતળના અને એલ્યુમિનિયમના જરૂર પુરતાં વાસણો હોય છે.

ભીલોનો ખોરાક:

ભીલોનો મુખ્ય ખોરાક મકાઈના 'રોટા' અને અડદની દાળ છે. આ ઉપરાંત તઓ ઘર–આંગણે થતાં શાકભાજી જેવાં કે રીંગણ, વાલોળ, વાલ વગેરેનો ઉપયોગ કરે છે. વગડામાં થતા 'પૂવાર', 'ઢેંબરો' અને આમલીના 'મોર' નો ભાજી તરીકે ઉપયોગ કરે છે. કેટલીક વખતે 'કોઠી' ના ગર્ભનુ શાક કરે છે. કઢીનો ઉપયોગ પણ કરે છે. છાશમાંથી બનાવેલી કઢીને તેઓ 'ખાટું' કહે છે. ભીલો મિશ્ર –આહારી હોવાના કારણે વાર–તહેવારે બકરા, પાડા અને કુકડાનું માંસ ખાય છે. ઉત્સવ પ્રસંગે તેઓ દારૂનો છૂટથી ઉપયોગ કરે છે. નવરાશના સમયે તીર–કામઠું લઈને 'પેદકાં' (ચકલાં) મારવા જાય છે. ચોમાસામાં પાણીમાં થતા માછલાં મારે છે.

સ્વાદિષ્ટ વાનગીઓમાં તેઓ ઘઉ, તેલ અને ગોળમાંથી બનાવેલુ 'માતર' (લાપસી) અને ચુરમુ ખાય છે. આ ઉપરાંત મહુડાના પાણીમાં ઘઉનો લોટ બાંધીને 'પરોરા' નામની સ્વાદિષ્ટ વાનગી બનાવીને ખાય છે.

સીગતેલ ઉપરાંત મહુડાનો બીજનુ તેલ(જેને તેઓ 'ડોરમુ' કહે છે.) શાક વઘારવામા વાપરે છે.

દારૂ :

દારૂ (હેંરો) એ ભીલ જીવનનું મહત્વનુ અને પ્રિય પીણુ છે. તેઓ 'પોમણા' (મહેમાન) ના સ્વાગતમાં તથા ઉત્સવો અને ધાર્મિક અનુષ્ઠાનોમાં દારૂનો છુટથી ઉપયોગ કરે છે.

ભીલોની મોટા ભાગની સામાજિક અને ધાર્મિક વિધિઓમાં દારૂ છૂટથી વપરાય છે. લગ્ન નકકી કરવા જેવા સામાજિક પ્રસંગોએ વર પક્ષ તરફથી કન્યા પક્ષને દારૂ પાવાનો રીવાજ છે. ચાંગોના મેલાં અનુષ્ઠાનોમાં કે દિવાળી વખતે ગવાતા 'અરેલા' ના પ્રસંગે દારૂ પીવામાં આવે છે. 'હેંરા ? વેંણ હારદા ને ખલે' વેળાએ કહેતા હોય છે અને દારૂ મંગાવતા હોય છે. ભૂત કાઢતી વખતે 'ભોપા' (ભૂવા) ને દારૂનો 'પિયાલો' પાવો પડે છે. તેઓના કેટલાક મેલા દેવોને દારૂનો ભોગ ફરજીયાત હોય છે.

હોળી, દીવાળી અને બળેવ જેવા ઉત્સવોમાં આ પ્રદેશમાં દારૂનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

આર્થિક રીતે અત્યંત કઠણ પરિસ્થિતીમાં દારૂ જ તેઓના આનંદ અને આશ્વાસનનો આધાર બની રહે છે. તેના નશામાં ભૂખ્યા પણ કલાકોના કલાકો નાચે છે: ગાય છે અને પ્રેમ કરે છે :

વીસ ગોળિયોનાં મૌરાં સોખલી,
કેરમા તમારોળો ઉડ રે સોખલી ?
પીવો હેંરો પીવો સોખલી,
કેરમા તમારોળો ઉડ રે સોખલી ?

આર્થિક સ્થિતિ સારી ન હોવાને લીધે દારૂના સથવારે જ અસહય ઠંડીમાં પણ તેઓ ઓછાં કપડાંથી ચલાવી લે છે દારૂના નશામાં જ નાચતાં નાચતા તેઓના ભાવુક હૃદયમાં અનેક લોકગીતો જન્મ લે છે.

પહેરવેશ:

પહેરવેશની દૃષ્ટિએ ભીલો પૂરતા વસ્ત્રો પહેરે છે. સોળ હાથનો 'સારણો' (ચણીયો' એ ડુંગરી ભીલ સ્ત્રીના પહેરવેશની વિશિષ્ટતા છે. હોળીના મહત્વના તહેવારો વખતે પુરુષે આ 'સારણો' અવશ્ય સિવડાવી આપવો પડે છે. થોડા વર્ષો પહેલાં સ્ત્રીઓ ગળાથી કમર સુધી લીલા, વાદળી કે કાળા રંગની 'ઝુલડી' પહેરતી હતી. પરંતુ હવે આધુનીક 'કબજા' એ સ્થાન લીધુ છે. અત્યારે સ્ત્રીઓ ફુલ–પાંદડાની ભાતવાળો વાદળી, લીલો અને કાળો 'હારલો' (સાડલો) વધુ પસદ કરે છે. 'હારલાથી' માથુ ઢાંકવાનો રીવાજ છે. આજે પણ વડીલો અને સગા–સબંધીઓને નીચા નમી સાડલાનો છેડો જમીન અડાડી આવકાર આપવાનો રીવાજ છે. સ્ત્રીઓના માથે કાળા વાળ સારી રીતે આવેલા હોય છે. તેઓ બહાર જાય છે ત્યારે વાળને વિશિષ્ટ રીતે આવીને પીનો ખોસે છે. અન્ય મેદાની સમાજની સ્ત્રીઓની માફક ભીલ સ્ત્રીઓ પણ શણગારની શોખીન હોય છે. માથામાં અને કાનમાં 'હજારી', 'મરવો', 'કેસુડો', 'પરપલા' વગેરે વિવિધ પ્રકારનાં ફુલો ખોસે છે. થોડા વર્ષો પહેલા 'ટોસલે' (ચોટલે) રૂપાની કે પિતળની

ઘૂઘરીઓ બાંધતી, પરંતુ અત્યારે લાલ, પીળી, લીલી 'રિબન' પટ્ટીએ સ્થાન લીધું છે.

ભીલ સ્ત્રીના મુખ્ય આભૂષણ ચાંદી, પિતળ, કાચ અને 'તળવા' નાં હોય છે. પગના આભૂષણને 'કરલા' (કડલા) અને 'તોરા' (છડા) કહે છે, જે ચાંદીના હોય છે. પગની આંગળીએ એલ્યુમિનિયમ, 'તળવા', પિતળ કે ચાંદીની વીટીઓ પહેરે છે. તેઓને 'અગોઠિયા' કહેવામાં આવે છે.

હાથે ચાંદીનો કે હાથીદાંતનો 'સૂર' અને 'બલોયા' પહેરે છે. આ ઉપરાંત કાચની 'કાવરીયો' (બંગડીઓ) પણ પહેરેછે.

ગળામાં ચાંદીનો 'વારલો' અને હાંસળી પહેરે છે. આ ઉપરાંત લાંબી સેર જેવી ચાંદીની 'સીર' પહેરે છે. થોડા વર્ષો પહેલાં કાચના મણકાની 'સીર' અને કાળો દોરો બાંધવાનો રીવાજ હતો. યુવાન સ્ત્રીને નજર ન લાગે એટલા માટે ગળામાં કાળા દોરાનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવતો. હવે સાદી ચાંદીની હાંળીએ ગળામાં સ્થાન લેવા માંડયુ છે. આ ઉપરાંત મણકાનુ 'પાટીયુ' પહેરે છે.

૧૫ વર્ષો પહેલાં કાનમાં લાકડા, લાખ કે ચાંદીનુ 'ડોણુ' પહેરવાનો રિવાજ ભીલ સ્ત્રીઓમાં હતો. અત્યારે 'ડોણા' નુ સ્થાન 'એરીગે' લેવા માંડયુ છે. લગ્ન પ્રસંગે 'ઝૂમરા' પહેરવાનો રિવાજ છે. ઝૂમરાં ચાંદીમાંથી બનાવેલા હોય છે. જે કાનની નીચે ફુલની માફક લટકે છે. જેને ગોળાકારે ચાંદીની ઘૂઘરીઓ જોડેલી હોય છે.

મેળાઓમા અને લગ્ન પ્રસંગે ભીલ સ્ત્રીઓ 'બોરીયુ' અને 'દામણી' પહેરે છે, જે મધ્ય કપાળમાં ચાંદીના ફુલ જેવાં શોભે છે. નાકે તેઓ ચાંદીની કે પીતળની 'ફુલરી' અથવા 'સૂનોરી' પહેરે છે. આંખોમા મેંશ આંજવાનો ચાલ હજી પણ છે. મેંશને 'કોમેહ' કહેવામાં આવે છે.

આધુનીક પહેરવેશના આક્રમણે લીધે ભીલ પુરૂષોના પહેરવેશમાં કોઈ વિશિષ્ટતા બચી નથી. ૧૫ વર્ષો પહેલા તેઓ માથા પર લાલ કે પીળા રંગની વિશિષ્ટ રીતે શોભી ઉઠે એ પ્રમાણે પાઘડી પહેરતા. આ પાઘડીને 'પોતીયુ' કહેવામા આવતુ. ગળાથી કમર સુધી બાયની સફેદ કે ખાખી રંગની 'ઝુલરી' પહેરતા 'ઝુલરી' ને ચાંદીના બટનવાળી હાંકળી ઘાલતા. ઢીચણ સુધી રહે એ રીતે 'તોતીયુ' (ધોતીયુ) પહેરતા. કમરમા છરી કે કટાર ખોસતા. મુખ પર કાળી ભમ્મર મુછો ફરફરતી. બહાર જાય ત્યારે હાથમા તીર–કામઠુ કે તલવાર તો શત્રુથી બચવા ખરી જ ખરી.

હથીયારોઃ

ભુમીના એક વિશિષ્ટ ભાગ પહાડો અને જંગલોમા અને વર્ષોથી રાની પશુઓ વચ્ચે વસતા હોવાથી ભીલો પાસે તીક્ષણ અને ઘાતક હથીયારો હોય એ સ્વાભાવીક છે વળી વેરભાવના પરંપરામા ઉતરતી હોવાથી અને કપરા દીવસમા શિકાર પર નભવુ પડતુ હોવાથી હથીયારો તેઓના માટે જીવનસાથી જેવા છે. પરીણામે તીર કામઠુ કે તલવાર વિનાનુ ખોલરુ શોધ્યુયે મળે નહી.

વાદ્યોઃ

ગીત, સંગીત અને નૃત્ય ભીલ જીવન અને સંસ્કૃતીના મહત્વના અંશો છે. તેઓના આર્થીક રીતે વિષમ જીવનમા નવીન ઉલ્લાસ અને પ્રાણ સીચવાનુ કામ ગીત, સંગીત અને નૃત્ય કરે છે. તેઓના વાદ્યો નૃત્યો સાથે જોયેલા છે.

ડુગરી ભીલોના સંગીત વાદ્યોમા ચમવાદ્યો, તંતુવાદ્યો અને સુષિર વાદ્યો મુખ્ય છે.

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Rural Study
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 183 - 185
ISSN 2319 - 8168

ગ્રામીણ અને આદિવાસી મૌખિક મહાકાવ્યોમા નારીસ્વરૂપ

'બગડાવત લોકગાથા' નુ સંશોધન સંકલન– સંપાદન ડો. કૃષ્ણકુમાર શર્માએ રાજસ્થાનના ગામ–જનપદોમાથી કર્યુ છે, જયારે 'ગુજરાનો અરેલો' નુ સંશોધન–સંકલન–સંપાદન ડો. ભગવાનદાસ પટેલે ઉતર ગુજરાતના ભીલ આદિવાસી પહાડી પ્રદેશોમાંથી કર્યુ છે. 'લોકગાથા' નો પ્રાદુર્ભાવ રાજસ્થાનની ગુજર અને રાજપુત જાતીની સાંસ્કૃતિક પૃષ્ઠભૂમિમા થયો છે. જયારે 'અરેલા' નો ઉતર ગુજરાતની ભીલ પ્રજાતી અને સોખલા ગરાસીયા આદીવાસીઓની સાંસ્કૃતીક પૃષ્ઠભુમીમા. બંને મૌખિક મહાકાવ્યોની ભીન્ન –ભીન્ન સામાજીક –ધાર્મીક પરિસ્થિતીઓ હોવાથી બંનેના સ્ત્રી–ચરિત્રો કે પાત્રોમા સામ્ય હોવાની સાથે સાથે વૈષમ્ય પણ હોય એ અત્યન્ત સ્વાભાવીક છે.

લોકગાથા અને લોકમહાકાવ્ય બંને ભિન્નભિન્ન જાતીના વાહકોના ચીતમા પરંપરીત રીતે અનેક વર્ષોથી સ્થિત હોય છે. પરંતુ સ્થળ, કાળ, જાતી, સંસ્કૃતી પ્રમાણે પ્રસંગો ઘટનાઓ અને પાત્રોમા પણ ભીન્નતા હોવાની અને શ્રોતા દર્શકોની હાજરી અને સહભાગીતા પ્રમાણે બંને મૌખિક મહાકાવ્યો કથન કળારૂપ ધારણ કરવાના.

બગડાગત લોકગાથા દેવનારાયણના ભોપા પોતાના વ્યકિતગત જીવનયાપન માટે ધનોપાર્જન હેતુ ગાય છે જયારે ગુજરાનો અરેલોનો ગાયક આવા કોઈ વૈયકિતક યોગક્ષેમ કે આર્થિક ઉપાર્જનના હેતુથી મહાકાવ્ય ગાતો નથી. ગુજરાનો અરેલોનો પરિવેશ સામાજીક – ધાર્મિક પવનો હોય છે. આ પર્વ તેમના વર્તમાન જીવન સાથે જોડાયેલુ હોય છે આથી ગાયક વિશાળ લોક સમુદાય સન્મુખ પુરી ધાર્મિક આસ્થા અને ઉલ્લાસ સાથે લોકમહાકાવ્ય પ્રસ્તુત કરે છે. તેને પુરી સામાજીક સ્વીકૃતિ મળતી હોવાથી તેની કથા દીર્ઘ કલામયરૂપ ધારણ કરે છે. ગાયક જેટલી રસમયતાથી કથાનો વિસ્તાર કરે છે એટલા વધુ રાગીયા રાગ પુરાવવા સહભાગી થાય છે અને કથા સજીવ અને સરસ બનતી જાય છે. મહાકાવ્ય ગાવાનો સમય સાંપ્રત થાય છે અને કથા સજીવ અને સરસ બનતી જાય છે. મહાકાવ્ય ગાવાનો સમય સાંપ્રત જીવન સાથે જોડાયેલા દિપાવલી જેવો પ્રમુખ ધાર્મીક તહેવાર હોવાથી ગુજરાનો અરેલોમા આવતા 'ઝરમરીયા' જેવા નૃત્યગીતોમા તો આબાલ વૃધ્ધ, સ્ત્રી– પુરુષ–પુરો લોકસમુદાય સહભાગી થઈને ગાવા અને નાચવા લાગે છે. લોક મહાકાવ્ય ગાવામા સ્ત્રીઓની પણ પુરૂષો જેટલી જ સહભાગીતા હોવાથી કથકના ચીતમા પોતાના સાંસ્કૃતિક સંદર્ભમાથી સહજરૂપમા કોઈ કૃતક આદર્શોના ભારણ વિના ચરિત્રો આવીર્ભાવ પામે છે. લોકસમુહનો આ પુરો ઉત્સાહ અને ઉલ્લાસ આર્થીક લાભ હેતુ ગાતા બગડાવતના ગાયકોને મળતા નથી. વળી દર્શક–શ્રોતા વર્ગ આદર્શવાદી રાજપુત ગુજર જાતીનો પીતૃસતાક સમાજ હોવાથી સ્ત્રીઓની સહભાગીતા હોતી નથી. આથી ગાયક પાસે કલાત્મક ચિત્રપટ અને રાવણહથ્થા (જંતર) જેવુ લોકવાદ્ય હોવા છતા લોકગાથાના રજુઆત ગાયક પીતૃપ્રધાન દર્શક શ્રોતાના આદર્શો, ખ્યાલો અને માન્યતાઓ પ્રમાણે અને આથીૂક લાભ પ્રમાણે કરતો હોવાથી ચરીત્રોનો અને તેમાયે સ્ત્રી–ચરીત્રોનો વિકાસ આદીવાસી સ્ત્રી–ચરીત્રો જેવોસહજ– સ્વાભાવીક થઈ શકતો નથી.

ભીલોમાં પ્રચલિત લોકમહાકાવ્ય ગુજરાંનો અરેલો એ જિજ્ઞાસાની તૃષ્ટિ મેળવવાનું કે કથાશ્રવણ કે નૃત્યનો આનંદ મેળવવાનું સાધન માત્ર નથી. પરંતુ સમાજના મહત્વના વ્યવહારોને કાર્યશીલ બનાવવાનેં શકિતશાળી માધ્યમ છે. સમાજની વાસ્તવિકતા સાથે જોડાયેલા અરેલાનો ઉત્સવ, અનુષ્ઠાન અને જીવનની આસ્થા સાથે ઘનિષ્ઠ સબંધ છે. તેની રજૂઆત આબાલ–વૃદ્ધ, સ્ત્રી–પુરૂષ–પૂરો સમાજ સહભાગી થાય છે. આથી અહીં એક સ્વસ્થ સમતાવાદી જીવનનાં સહજ દર્શન થાય છે. વળી ગુજરાંનો અરેલોમાં આવતી વારતાઓના ઘટના–પ્રસંગો એ ભીલી સાંપ્રત જિવાતા લોકજીવનનું અવિભાજય અંગ હોવાથી અને તેનો મહત્વનો ઉદેશ પ્રચલિત જીવન–પ્રણાલિનુ સમર્થન અને સંરક્ષણ હોવાથી તેની રજુઆતમાં સજીવતા, સહજતા અને સ્વાભાવિકતા હોય છે. આવો લાભ યોગક્ષેમ માટે રજૂઆત કરવામાં આવતી બગડાવત લોકગાથાને પ્રાપ્ત થતો નથી.

બંને લોકમહાકાવ્યમાં આરંભમાં દેવી–દેવતાઓની વંદનારૂપે સ્તુતિઓ ગાવામાં આવે છે. ગુજરાંનો અરેલોનો ગાવાનો આરંભ નોરતા જેવા ધાર્મિક પર્વથી થતો હોવાથી તેમાં આરંભના સ્મરણમાં નવલાખ દેવીઓના કાર્યોનો મહિમા અને ગૌરવવાન હોય છે. જે શ્રોતાઓની ધાર્મિક મનઃસ્થિતિ ને અનુકૂળ હોય છે.

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જયારે બગડાવતત લોકગાથા શિયાળાની ઠંડી રાતોમાં ગાવામાં આવતી હોય છે. તેની સાથે કોઈ ધાર્મિક–સામાજિક પર્વ પ્રસંગ જોડાયેલો ન હોવાથી અને ગાયક જેટલા શ્રદ્ધાળુ દર્શકો આરતી સમયે નૈવેદ્ય કે પૈસા ચઢાવે એટલાનું જ શંખઘોષ કરીને સ્તુતી ગાઈને સામાજિક ગૌરવ કરે છે. આથી પણ દર્શકોની હાજરી પાંખી હોય છે. બંને પ્રદેશોનાં લોકમહાકાવ્યોમાં પ્રસંગ ઘટનાઓનો ઘટાટોપ હોય છે, જે પ્રમુખ ગાયકના વિશિષ્ટ કથન દ્વારા ભિન્ન – ભિન્ન ચરિત્રોના વિકાસ કરતી આગળ વધે છે. અને રોતા દર્શકોને રસાનંદમાં નિમગ્ન કરે છે.

પ્રસંગ ઘટનાઓની ર્દષ્ટિએ સમાન લાગવાવાળા બંને લોકમહાકાવ્યો ભિન્ન ભિન્ન સમાજ અને સંર્સ્કૃતિની પૃષ્ઠભૂમિમાં આર્વિભાવ પામ્યાં હોવાથી કથાનકમાં સ્થિતી પ્રસંગ ઘટનાઓ અને તેમાંથી પ્રાદુર્ભૂત ચરિત્રો અને જીવનકાર્યોમાં ઘણો તફાવત હોય છે.

બગડાગત–દેવનારાયણ મહાગાથા રાજસ્થાનની વીરભૂમિમાં આવિર્ભાવ પામી છે. તેમાં મધ્યકાલીન પિતૃસતાક રાજપૂત–ક્ષત્રિય સંસ્કૃતિ પ્રતિબિંબીત થયેલી છે. આથી તેનો આરંભ ગણનાયક ગણતતિની સ્તુતીથી થાય છે. આ પછી ગાયક અને સહાયક ગાયકના હૃદય–કંઠનાં તાળાં ખોલવા માટે શારદાની સ્તુતિ કરવામાં આવી છે.

પૈળ વિનાયક નૈ સંવરજયો, બૈઠા ગૌરી દૂંદ ગુણેસ,
દૂંદાળા ઈ દુઃખ ભાંજણાં, સદા ઈ બાળક ભેખ,
સિમરુ માતા શારદા, ખોળો હિડદે કા તાળા.

ગુજરાંનો અરેલો ભીલ આદિવાસીઓની વનની સહજ સંસ્કૃતિની પૃષ્ઠભૂમિમાં કંઠસ્થરૂપ ધરતો હોવાથી અને એક કાળે આ સમાજ માતૃસતાક હોવાથી તથા વર્તમાનકાળમાં પણ તેમની સંસ્કૃતિમાં માતૃસતાક સમાજના તત્વો પ્રતિબિંબીત થતાં હોવાની એંધાણીરૂપી અરેલાનો આરંભ દેવી માતાના સ્મરણથી થાય છે, અને ગાતાં ગાતાં વિસ્મૃતિ થાય તો પુનઃ સ્મરણમાં લાવવા પ્રમુખ ગાયક માતાને પ્રાર્થે છે :

તારા...ખેરામાં ઓડણ કરીએ રે..માઝીઓ..હો,
તારા ખેરામાં ઓ..ઓડણ કરીએ હેં..
પૂલા..સૂકા ઈરલે ઓણે...માઝી ઓ...હો,
પૂલાઓ...સુકાઓ...એ...હેં...

ગુજરાંનો અરેલોની પ્રથમ પાંખડીમાં આવતો હરિઓમ મડોવરા દેશનો રાજા છે. જયારે બગડાગત લોકગાથામાં હરિસિંહ બીસલદેવ ચૌહાણના અજમેર રાજયમાં રહેવાવાળો વીર પુરૂષ છે.

હરિઓમ રાજાને સપનામાં પણ શિકારની દેવી આયરણ જ આવે છે, અને શિકારે જવાની આજ્ઞા કરે છે. નિર્દોષ પ્રાણીઓ ઉપર કરુણા જન્મતાં શિકાર ન કરતા હરિઓમને સગા ભાઈઓ આંધળો કરીને મધ્યવનમાં છોડી દે છે. ત્યારે તેની રાણી કીરાગતરા દેશની રાજકુમારી રખમાં રાઠોડણ ફુલવછેડા ઘોડા પર સવાર થઈ મધ્યરાત્રીએ વનમાં જાય છે અને ગરૂડ પક્ષિણીના સહયોગથી નેત્ર જયોતિ પુનઃ પ્રાપ્ત કરાવવામાં સહાયક થાય છે. અહી સૌ પ્રથમ પત્નીનું ઓજસ્વીરૂપ પ્રગટ થાય છે જેનો લોકગાથામાં અભાવ છે.

ઉજોરનગરીના નગરજનોને અત્યાચારોથી બચાવવાના હેતુથી હરિઓમ રાજા કુંભાર સ્ત્રીના પુત્રના વારામાં જઈને એક વાર 'બહુજનહિતાય' વાઘનો શિકાર કરે છે. જયારે બગડાવત મહાગાથામાં હરિસિંહ વાઘનો શિકાર પોતાના વ્યકિતગત શોખ અને સુખ માટે દરરોજ કરે છે. પહેલી ઘટનામાં નિર્વંશ જતા કુંભાર સ્ત્રીના પરિવાર અને ઉજોરનગરીના પૂરા સમાજ–સમષ્ટિને બચાવવાની મંગલભાવના પ્રગટ થઈ છે. જયારે બીજી ઘટનામાં વ્યકિતગત સ્વાર્થની ભાવના ?

વાઘના શિકાર પછી મધ્યરાત્રીએ ઝાંઝર વાવે રકતરંજિત ખડગ ધોતી વેળાએ વાવના માથે હીરના હિંડોળે હીંચતી વેલા વેવારિયાની ઈલોરકીલોર કુંવરી લગ્નનો પ્રસ્તાવ મૂકે છે જે હરીઓમ પોતાના પુરૂષ અહંને વચ્ચે લાવ્યા વિના સાહજીકતાથી સ્વીકારી લે છે. અહી સ્ત્રીના પતિ પસંદગીના સાહસ અને અધિકારના દર્શન થાય છે. જે ભીલ આદિવાસીઓની વર્તમાન જીવનરીતિને અનુકૂળ છે. કન્યાને પતિ પસંદગીની સ્વતંત્રતા ભીલ સમાજમાં આજે પણ છે.

જળમાં ધોતાં ચાંદનનીનો પ્રકાર રકતરંજિત ખડક પર પડે છે. ખડક પરથી પરાવર્તિત પ્રકાશનું કિરણ પૂર્વરાગથી વ્યાકુળ ઈલોરકિલોર કુંવરીના પેટમાં પ્રવેશે છે અને તેને ગર્ભ રહે છે. પરીણામે વાઘજીનો જન્મ થાય છે. જયારે લોકગાથામાં રાત્રીના અંતીમ પહરે મૃત વાઘને ખભે મુકીને આવતા હરિસિંહ અને પુષ્કર ઘાટ પર સ્નાન કરીને આવતી બાલ વિધવા લીલાની ર્દષ્ટિ એક થઈ અને લીલા ગર્ભવતી બની. આથી વાઘજીનો જન્મ થયો.

હરિઓમ ઈલોરકિલોર કુંવરીને વિધિવત વિવાહ કરીને પુરા સામાજીક સન્માન સાથે ઉજોરનગરીના રાજા પાસેથી પ્રાપ્ત કરી જયારે લોકચર્ચાનો વિષય બનેલી વિધવા લીલાને હરિસિંહને રાજાજ્ઞાથી કમને સ્વીકારવી પડી. અહી આદિવાસીઓના સ્ત્રીના વ્યકિતત્વના સહજ સ્વીકારના દર્શન થાય છે તેનો અભાવ ગાથામાં વરતાય છે. હરિસિંહ ગર્ભવતી લીલાને લોકનિદાના લીધે સ્વીકારવામાં ભય પામે છે. આ લોકાપવાદનો ભય વાલ્મીકીના રામના માનસ સુધી વ્યાપેલો છે. જેનો ભીલોના કોઈ પણ પ્રકારની સામાજીક કુંઠા વિનાના સહજ જીવનમાં સ્થાન નથી.

અરેલામાં ખાંડા સરોવરની પાળે, મુખ વાઘનું અને શરીર મનુષ્યનું એવો વાઘજી હિંડોળો (ઝૂલો) બાંધે છે. અને ગામની છોકરીઓને હીચવાની લાલચ આપી છળથી લગ્ન કરી લે છે જયારે લોકગાથામાં નગરની કન્યાઓ સ્વયં હીડોળે હીચેછે અને વાઘજી બળપ્રયોગ કરી હીડોળો ઉચે લટકાવીને કપટ કરી તેમની સાથે લગ્નગ્રંથિથી

જોડાય છે જયારે કન્યાઓના માતા–પિતાને આછળની જાણ થાય છે ત્યારે અરેલાનો વાઘજી બાથમાં સમાય એ બધી કન્યાઓને સ્વીકારી લે છે અને વધેલીલ એક કન્યાને ચોરીના દાન પેટે માતા–પિતાના સાંનિધ્યમાં બ્રાહ્મણને આપે છે. જયારે ગાથાનો વાઘજી બધીમાંથી પસંદ પડતી તેર કન્યાઓને પત્ની તરીકે સ્વીકારી શેષને પૈસા આપીને પાછી મોકલે છે. બારમાંથી પણ એક કન્યા લંગડા બ્રાહ્મણને દક્ષિણા પેટે આપી દે છે. આમ લોકગાથામાં સ્ત્રીને ભોગ્યા, સંપતિ કે વિનિમયનું સાધન માનનુ પુરુષસતાક મધ્યકાલીન માનસ છતુ થાય છે.

ગાથામાં વાઘજીને ચોવીસ પુત્રો થયા. વાઘજીના પુત્રો હોવાથી બગડાગત કહેવાયા. રાજાએ તેમને ગામ આપ્યાં, ધન આપ્યું તેમના ગામ ગોઠ કહેવાયા. તેમને ઘણી ગાયો હતી. બગડાવત ગાયો ચરાવતા હતા. સૌથીમોટા પુત્રનું નામ સવાઈ ભોજ હતું. અરેલામાં વાઘજીને છ અને છવ્વીસ રાણીઓ છે. ભગવાનના આદેશથી વાઘજી ગરીઓરકોટમાં જાય છે. ભગવાને આપલા કેરીના ટુકડાના પ્રભાવથી રાણીઓને છ અને છવ્વીસ કુંવર જન્મે છે.

ગરીઓરકોટમાં વાઘજીને મેહો, ભોજો, એમજી, ખેમજી, ઢાગજી, ઢુબજી વગેરે છ અને છવ્વીસ પુત્રો છે. બધા ભાઈઓમા મેહો મોટો અને ત્યાર પછી ભોજો છે. વાઘજીના પુત્રો ગુજોર કહેવાય છે. યોગક્ષેમ માટે મેર સિમેર (મેરૂ સુમેરૂ) પર્વતો પર જાયછે.

ત્યાંથી ઘાસ લાવીને નગરમાં વેચે છે.

સાલોરદેવી–ગાય અહી મહત્વનુ ચરિત્ર છે. ડોશીરૂપે રહેલી પાતાળની સાલોર ગાય ભોજાને માખીવાળી ખાટી છાશ પીવડાવી સહનશીલતાની કસોટી કરી નવલાખ ગાયોના ટોળા સાથે ભોજાના ઘેર ગરીઓરકોટમાં આવે છે. ભોજાની માતા સાહું ખટિયાણી થાળીમા દીવો સળગાવી, કપાળમા કંકુ– ચોખાથી ટીલક કરી, આરતી ઉતારી ગાયોનું ગૌરવ કરે છે.

સાલોરદેવીના આગમનથી ગુજોર આર્થિક રીતે સમૃદ્ધ થયા. પરંતુ એક દિવસ નવલાખ ગાયો દુધ આપતી બંધ થઈ અને દુધ વિના વાછરડા મરવા લાગ્યા ત્યારે સાહું ખટિયાણી પુત્ર કરતા પુત્રીનુ મહત્વ અને ગૌરવ કરતા કહે છે, 'મારા પેટે પથરા પાકયા છે. દીકરા છે એટલી દીકરીઓહોત તો આંગણે જમાઈ આવતા, મારૂ આંગણુ શોભત અને મારા વાડાનુ રક્ષણ થાત, વનમા કોઈ સુબો જાગ્યો છે તે ગાયોનુ દુધ ઘાવી જાય છે અને મારા દીકરાઓને રાત દિવસની ખબર પડતી નથી.' માતાના વ્યંગ્યથી આહત ભોજો ગુજોર વાછરડાનુ રૂપ લઈને ગાયોનુ દુધ પી જતા સપુનાથ અઘોરીને શોધીને ઉકળતા તેલમા નાખે છે આથી સપુનાથ સોનાનો બની જાય છે. સોનાની પ્રાપ્તિથી ગુજોર વધુ સમૃધ્ધ બને છે.

બગડાવત લોકગાથામાં સવાઈ ભોજના અપૂર્વ સાહસથી પ્રસન્ન થઈને ભગવાન શંકરે પારસમણી, બુલી ઘોડી, બીજલ ખડગ, બાર વર્ષની કાયા અને બાર વર્ષની માયા આપી. પરીણામે બગડાગત સમૃદ્ધ થયા.

ઘણી આર્થીક સમૃદ્ધિથી અહંકારી બનેલી ભીન્નભીન્ન જાતી અને પ્રદેશની આ ભીન્ન કથાઓમાં કલારણ પાસેથ અમુલ્ય હારના બદલામા દારૂ પીવાના પ્રસંગો છે. ગુજોર જયારે ડોળીરાણમા ભાથુ કલારણનો દારૂ પીવાની તૈયારી કરે છે ત્યારે તાંત્રિક વિદ્યાની જાણકાર મેહા ગુજારની પત્ની રખમા રાઠોડણ દારૂ ીવાથી આવનાર માઠા પરિણામ માટે ચેતવે છે. પણ આર્થિક સમૃધ્ધીથી અહંકારી બનેલા ગુજોર દારૂ પીવાની લાલસાને રોકી શકતા નથી અને રખવાની યોગ્ય સલાહને અવગણીને ડોળી રાણમાં દારૂ પીવા પ્રસ્થાન કરે છે. સ્ત્રીની સાચી સલાહ ન માનવાથી ગુજોરો પર આપતીઓનો આરંભ થાય છે. આદીવાસી અરેલામાં સ્ત્રીનુ વિશેષ મહત્વ છે. તે રાજકીય, સામાજીક કે આર્થિક પ્રસંગોએ સલાહ સુચન કરી શકે છે અને પુરૂષોને માર્ગદર્શન પણ આપે છે. પુરૂષો સ્ત્રીની સલાહ ન માને તો તેમના જીવનમાં આપતીઓ પણ ઉતરે છે. તેનુ પરોક્ષ સુચન અરેલા ગાયક અહી કરે છે.

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Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 186 - 188
ISSN 2319 - 8168

MATHEMATICAL MODEL ON SALESMAN'S COMPENSATION

The salesman's compensation plans of many companies include commissions based on some measure of performance. A variety of evidence supports the widely held idea that such plans motivate the salesman to improve his performance according to the base on which the commissions are calculated.

Some studies indicates that people perform tasks better when told they will receive a reward and further, that the level of performance of the task is related to the amount of the promised reward. A review of empirical literature in the production area concluded that evidence supports the idea that an increase in wages results in increased productivity, although it is difficult to isolate specific efforts of incentive payments. In the marketing area, a department store which set up an incentive plan based on sales volume experienced an increase in total sales. Further, since salesman tend to work alone rather than in groups, problems reported in the production area of group restriction of output and incentive-base income are minimised.

But while there seems to be wide arrangement that commissions provide incentives for salesman, two important questions remain. First the appropriate basis for calculating the commissions must be determined. This is vital, since the decision on the basis for payment determines the measure of performance the salesman is motivated to improve on.

Second, the use of commissions may lead to control problems both in how the salesman allocates his time among products in his line and in how much effort he is willing to devote to non selling duties.

Plans paying sales commissions based on sales volume are quite common but may not properly relate selling effort to the company's profitability. This paper shows that under certain general conditions a compensation plan including commissions tied to gross margins rather than to total sales relates sales efforts to optimal profitability and may also ease control problems often associated with commission compensation plans. Such commissions lead a salesman trying to maximize his commissions to allocate his time among products so as to simultaneously maximize his contribution to the profits of his company.

Further, under such an optimal plan, commission rates are shown to be equal percentages of the gross margins of the different products in the salesman's line. The argument makes some simple assumptions about the relationship between a salesman's total sales of a given item and the amount of time he spends trying to sell the item, but, fortunately, no explicit measurement of this relationship is necessary.

The Model

The following notation is used in the development

Ð = company gross profit in Rupees

S = Salesman's commission income in Rupees

B_i = Commission rate (in percentage) paid on product i

t_i = time devoted to selling product i

Q_i = Quantity of product i sold in units

P_i = selling price per unit or product i

K_i = variable nonselling cost per unit of product i

M_i = gorss margin (contribution to overhead and profit) of product i in dollars per unit

This equals $P_i - K_i$

C = total time the salesman devotes to selling in some appropriately defined time period (Month, quarter, etc.)

All quantities are by definition non negative except

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for M_{i-}, which may be negative under certain circumstances. P_i and K_i are initially assumed constant for all Q_i

Suppose that the quantity of product i that a salesman can sell is an increasing function of the time he spends trying to sell that and only that product:

$Q_i = f_i(t_i)$

Where $\frac{d f_i t_i}{d t_i} > 0$ over a wide range of t. Also, $f_i(t_i)$ is assumed to be continuous and differentiable, or a satisfactory approximation of a discrete function without these properties, for each of n products in the salesman's line.

The salesman allocates his time (C) among the n products he sells, so that

$C = t_1 + t_2 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + t_n$, or $C = \sum_{i=1}^{n} t_i$

C is initially assumed fixed, although this assumption will be relaxed later. It is assumed he will attempt to allocate his time among the products so as to maximize his commissions and that the company attempts to maximize profits.

Maximum Profits for the Firm

The firm's gross profit on the sales of an individual salesman is the sum over n products of the price times quantity sold less cost of goods sold and less the salesman's commission.

If commissions are paid on percent of gross margins,

$Đ = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \{ P_i Q_i - Q_i K_i - B_i - B_i (Pi - K_i) Q_i \}$

$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_i \{ (P_i - K_i)(1 - B_i) \}$ (1)

The company also wants the salesman to allocate his selling time, C, so as to maximize profits.

Formally,

Maximize: $Đ = \{ (P_i - K_i)(1 - B_i) \}$

Subject to C = which is the salesman's time constraint

Using Lagrange's multipliers,

$Q_i = f_i(t_i)$

$L_{ð} = \{ (P_i - K_i)(1 - B_i) \} - ë [- C]$ (2)

$= 0 = [(P_i - K_i)(1 - B_i)] f_i'(t_i) - ë$

For i = 1, 2… n where $f_i'(t_i)$ is the first derivative of Q_i with respect to

$= 0 = - [- C]$

It is not necessary for the salesman to know explicitly each $Q_i = f_i(t_i)$ but merely that he has a good idea of how effective he is at selling additional units of each item. The problems facing either the firm or the salesman trying to measure $f_i(t_i)$ are monumental.

Solving these equations,

$[(P_i - K_i)(1 - B_i)] f_i'(t_i) = ë = [(P_j - K_j)(1 - B_j)] f_j'(t_j)$

Or

$= =$ for all i, j (3)

This is the ratio of first derivatives of Q_i for all pairs of i which maximizes ð and it holds when the salesman divides his time among products as the company wishes him to.

Maximum Commission for the salesman

If the company pays commissions as a percentage of gross margins on sales, the salesman's commission is

S =

The salesman wishes to divide his time so as to maximize S, subject to the time constraint

C =

Again, using Lagrange's multipliers,

$L_s = - ë ([- C]$ (4)

Since,

$Q_i = f_i(t_i)$

$L_s = - ë ([- C]$

$= 0 = f_i'(t_i) - ë$, for i = 1,. .. .. , n

$= - ([- C])$

Solving these equations, we see that

$M_i B_i f_i'(t_i) = ë = M_j B_j f_j'(t_j)$

$=$ for all i , j (5)

This shows how a salesman wishing to maximize his commissions should allocate his time among products.

Optimum Commission Rates

In order to derive conditions simultaneously leading to maximum profit for the firm and to maximum commission for the salesman, it is necessary to establish the set of commission rates (B_i ' s) such that the same set of ratios.

for all i , j

Is desired simultaneously by both the salesman and the company. Combining equations (3) and (5), the set of B_i 's should be such that

$=$ (6)

This implies

$B_i - B_i B_j = B_j - B_i B_j$

Or

$B_i = B_j$

If equal rates of commission's rates are paid on gross margins of each product, the commission plan based on gross margins is optimal.

Specialization

The assumption that

$Q_i = f_i (t_i)$

Is increasing in t assures only that

For all t. How the salesman actually divides his time depends on evaluated for various values of t.

An increasing first derivative for one or more products over all values of t implies increasing returns to time spent, and the salesman will probably maximize his income by specializing on that product with the largest first derivative.

In this case, maximum commissions for the salesman and profits for the firm are achieved by the salesman's spending all his time (C) on one product. The solution for optimal time allocation then lies on an end point of the salesman's time continuum rather than at some point that implies dividing C among products.

If this is true for all products, the sales force is made up of a number of specialists. Decreasing first derivatives over all t implies decreasing returns to time spent and will generally lead to each salesman's dividing his time among several products.

Specialization will, of course, not affect the nature of the compensation plan even though it affects the fundamental organization of the sales force.

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Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 4 Issue - (2)
March.- 2016 Page : 189 - 190
ISSN 2319 - 8168

MATHEMATICAL MODEL ON SEARCH FOR A NEW PRODUCT

Companies must keep on searching for new product ideas since current products eventually become obsolete. Even in the case of products which have existed for decades, the new concepts and features embodies in them essentially convert them to new products. Most business search for new products through their engineering and their marketing organizations. Although this appears to be a systematic approach, much of the searching carried out by these organizations is haphazard or passively receptive. Ideas may originate within the company or outside the company. The relevant domain which may possible contain a worthwhile new product idea is generally far too large to make a complete search economical. The problem is to select an effective search procedure which maximizes the expected benefits of the search.

THE MODEL

At the beginning of the year, the company identifies potential sources of new product ideas and estimates the time required to explore each source completely. For example, it lists relevant journals, periodicals, and trade papers and the time required to search each issue completely. It estimates the number of customers and the time per customer required for inquiring about prospective needs. The company identifies all possible trade shows of relevance and the time required for a representative to attend. A grid is then constructed or equal blocks of time, say one hour. To each block is assigned a source of product concepts. For example, if it takes one hour to search one issue of a journal, the journal would be assigned to a single book. If it takes 8 hours to cover a trade show, the trade show would be assigned to eight blocks. If it takes one half hour to search a trade paper, two issues would be assigned to a block. Following figure illustrates the general nature of the grid.

E	E	E	E	E	E	E
E	E	C	C	C	C	C
V	V	V	V	C	C	C
J	J	J	$\frac{TP}{TP}$	$\frac{TP}{TP}$	$\frac{TP}{TP}$	$\frac{TP}{TP}$
J	J	J	J	J	J	J
TS	TS	TS	TS	TS	TS	TS

Here,

E = employees

C = customers

V = vendors

J = journal

TP = Trade Paper

TS = Trade show

It seems likely that a partial search of a sample of squares might be most effective in utilizing the adaptive qualities of humans to increase the probability of discovery of an idea from a particular area. We will then select a sample of squares at random and search a path of width W. The squares may be extracted and joined to form a path of length L, measured in units such that the squares of the grid are unit squares.

We have some options. We could, at considerable

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expanse, search the entire area completely. Alternatively, we could select a sample of squares at random and search the squares completely. As another alternative to a complete search, we could make a partial search of each square in the total area or in a sample of squares from the total area.

Suppose there is only one potential profitable new product which lies in the total grid whose area is A. Assume also that the probability of the new product concept lying in any one of the boxes is the same as for any other box. The probability of detecting the new- product idea in one of the segments of the path is the ratio of the area of the segment to the total search area.

Suppose there is only one potential profitable new product which lies in the total grid whose area is A. Assume also that the probability of the new product concept lying in any one of the boxes is the same as for any other box. The probability of detecting the new- product idea in one of the segments of the path is the ratio of the area of the segment to the total search area or

Probability of idea lying in a segment = WL / n A …… (1)

Probability of idea not lying in a segment = 1 - WL / n A …… (2)

Probability of idea not lying in n segments = $(1 - WL / n A)^n$ …… (3)

Probability that the idea lies in the n-segment path is

$P = 1 - (1 - WL / n A)^n$ ……. (4)

As n becomes large, p approaches the limit

$P = 1 - e^{-WL/A}$ …….. (5)

This is consistent with our knowledge that as W and L increase, the probability of locating the profitable idea increases to approach unity.

Let the estimated benefit of the new product = g

Estimated cost per unit area = c

Then the cost for searching a path L = cWL

The expected benefit from the search is

$E = g (1 - e^{-WL/A}) - cWL$ …… (6)

For selected values of W we may then find the optimum path length to search. For example, suppose that a 50 percent search of a square in the grid fig 1 is believed to give a high probability of locating the new product idea if it lies in the square. Then, with W = .5 ,

$E = g (1 - e^{-L/2A}) - cL / 2$ …… (7)

$dE/dL = ge^{-L/2A}/ 2A - c / 2 = 0$ …… (8)

$e^{-L/2A} = Ac / g$ …….. (9)

$-L/2A = \ln(Ac/g)$ ……. (10)

$L = (-2A) \ln (Ac/g)$…… (11)

Equation (11) implies that g > Ac for L to be positive. Hence we must start with a somewhat limited to begin with and assumed that we are seeking a highly profitable idea. Actually, there are likely to be a number of profitable ideas so that if we find the second best or third best, we may have made a successful search.

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Contents

Research Zone India, Vol. IV Issue -(2) March - 2016

COMMERCE

1	Dr. Kyati J Patel	⇨ Economic Value Added Based Performance Evaluation Of Selected Banks In India
5	Dr. Alka B. Kshatriya	⇨ A Conceptual Study Of Direct Tax Code (Dtc)
8	Prof. A.R. Shah	⇨ Measurement Of Consumer Behavior In Purchase Of Gold In Gujarat
11	Dr. Manoj I. Shankhwar	⇨ In India Combined Efforts Of Whole Society Can Create Miracle In 21st Century Commerce Education
15	Bhargav Solanki	⇨ Hurdles To E-Commerce In India: Constraints To Be Looked Into
18	Bhautik Nagariya	⇨ Income Tax E-Filing In India: Advantages And Limitations
21	Charmi Karia Yash Bhatti	⇨ E-Filing :-A Technology For Ease
25	Jitu N. Vala	⇨ Measuring Effectiveness Of E-Commerce Systems
27	Rajesh C. Zala	⇨ Constraints Of E-Commerce Growth
30	Prashant A. Bharodiya	⇨ Goods And Service Tax
33	Karan H. Raysinghani	⇨ Current Trends And Scenario Of E-Commerce
40	Meghana M. Patel	⇨ Customer Relationship Management In Banks With Respect To Perceived And Expected Service Quality Of Customers
44	Paresh A. Shrimali	⇨ **ભારતમાં F.D.I નો ખ્યાલ અને તેની અસરો**
46	Chandrika B. Rathod	⇨ A Study On One Person Company Overview
49	Mayuri Chudasama	⇨ Estimating Production Function Of Different Crops Production In Vadodara District Using Multiple Regression Analysis
52	Dr. V. S. Zala	⇨ Analysis Of Productive Of Siyaram Silk Mills Ltd
56	Dr. Manisha Bhatt Jayshree Mandaviya	⇨ A Study Of Corporate Social Responsibility In Indian Organization: An-Introspection
63	Dr. P.K. Rathod Nirav Siddhpuria	⇨ Corporate Social Responsibility In Rural Development Sector : Evidences From India
69	Dr. Chirag V. Raval	⇨ Marketing Of Live Stock Products In India
72	Jignesh R. Trivedi	⇨ Women Administrators In Selected Private And Public Undertakings In Gujarat

ARTS

77	Dipindra Chaudhari **(SOCIOLOGY)**	⇨ આદિવાસીઓ, વનવ્યવસ્થાપન અને જંગલના કાયદાઓ
80	Dipindra Chaudhari **(SOCIOLOGY)**	⇨ ઐતિહાસિક પરિપ્રેક્ષ્યમાં આદિવાસી આંદોલનો
83	Priyanka A. Kharadi **(SOCIOLOGY)**	⇨ આદિવાસી સમાજમાં ઉજવાતા તહેવારો
85	Aasha R. Prajapati **(HISTORY)**	⇨ સગર સમાજનો ઈતિહાસ અને વ્યવસાય
87	Saktisinh P. Solanki **(ECONOMICS)**	⇨ પોશીના તાલુકાની આર્થિક પરિસ્થિતીનુ એકમલક્ષી વિષણ
90	Mittal A. Vyas **(ECONOMICS)**	⇨ Rural Development Of India

ARTS

93 Dr. Shirin A. Shaikh **(HINDI)** ⇨ हिन्दी कथा साहित्य में नारी चेतना

95 Arti P. Dhakan **(ECONOMICS)** ⇨ Causes Of Drought And Its Measures

99 Hetal A. Pandya **(SANSKRIT)** ⇨ मनुस्मृतिमे निर्देशित विद्यार्थी कर्तव्य

103 Dr. K. D. Vaishanav **(SANSKRIT)** ⇨ वैदिक साहित्यमे इला, भारती और सरस्वती

106 Dr. Sanjay S. Joshi **(SANSKRIT)** ⇨ ÃwHkýyku ÄçdhfkuekkBkMk[Pkt wÃkkudeikkyku«kMkrdkfikk

108 Dr. K. D. Vaishanav **(SANSKRIT)** ⇨ वेदोमां प्राण शकित

111 Parul S. Devmurari **(PSYCHOLOGY)** ⇨ Relative Impect Of Role Of Geader And Type Of Family On Home Environment Amopng Adoleseenee

115 * Hiren A. Solanki **(LIB. & INFO. SCI.)** ⇨ Open Source Library Management Software

EDUCATION

118 Dr. Narvan Baraiya ⇨ Roles Of Teachers In The 21st Century

120 Sadhana P. Dhakan ⇨ Computer - Managed Instruction (Cmi)

123 Tulendra Kumar Verma ⇨ उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर पर विद्यार्थियों के कैरियर चयन के प्रति अभिवृत्ति का विष्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

127 Rita Gupta ⇨ A Study Of Self Expression Of High School Student Of Durg District

129 Digvijaysinh Parmar ⇨ **ભાવનગર જિલ્લાના અનુસ્નાતક વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અનુકૂલનનો અભ્યાસ** A Study Of Adjustment Of Post-Graduate Students' Of Bhavnagar District

132 Prof. S.R. Joshi ⇨ મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક કસોટી એક ઝલક

134 Dr. Sanjitkumar Sahu Priyanka Tiwari ⇨ विद्यालयों की भौतिक सुविधाओं का विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में पडने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन

LAW

138 Ms. Silky Mukherjee Mr. Rohit Moonka ⇨ Brand As Trademarks: Need For A Re-Look

142 Rohit Moonka Dr. Rajesh S. Vyas ⇨ Protection of geographical indication under trips : is it adequate?

145 Anand R. Shindhe Dr. Rajesh S. Vyas ⇨ Patent Term Extension And Protection Of Consumer Interest In India

MANAGEMENT

150 Hardi U. Raval Krati Vadodariya ⇨ The vital rationale of the physician's sample and Practice being conducted

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

154 L Pintoo ⇨ The Effects Of Rhythmic Activity On Selected Physiological And Physical Fitness Profile Of College Going Students

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

159	J.B. Chauhan	⇨	Health And Physical Fitness
161	Dr. Arjunsinh Rana	⇨	Physical Activity And Weight Control
164	Vijesh G. Patel	⇨	Comparative Study Of Antropometric And Motor Ability On Football Players Of Rural And Urban Area Of South Gujarat
167	Surendrasinh Chavada	⇨	Blood Doping
171	Kokilaben M. Palas	⇨	ખો – ખો અને કબડ્ડી રમતના ખેલાડી ભાઈઓનો આવેગાત્મક પરિપકવતાનો તુલનાત્મક અભ્યાસ

RURAL STUDY

174	Vinay Chavada	⇨	ભારતીય કામદાર સંઘોનો કાયદો, 1926 (Indina Trade Unions Act , 1926)
176	Vinay Chavada	⇨	કામદાર સંઘોની નોંધણી (Registration Of Trade Unions)
179	Digvijaysinh Parmar	⇨	ગુજરાતમાં આદિવાસીઓ
183	Jay Butani	⇨	ગ્રામીણ અને આદિવાસી મૌખિક મહાકાવ્યોમા નારીસ્વરૂપ

COMMERCE

186	Prof. Pratik Patel	⇨	Mathematical model on salesman's compensation
189	Prof. Pratik Patel	⇨	Mathematical model on search for a new product