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A Review of Geospatial Data Analysis: Manual Vs Automatic Systems

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Abstract

The geospatial analysis is undertaken to answer questions about the real world, which includes, *first*, to scrutinize the present specific area and its features; *second*, to find out any change in the situation; *third*, to study existing trends or patterns; *fourth*, to evaluate the capability etc., for this, overlay and modelling techniques are used. It has a wide range of options i.e. from simple arithmetic and logical operation to complicated model analysis.

Both manual and automatic techniques have their own relevance and importance which one cannot ignore. Hence, authors have tried to throw light on such techniques which required a proper understanding before implementation process as errors, if not, rectified, may lead to distorted results.

Preamble

Spatial analysis of data has been an important tool for evaluating suitability and capability; for estimating and predicting; and most important is for interpretation and understanding for planning and development of any region. For this, *geospatial analysis* is the answer for various questions related to the real world situations. A wide range of analysis systems exist viz., from simple arithmetic and logical operations to complicated model analysis aided with various software systems.

Earlier, during 19th century and till 6 decades of 20th century, spatial data was analyzed manually but after 1970's various software have been used to analyze the data. Till data, map is a graphic representation of the features that exist on the surface of the earth. As a store house of information, one can easily evaluate the topologic and metric properties, i.e., distances, direction, connectivity and

proximity from a map. Thus, location and attributes at required locations can be known which is considered as a very powerful tool for the spatial scientists.

Historical Perspective

Surveying is considered as an important component for manually collecting the earth data. Since ancient times, this particular art was important in the preparation of sections, plans and large-scale maps. Right from the Greek and Roman period, it was popular in the form of man's effort to gain more and more logical and useful knowledge of the human habitat and their spread over the earth for logical explanation of things observed could be tested and verified and the knowledge thus gained, could be used to help and facilitate human beings adjustment to the varied natural conditions of the earth for modifications of adverse conditions or to gain control over such adversities. History has proved that there has been a continued interplay between things and events observed through our perceived senses and the concepts derived from the generalization of facts.

Thus, the root of ancient scholars in the development of geographical idea was based on observations, measurements and generalizations of geospatial data. Many ancient scholars produced topographical description of places in the known world. They discussed the natural conditions along with the culture and the way of life of the people living there (Jenson, 2005).

The medieval period witnessed the Dark-Age for the development of science and geo-spatial ideas, Concepts of the world which were re-structured and re-shaped to confirm to the teachings of the church. The earth became a flat disc with Jerusalem at its centre. Only Arabs and Chinese made scholarly contribution to the knowledge into the later part of the medieval period. There arose a need to confront authority with reasons and explanations. Map-making techniques improved as merchants and sailors needed them.

Thus, the medieval period witnessed remarkable progress. Spatial data were collected by direct observations but the lack of close contact among different people resulted in slow diffusion of knowledge to other areas. But, the geographical explorations and voyages of the Europeans definitely widened and broadened their geographic outlook. The age of discoveries and invention brought an organized cartographic revolution.

As a result, the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries witnessed the inclusion of new information in the maps at a slow pace, and thus, acknowledged the existence of gaps in their information. Voyages, inventions and cartographic precisions and innovations seemed to have solved certain major problems regarding navigation, determination of longitude, projections and so on, revived and renewed interest in geographical knowledge and even removed some earlier misconceptions which may be collectively called the *Renaissance*.

Topographic descriptions were under consideration. Scholars began to ask questions such as how things observed could be related to some generalizations of the empirical perception. The mid-nineteenth century witnessed the rise of *materialistic scientific philosophy*. This made professionalism an academic necessity.

Dimensions of Spatial Data

They are referred as geographic data or geospatial data which provides the information that identifies the location of features and boundaries on the earth. The two primary kinds of spatial data are *geometric data* which is mapped on two-dimensional flat surface and the other type is *geographic data* in which the information is mapped around a sphere. It basically highlights the latitude and longitude relationships to a specific object or location. In other words, geographic data are the observations made from real-world experiences, organized and processed in order to make them meaningful so that they can be converted into information.

There are three modes of data viz., *spatial, thematic and temporal*. The spatial dimension is generally location-based information which described the location of a place. In GIS, it is necessary, as spatial data is considered as location-based data on the earth.

The thematic dimension actually describes the characteristic of the spatial data. It is referred as attributes or non-spatial data, while the temporal dimension focuses on time when the data was collected. Sometimes, they become very crucial as temporal capabilities indeed enhance the GIS technique considerably. Hence, the task is challenging indeed.

Map as a Tool

Map serves as a useful device of spatial analysis and function as scientific tools to the development of geographical hypothesis. In

this age of ISC i.e. *Information Satellite and Computers*, maps are considered as tangible graphic representation of the cultural and physical environment of the earth's surface (Dent). Real maps are a combination of *analogue* and *symbolic model*. To explain it, an example of a theme based map may be cited. Generally, all thematic maps have two components:

- a) A geographic base map; and
- b) A thematic overlay which represents non-spatial attributes of the features being mapped. So, here a geographic base map is an analogue model and the thematic overlay is a symbolic model as shape patterns or shade patterns or line patterns are used to depict the information which goes through the process of selection, classification, simplification and symbolization of the information about the environment. Hence maps are expressions of the spatial concepts. It represents a spatial language, so, it is a useful device of spatial analysis and functions as a scientific tool or aids in the development of *geographical hypotheses*.

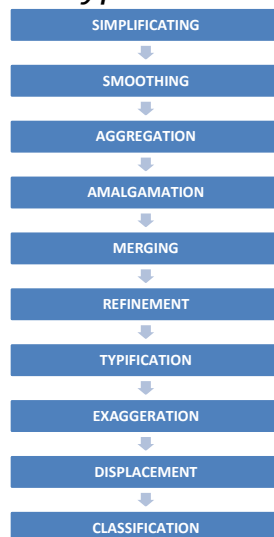


Fig.1: Operation during Map Generalization

GIS as a Tool

Analyzing data involves the processes of structuring, formatting, conversion and modelling to meaningful information and this is the core function of GIS (See fig. 2.). It helps to present data in a systematic manner which can be used in some decision-making process (Calkins and Tomlinson, 1977).

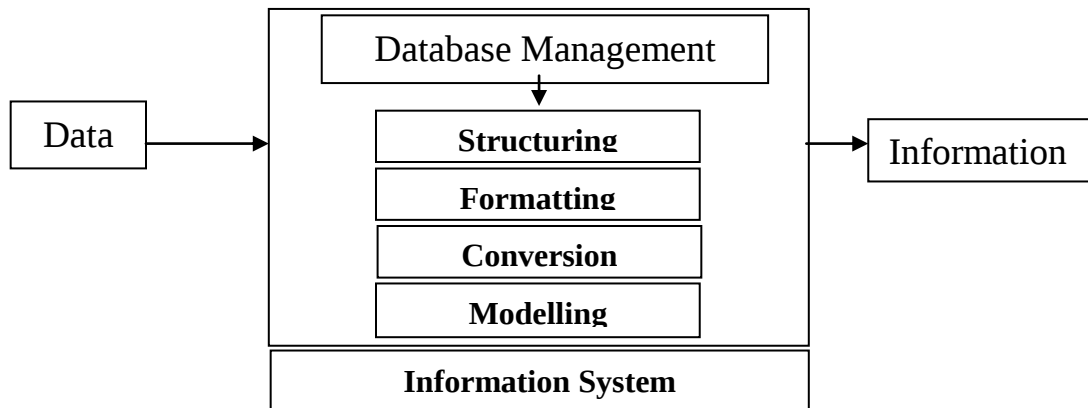


Fig. 2: Relationship between Data and Information

Thus, GIS is a special class of information system. Here the term '*geographical*' conveys *earth* and *geographic space*. *Earth* implies all the data related to the earth's features and resources which includes human activities also. And, *geographic space* is associated with the common aspects of both the data and the problems that GIS is designed and developed to solve with reference to location, distribution, pattern and relationship within a specified geographical reference framework.

Basically, GIS is unique as it focuses on geographical data which has two important properties viz.-

- a) Data is registered to an accepted geographical coordinate system of earth's surface; and
- b) Data is normally recorded at relatively on small scales.

It manages geographical data for solving spatial problems through *graphics* and *multi-coloured thematic maps*. The function ability of GIS hovers around five common general operational modules viz., data acquisition, pre-processing, data-management, data manipulation and analysis and product generalization (See fig. 3 & 4.).

Conventional Model Vs New Model Communication

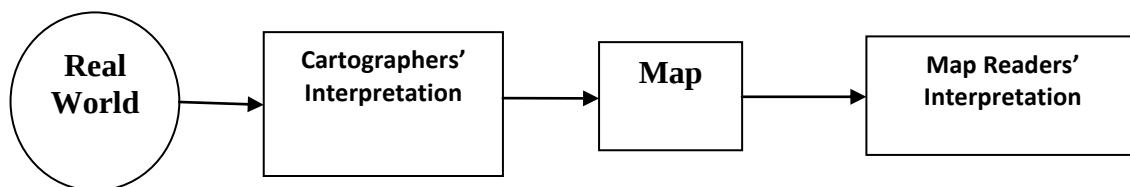


Fig.3: Manual Model

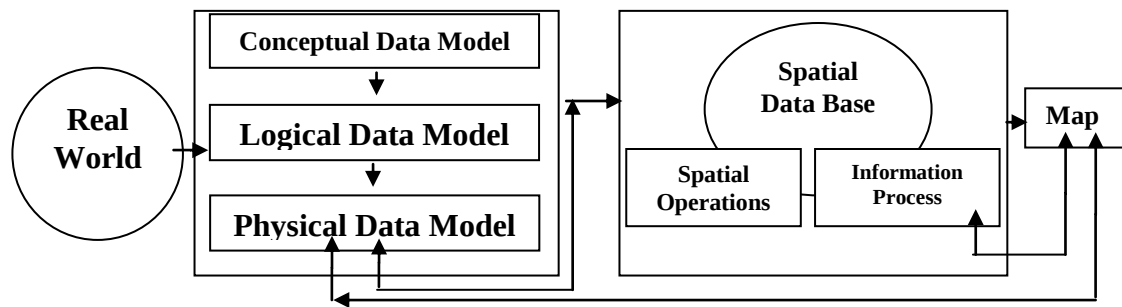


Fig.4: Automatic Model

Both, manual and computed aided technology can produce high quality maps to show spatial objects and spatial relationships between and among objects. (See figures 3 & 4.) Thus, thematic maps, choropleth maps, dissymmetric maps, isarithmic maps, dot and symbol maps, line maps, etc. can be produced for analysis. The end result of *manual working* is a *Real map* which is of course a cartographic product that is directly viewable and permanent. In case of aided technology, the end result is a virtual map which is directly viewable as a cartographic image.

Result and Discussion

Data are the observations made from real world experience, organized and processed in order to make them meaningful and convenient for desired information. The spatial dimension includes location-based information and geospatial analysis is the process of modelling, examining and interpreting model results this in turn, helps to answer the questions one has posed by combining data and applying some analytic rules.

The spatial analysis is useful for evaluating suitability and capability for estimating and predicting and for the interpretation and understanding of the queries at decision-making level. In other words, the objective of analysis is to transform data into useful information to satisfy the objectives at decision-making level for regional planning and development. The analysis functions use the geospatial and non-spatial attributes in the database to answer questions about the real world. Fig. 5., depicts the simple classification of spatial analysis techniques. However, the geospatial data analysis techniques can be classified differently depending on the approach of study.

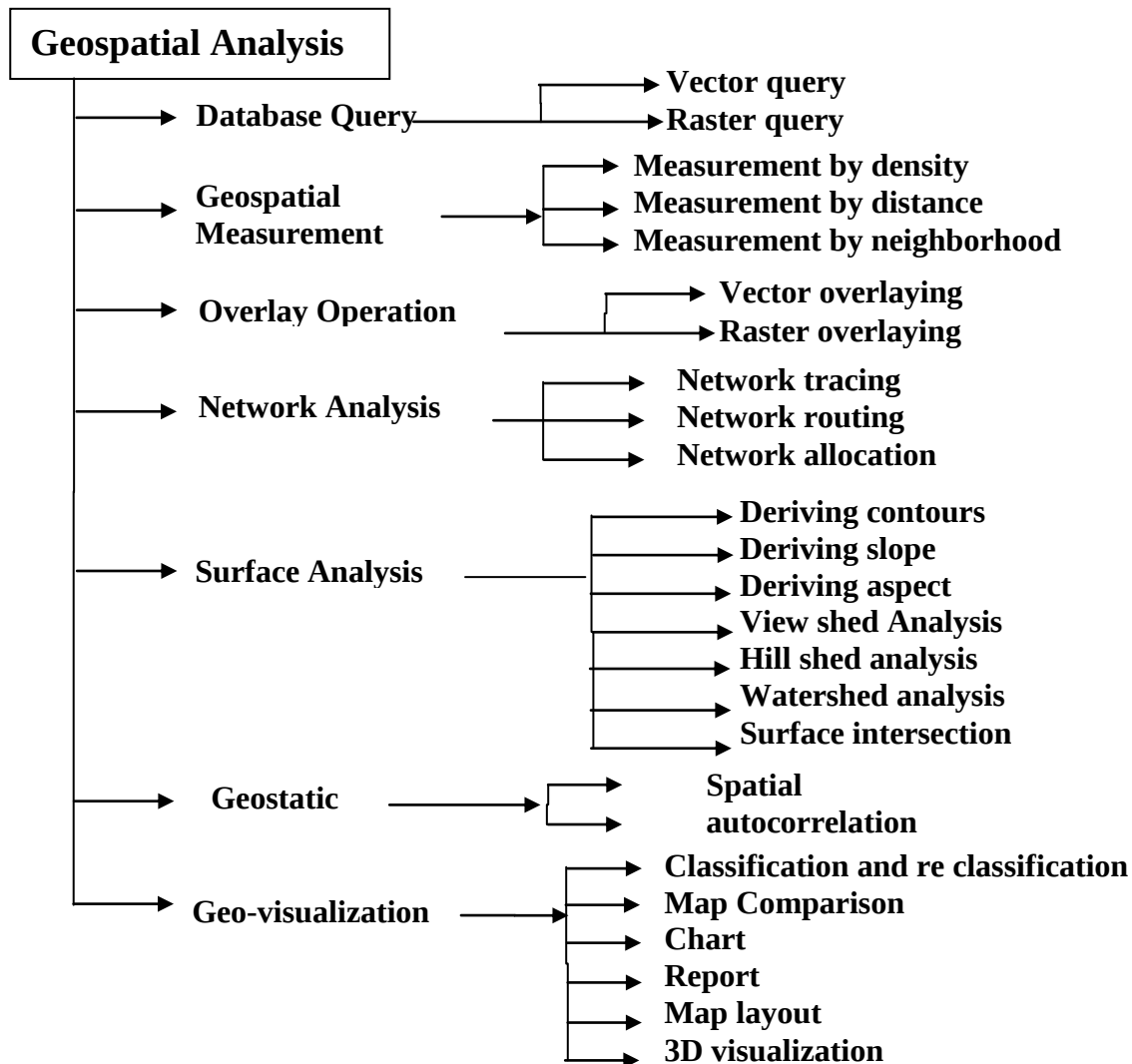


Fig. 5. Classification of Geospatial Analysis Automatically

The range of analysis techniques are large, but most commonly, one uses in general four categories of analysis functions (Aronoff, 1989.) viz.-

- Retrieval, reclassification and generalization.
- Topological overlay techniques
- Neighbourhood operations
- Connectivity functions.

Automatic techniques helps to integrate data easily and thus provide the ability to ask complex spatial questions that could not be answered otherwise. The manual techniques are although a time taking process and cumbersome also.

If one proceeds with manual interpretation an example of a topographical map has been cited. It is a large-scale geo-coded general reference map. In it, a great variety of symbolization, generalization, typography and color have been used to portray in detail both the natural and man-made features for an area. Thus, it is a store house of all information's necessary to understand and comprehend both the physical and cultural environment of an area. In other words, it is one of the most important tools for manual interpretation.

However, the ability to interpret a toposheet requires a fundamental understanding of the geography of an area. It requires the study of the map in detail through three following distinct tasks:

- Identify the conventional symbols shown by point, line, area, letter and color;
- Measure their attributes and spatial patterns; and
- Comprehend their occurrence and origin.

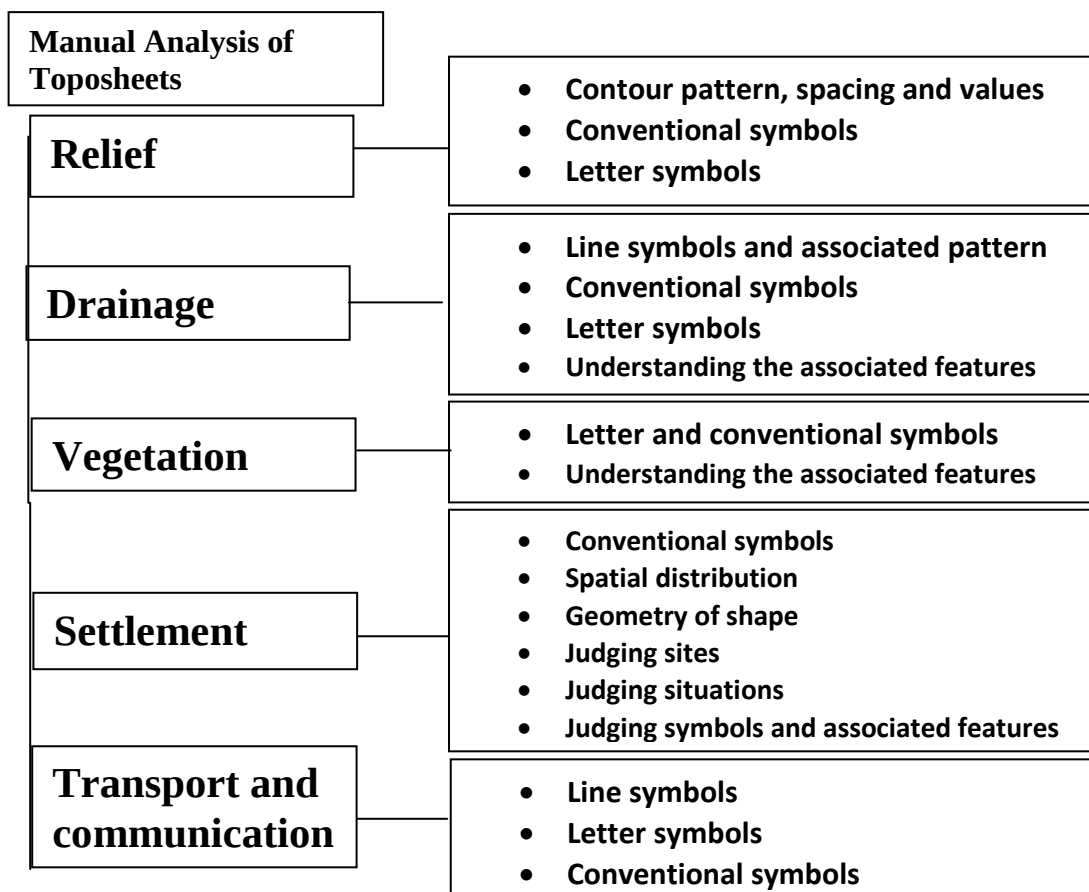


Fig. 6: Classification of Topological Map Analysis Manually

It is only possible by *Mapcraft* skill. A mental picture of the ground is constructed for map reading and interpretation. Expert visualization is required for real mapcraft. The geometric pattern helps us to visualize not only a 3D mental image of the ground but, also the underlying geological condition. From the nature and occurrence of valleys and water bodies, forests, grassland and land use, the climatic, hydrological and soil conditions can be identified for further analysis and drawing conclusions. Thus, manual analysis is a practical skill that is only developed by practice.

From the fig. 6., one thing is clear that after the identity of the toposheet, interpretation follows, which requires a careful study of the marginal information and the body of the map. Of course, pre-conceived textbook knowledge about the characteristics, origin, patterns and associated processes of the major map elements along with a vivid idea of the area portrait in a map is desirable for information extraction, interpretation and analysis. Thus, manual interpretation of a toposheet is a 3-step process viz.-

- Identification;
- Recognition of the pattern produced; and
- Explanation of the patterns in terms of the processes involved.

With the advancement in science and technology, Indian toposheets have been updated and redrawn with more details on large scales from time to time. Even the digital format with a new layout on various scales is available as *open series maps*. With the new *National Map Policy 2005*, fully digitized data layers are available, hence automatic process of analysis and interpretation is preferable as it saves time and alternative options are available due to the use of spatial models. The construction of spatial models involves abstraction of the real world into a simulation model. It is a 3-step process:

- a) Identification of spatial features of the real world which are meaningful for a particular application.
- b) Transformation of the conceptual model into an appropriate spatial data model.
- c) Selection of a suitable spatial data structure for the computer.

In other words, G.I.S. model is generated. No doubt, the task of analysis and interpretation becomes easier but, it suffers from major disadvantage in terms of reduction in spatial accuracy, whether it is

area or distance. Thus, several sources of error may affect the quality and reliability. The obvious sources of errors are related to age of data areal coverage, map scale, intensity of observations, format and accessibility. Hence, the GIS users must not ignore the errors instead; they must acknowledge it and rectify them as far as possible.

There is no automatic way to identify attribute errors. The linked data has to be checked manually for correction but now-a-days, most GIS software contains functions that check and clearly identify problems of linkage (spatial and attribute data) during operations.

In general, six steps are involved for correction viz. -

- Visual review which is done by checks plotting.
- Cleanup of lines and junctions, initially done by software and second by interactive editing.
- Weeding of excess coordinates.
- Correction for distortion and wrapping is also done automatically as most GIS software has functions for scale correction and rubber sheeting.
- Construction of polygons which is done in conjunction with the topological building process.
- Addition of unique identifications or labels is a manual process indeed.

Thus, in geospatial analysis of data both manual and automatic systems cannot be ignored. Accuracy regarding map scale and shape can only be controlled by manual techniques which come under map craft. Modern GIS software's are also considering the issue of accuracy and distortions and are able to solve them to some extent.

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Social Value of Emotional Maturity and Intelligence

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Abstract

This investigation discusses the social value of emotional maturity and intelligence for secondary level students. Social value is about understanding the relative importance of changes that people experience and using the insights we gain from this understanding to make better decisions. Emotional maturity is when someone can manage their emotions no matter their circumstances. Social intelligence is the capacity to know oneself and to know others. It develops from experience with people and learning from success and failures in social setting. The socio-cultural status is the aggregate of conditions that influence the life of students; they ultimately determine the quality of survival of life. The main purpose of the study is to develop the validity and reliability scale of social value of emotional maturity and intelligence among secondary level students at Seemanchal region of Bihar State. The findings of this study highlight the differences between students regarding emotional maturity and intelligence with social value. This study reports on the extent to which the social value and students' emotional maturity and intelligence impact their learning style.

Keywords: Social value, Emotional Maturity, Intelligence, Learning style

Introduction

Education is a natural harmonious and progressive development of man's innate powers. It provides the opportunity for training the mind, to close thinking stirring up a sleeping and uninstructed spirit. Every country develops a system of education to express and promote its unique social status and also to meet the challenges of time.

Social value is the quantification of the relative importance that people place on the changes they experience in their lives. These values are implicit guidelines that provide orientation to individuals and corporations to conduct themselves properly within a social

system. Applying the principles of social value to his work has a huge range of benefits like- (i) Maximize the value you can create, (ii) Involve the people who matter most, (iii) Gain a competitive advantage, (iv) Enhance communications both internally and externally, (v) Gain funding and contracts etc.,

An emotion is a spontaneous mental reaction, such as joy, sorrow, hate and love. Emotions always involve mental activity and sometimes have physical effects on the body as she could tell what emotion he was feeling by looking at his face.

Emotional maturity is when someone can manage their emotions no matter their circumstances. It is that characteristic of emotional behaviour that is generally attained by an adult after the expiry of his adolescence period. Characteristics of emotional maturity are- (i) Taking responsibility, (ii) Showing empathy, (iii) Owning mistakes, (iv) Being unafraid of vulnerability, (v) Recognising and accepting needs, (vi) Setting healthy boundaries etc. Intelligence is the ability to acquire and apply knowledge. Social intelligence is the capacity to know oneself and to know others. It develops from experience with people and learning from success and failure in social setting. The emotional maturity and intelligence of secondary level students impact on their social values.

Review of the Related Literature

The review has several important functions which make it is well worth in the time and effort. The major purpose of reviewing the literature is to determine what has already been done that relates to our problems. The review of related Literature involves the systematic identification, location and analysis of documents containing information related to the research problems. These documents include periodicals, abstract, reviews, books and other research reports.

❖ Cohen et al. (2006), training interventions designed to improve intellectual function have been developed within many different perspectives and across numerous disciplines including behavioural psychology.

❖ Csikszentmihalyi (1997) defines creative thinking is generated new ideas within or across domains of knowledge, drawing upon or intentionally breaking with established symbolic rules and procedures.

❖ Joshi (1988) conducted study on effect of test anxiety and intelligence on performance of high school students using programmed instruction material in the linear and branching styles and found that when taught through PLM low test anxious students perform significantly better than high test anxious students and so also students with high intelligence. The researcher found both the styles equally effective.

❖ Salovey and Mayer (1990), who defined Emotional Intelligence as the ability to monitor one's own and others' feelings and emotions, to discriminate among them and to use this information to guide one's thinking and actions (page 189)

❖ Miao et al. (2017), the ability based measures are valid, albeit weak, predictors of a range of outcomes including work related attitudes such as job satisfaction.

❖ Sahoo (1984) developed a hybrid programme of linear and mathetic on Chi-square for post graduate students and found an effective result.

Justification of the Study

Social value is the relative importance that people place on the changes they experience in their lives. The Social status impacts on emotional maturity and intelligence of students. The present venture is an attempt to present task in a clear and comprehensible manner. The investigator reviews the impact of emotional maturity and intelligence among secondary level students on their social values. It has been reviewed that very limited number of research studies has been conducted on this given study. So, there is a need to do more investigation in this field.

Objectives of the Study

- i) To find the impact of emotional of maturity and intelligence among secondary level students on their social values.
- ii) To solve the problems related to effectiveness of emotional maturity and intelligence among students on their social values.
- iii) To find the impact of emotional maturity and intelligence among secondary school students of B.S.E.B. and C.B.S.E. board on their social values.
- iv) To empirically validate the social value through emotional maturity and intelligence.

Hypotheses of the Study

- i) 90% of secondary level students have been effected to emotional maturity and intelligence on their social values.
- ii) There is no significant difference in effectiveness of emotional maturity and intelligence among secondary level students of B.S.E.B. and C.B.S.E. Board on their social values.
- iii) There is no significant difference in social values among secondary level students of BSEB and CBSE Board.

Delimitations of the Study

- i) The study has been limited to secondary level students of B.S.E.B. and C.B.S.E. Board at Seemanchal region of Bihar.
- ii) The study has been delimited to Hindi medium students of B.S.E.B. and English medium students of C.B.S.E. Board only.

Research Design of the Study

Research design is the work before getting the investigation underway. It is a mapping strategy which is based on sampling technique. It essentially includes objectives, methodology, sampling, research strategy, tools and techniques for collecting the evidences analyzing the data and reporting the findings.

For developing research design passed on this study, the researcher has been passed through the following stages as-

Research Methodology

Research methodology is the systematic procedures by which the Investigator starts from the initial identification of the problem to its final conclusions. It involves the evaluation framework, document and file, reviews, interviews and site visits etc. Keeping in view the research evidences, objects and hypotheses, the Investigator found it suitable to go through descriptive method, survey method and experimental method.

Population

Population is the entire group that you want to draw conclusion about. In this study, the population has been selected from secondary level students of B.S.E.B and C.B.S.E. Board at Seemanchal region of Bihar.

Sampling

Sample is defined as a smaller set of data that a researcher chooses from a larger population. The Investigator has been collected

the 200 samples (secondary level students of B.S.E.B. and C.B.S.E. board) randomly for this study under the Seemanchal region in Bihar.

Data Collection

Data collection is the procedure of collecting, measuring and analyzing accurate insight for research using standard validated techniques. In this study, the Investigator has been collected the data from 05 secondary schools of B.S.E.B. and 05 secondary schools of C.B.S.E. Board at Seemanchal region of Bihar.

Tools of Research

The Investigator has been used observation, interview, questionnaire, schedule, emotional maturity inventory and group intelligence testing scale etc. as research tools in this study.

Statistical Technique

The Investigator has been used Mean, Median, Standard deviation, correlation, T-test, F-test, ANOVA etc. as statistical technique in this study.

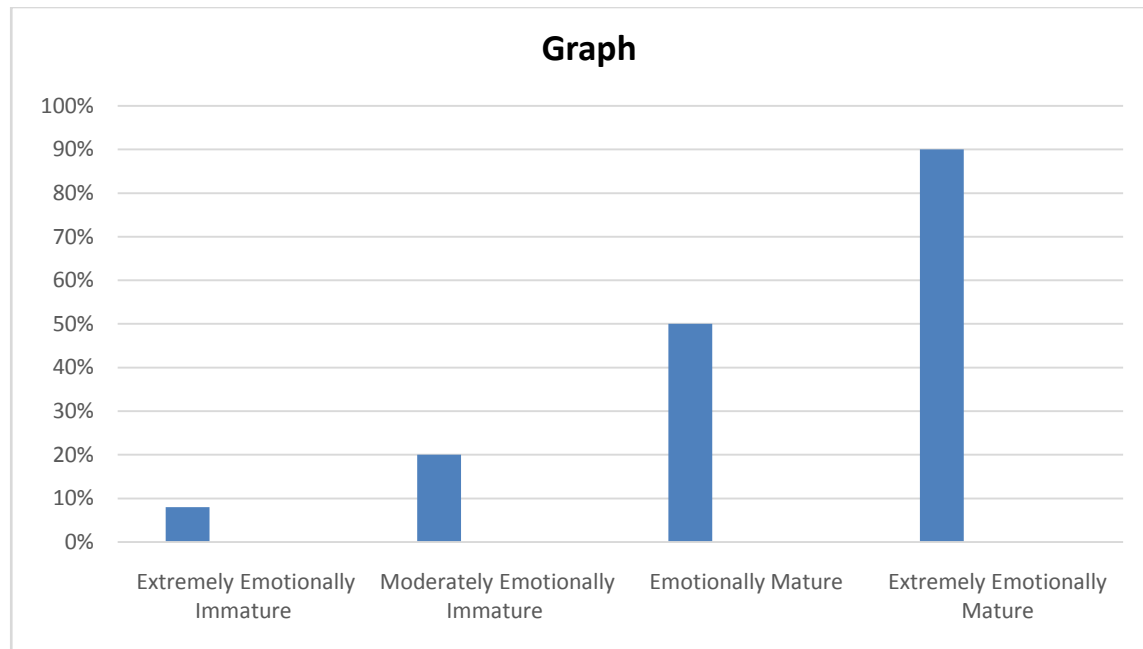
Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Analysis as a process enters into research is one form or the other in the very beginning in the selection of the problem in determination of methods and interpreting and drawing conclusions from data gathered. Analysis of data involves breaking down existing complex factors into simple parts and putting the parts together in new arrangement for the purpose of the interpretation. Data should be studied from as many angles as possible to find out newer and newer facts. It helps further researchers to attach the related problem with appropriate statistical techniques to avoid the unnecessary work.

Table: I.Q. for students of C.B.S.E. and B.S.E.B Board

Boards	No. of students	Mean	SD(σ)	SED	df	Value (t)	Significant
CBSE	100	96.06	10.018	0.876	498	13.15**	Significant at 0.05 & 0.01
BSEB	100	84.54	9.57				

**Significant at 0.05 & 0.01 level



After analysis and interpretation of data, Investigator found the effectiveness of emotional maturity and intelligence among students on their social values. Social value of emotional maturity and intelligence is an effective part of students. So, the formulated validity hypothesis is accepted.

Major Findings

Social value is the ability to interact and communicate with others, form and sustain relationships, manage conflicts, take other's perspectives and empathize, manage one's responses especially affective responses in social situations. The Investigator found the effectiveness of emotional maturity and intelligence among secondary level students on their social values in this study. 90% of the students are able to perform on 90% of the items of emotional and intelligence test in developing social value correctly.

Conclusion

From the evaluation analysis, it can be concluded that the impact of emotional maturity and intelligence among secondary level students on their social values is effective, reliable and valid. Emotional maturity and intelligence produced a driving force toward social value. Social value can serve as a catalyst among students. This study also shows the emphasis of emotional maturity and intelligence in developing social value for secondary level students.

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Employment and Income Generation in the rural areas through Sericulture in Nagaland: A case study of Phek district

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Abstract

Nagaland with a favorable climate and topographic conditions is perhaps one of the most promising states undertaking sericulture activities as an income generation programme among the North Eastern states of India. All the four varieties of Silkworms are reared in Nagaland but Eri variety dominates in the state due to its adaptability and demand for pupae as food item. In Phek district, majority of the population lives in villages with agriculture as the main occupation. Eri culture an agro-based activity, is playing a pivotal role in generating rural employment and income to the rural population of the district. Sericulture is ideal in rural areas because it requires low investment and offers high profit. This paper therefore focuses on the role of sericulture in generating employment and income to the rural population in Phek district of Nagaland.

Keywords: Sericulture, Eri culture, pupae, employment, income

Introduction

Nagaland, bordering Myanmar in the East, Arunachal Pradesh in the North, Assam in the West and Manipur in the South, is located in the extreme northeastern region of India with its capital at Kohima.

Nagaland is a land of villages and more than two-thirds of the population lives in villages. The economy of the state is based on rural economy which largely depends on Agri and allied sectors. The State has a mountainous topography and is an agrarian society with 70% of its rural population engaged in terrace and jhum cultivation. A remarkable feature of the economy is that there are no landlords and there is no class division such as, landless peasants. The village

setup is so organized that the basic requirements of food, clothing and shelter are guaranteed to all its members. Over the years, the shift in diversification in agricultural sector is taking place where there is increase in the development in horticulture, fisheries and sericulture in the state.

After the bifurcation of the sericulture department from the department of Industries in 1988, the department has taken various steps to promote Silkworm rearing in the state which led many to take up sericulture, initially as hobby or out of curiosity. However, with the passage of time, sericulture in Nagaland has proven to be an ideal location for inclusive development, especially the weaker sections of the society. Sericulture is today practiced in many parts of Nagaland which includes the districts of Kohima, Mokokchung, Kiphire, Zunheboto, Dimapur, Wokha and Phek. Favourable climatic and topographic conditions in the state had enabled the farmers to rear all the four varieties of silkworm namely, Mulberry, Eri, Muga and Tasar (AAR 2021-22 p.1). Among the four varieties of silkworm, Eri has been the most dominant in the state due to its adaptability and friendly climatic conditions (AAR 2019-20 p.1). The advantage of Eri culture is that it fetches returns in a short span of time, generates dual income to the farmers by selling cocoons for silk and Pupae for food items in the state of Nagaland. The use of Eri silk is quite closely associated with the culture and tradition of the society and occupies a unique place in the socio-economic life of the people of Nagaland. The art of weaving cotton and silk fabric has been practiced by all the tribal women folk in the state (AAR 2019-20 p.1). Eri culture activities in the state are not only for the purpose of its silk but mostly for the protein rich pupae which is consumed as a delicacy.

Observing how sericulture in recent times has started providing additional income generation source to many rural populations, a micro study was conducted in Phek district of Nagaland to examine how Eri rearing changed livelihood to the rural population and to analyze if silk rearing is a viable source of rural employment.

Methodology

The micro study employed both primary as well as secondary data to fulfill its objectives. To collect primary data, a total of 50 beneficiaries from five villages under Phek district were selected and interviewed using structured questionnaire. The secondary data were

collected from Government Annual Departmental Reports, Newspapers, published articles, and Journals.

Sericulture in Phek district: A case study

Phek district was bifurcated in 1973 from Kohima district, the capital of Nagaland. It lies in the south east of Nagaland, bounded by Kohima district in the west, Zunheboto and Kiphire districts in the North, Myanmar in South East and Manipur in the South. The name of the district Phek was derived from the word “Phekrekedze” meaning “watch tower”. The district is inhabited by the Chakhesangs and Pochury tribes of Mongoloid race. According to 2001 census, the population of Phek district is 1,48,246. Phek is a hilly district rich in Flora and fauna. Agriculture is the main occupation in the district with 80.84 % of the population engaged in Agricultural activity. In rural areas, where alternative income generation opportunities are rare to come by, the aim of the planners and policy makers to provide gainful employment opportunities to weaker sections of the society is seemingly visible in the development of sericulture. The geographical and climatic condition of Phek district which is suitable for sericulture is practiced by many farmers in the district. As Sericulture is a land based and labour-intensive activity and agriculture being the main occupation of the district, large masses of farmers are employed into this activity alongside farming.

Profile of the silkworm growers in the study area

S. No.	Profile	Average/ percentage
1.	Male led family	43
2.	Percentage of women participation	75%
3.	Average size of the family	4.833
4.	Average age of the silkworm growers	50 years and above
5.	Main occupation	Farmer
6.	Average experience in silkworm rearing	10-15 years
7.	Percentage of farmers growing rice	100%
8.	Percentage of farmers growing other crops (vegetables, fruits)	100%
9.	Percentage of households with livestock	100%

Source: field work

The study indicated that 43 families out of the 50 families interviewed were headed by male counterparts. However, with 75% of the respondents been women, it clearly shows that women participation is more than men. The average family size of the

respondents varies from 4 to 5 members. Though all the members of the family are involved in sericulture, 50% of the respondents were found to be in the age group of 50 years and above. Silkworm rearing involves all the members of the family both, young and old, male and female including school going children during their free time as it does not require any hard labour or scientific and technical methods. It can be easily taken care of by anyone and is found to be very advantageous for small and marginal farmers. The average number of farmers rearing silkworm was 10-15 years which shows that sericulture activity can give regular employment.

Among the four varieties of silkworm, majority of the farmers rear Eri silkworm. The Eri silkworm feeds mostly on castor plants which grow very quickly. Castor plants can also be grown along with other crops for short term until it becomes big and tall. Rice is the staple food of the people and thus occupies the dominant food crop among other varieties of fruits and vegetables. In addition, live stocks like poultry, rabbit, and piggery are reared by the farmers as well. Some progressive farmer's earn seasonal income by selling fruits, vegetables and livestock.

Having realized the importance and scope of generating maximum employment avenues and regular income generation through sericulture, the department of sericulture has been taking various steps in promoting sericulture which has encouraged the farmers in rearing silkworm to a great extent. All the respondents were covered under the Farmer's Development Program (FDP) had received financial assistance, material support in the form of rearing materials and CGI sheets for construction of rearing sheds. All the respondents had attended the training programs organized by the department as well. One particular farmer Veyiepra from Surhoba village discovered an innovative step to rear Eri silkworm. He found out that thermocol boxes usually used in the local market to transport fishes were most useful to rear the silkworms in cold weather conditions. This discovery has been very important for silkworm farmers in Phek district with average temperature of 21°C to 8°C in winter. Thereafter, Eri farmers throughout the district have started using thermocol boxes as rearing equipment as it is found to be cheap and suitable. Farmers from the district still work within certain limitations as majority of the respondents do not have separate rearing sheds and had been utilizing the empty rooms in their

dwelling houses. Some of them use the corridors of the house for rearing Eri.

Distribution of income from sale of silkworm products (2016-2021)

Year	Pupae (in kg)	Cocoon (in kg)	Returns from Pupae & Cocoon (Rs)
2016-17	200 (Rs.350)	3 (Rs.300)	70,000+900 = 70,900
2017-18	200 (Rs.350)	3 (Rs.400)	70,000+1200 = 71,200
2018-19	210 (Rs.400)	3 (Rs.500)	84,000+1500 = 85,500
2019-20	210 (Rs.400)	4 (Rs.600)	84,000+2400 = 86,400
2020-21	220 (Rs.450)	5 (Rs.600)	99,000+3000 = 102,000

Source: field work. (The Rupees in Brackets refers to cost of labour and cocoon for that year)

The above table indicates the distribution of income from sale of silkworm products- pupae and empty cocoon for the last five years (2016-2021). The data clearly reveals that there is a huge gap of income from the sale of pupae and cocoon i.e., Rs 70,000/- from pupae and a very negligible amount of Rs. 900/- from cocoon. The main reason behind this is that, most of the local people consume pupae as food item and the farmer's rear silkworm for consumption purposes rather than for silk. However, in the recent years it is observed that there is an increase in the production of cocoons as well. This is the positive result of the initiatives taken by the sericulture department where cocoons are sold to the department by the beneficiaries in the form of a buy back policy. Earlier some of the respondents were making pillows and quilt out of cocoons for their own use by the traditional methods of twisting and reeling the empty cocoons. The silkworm rearers remove pupa from the cocoon in the pre-pupal stage and sell the silkworms in their villages and local area markets which is in high demand. There is no difficulty in selling the pupae due to its high demand. As is evident from the table, there is increase in the sale of cocoons in the recent years.

Cost and returns from rearing silkworm (2016-2021)

Year	Cost involved (Rs)	Return (Rs)	Net return (Rs)
2016-17	13,500/-	70,900/-	57,400/-
2017-18	3,500/-	71,200/-	67,700/-
2018-19	4,000/-	85,500/-	81,500/-
2019-20	4,500/-	86,400/-	81,900/-
2020-21	5,000/-	1,02,000/-	97,000/-

Source: field survey

The figures in the above table indicate Costs and Returns from the respondents inrearing the silkworm taking into consideration the last five years (2016-2021) data.

The cost includes cultivation of food plants beginning from cutting down jungles, burning, clearing, plantation of food plants, weeding, plucking and feeding. The study reveals that most of the farmers put in own labour for rearing silkworm from clearing jungles to plucking food plants to feeding and cleaning the beds. The total man-days of labour sacrificed were taken and calculated with the prevailing wage rate during that year. During the year 2016-17, the annual average expenditure was Rs.13,500/-. The Total annual return from silkworm product was Rs.70,900/- and the total annual income was Rs.57,400/-. There is a variation in the cost of production due to the increase in the labour cost over the years. The data clearly shows that the poor rural farmers are earning huge annual income. The practice of sericulture hence, does not require high cost to be taken up by poor farmers and in return gives high remuneration.

Further, it is evident that the cost of production decreases with the years of rearing silkworm. This is because; the food plants were already established in the first year. In the following years, the number of labour days (cost) decreases due to the decrease in the number of labour days in the field of food plants. It is also learnt that once the food plants are grown, it can stay for more than 10 years if the farmers keep on pruning the plants. Moreover, the fallen seeds germinate it and new plants sprout. Thus, silkworm rearing is generating high employment to the rural population in the form of involving and utilizing family members. Further Sericulture is generating huge income to the rural population thereby increasing livelihood of the rural poor.

Conclusion

It is evident from the study that Sericulture activity is occupying a pivotal role in strengthening rural economy. The assistance and trainings provided by the government in rearing silkworms along with the availability of land, family labour and suitable climatic conditions are emerging as a sustainable livelihood for many of the rural population. Most of the respondents were able to pay the school fees of their school going children from the income generated while some bought refrigerators and some television sets. The initiatives of various developmental programs through the implementation of

various schemes under both the centrally sponsored schemes and state plan programs over the years have seen a remarkable achievement in augmenting the livelihood of the rural farmers.

Unlike the seasonal crops, sericulture can be taken up round the year and harvested as many as 5 to 6 times and to some respondents 7 to 8 times annually. Sericulture is an effective tool of rural development as it generates more income and part time employment to the whole family. All the respondents have future plans to expand their activity of Eri culture and some of the respondents have plans to rear silkworms for full time too. Though the study has considered only 50 families, it is learnt that in some of the village, majority of the households practiced Eri rearing activities. The wastes and excrements from the silkworm rearing are used as manure in growing crops by all the respondents which is helping the farmers to harvest healthier organic crops. Thus, the above study indicates that though Silkworm rearing is not the main occupation of the people, practice of Eri culture has been playing an important role in supplementing family income and generating employment to the rural population to a great extent. Besides, silkworm rearing is not only profitable, but is less labour intensive as compared to other activities, except in the initial year of establishing food plants for the silkworms. Therefore, Eri rearing is a viable source of livelihood to the rural population of Nagaland and hence the Government should take proper policy measures to encourage the rural unemployed youths to take up Sericulture thereby providing a viable source of livelihood to the rural unemployed youths in the state.

In addition, there is need for enhanced post-harvest training of farmers in the production of quality cocoons and the modern method of reeling and twisting of cocoons to produce quality silk. Weaving has been intermingled with the life and culture of the women in Nagaland. The only village industry that can contribute to rural women employment is handloom weaving. This will result in the socio-economic development of the rural people in generating employment to rural women weavers. Further, with high demand of Eri pupae in the market, which is a good source of income generation, motivation and trainings for development and extensions need be continued by the Government. A future prospect of Sericulture from agriculturally based activity to industrial based activity in the State require the support of the government to provide

more trainings, modern tools and technology so as to enhance production in larger quantity in the state.

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Van Gujjars of Rajaji National Park Uttarakhand Study of present Status

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Abstract

Rajaji National Park is an Indian national park and tiger reserve that encompasses the Shivaliks near foot hills of Himalayas. The park is spread over 820 km and three districts of Uttarakhand, Haridwar, Dehradun and Pauri Garhwal. Highest mountains in the Himalayas of Indian part are Kanchanjanga and Nanda Devi the medium range of these lie to the South and flanking the Indo-Gangetic plains, are foothills of Shivaliks. The Gujjar Muslims inhabit the medium and lower ranges. Rajaji National Park was created through the amalgamation of Motichur and Chila forests in 1983. It was named Rajaji National Park after famous freedom fighter, C Rajgopalacharya or Rajaji in short. In 1983, three wildlife sanctuaries in the area namely, Chilla, Motichur and Rajaji sanctuaries were merged into one.

Introduction

Gujjars of Rajaji are a pastoral Muslim tribe. They are one of the few Muslim tribals who have survived as nomads to the present day. Gujjars live in homelands called deras. Each house is built from the forest material on a clearing in the forest. They live and move in joint family groups. They set up temporary settlements where the grazing is good. Men graze the animals and the women milk the cattle, make butter and do other household works. Men wear a turban a lose tehmet (sarong) and generally have a flowing beard. Some wear embroidered waist coats. Women wear a long kurta (shirt) churidar (tight pyjamas) and jacket. They veil themselves. Gujjars speak Gujjari or Gojri (a dialect of Hindi). Many speak Urdu, Kashmiri, Dogri as well. They are monogamous and patriarchal society. Milk and cornmeal are their staple food and they are strict vegetarians.

The Gujjars are considered as part of great Aryan race and are of the same ethnic group as Rajputs and Jats. In 5th century they formed their kingdom and ruled till 7th century. After 10th century

when their rule declined, some of them converted to Islam as late as 17th century, during the rule of Emperor Aurangzeb. But Van Gujjars of Rajaji Park believe themselves to be spiritual descendent of Esau, the saint in contrast to traditional 'prophetic Islam'. Meat is strictly abhorred among them. The Van-Gujjars are an example of the extensive spread of mystical Islam.

Their case illustrates the classic conflict between the environment to which they are well adjusted and development which is often aimed at making nomads settle down. This is usually seen as the only solution by governments to the nomadic problem. While earlier they roamed unhindered across the Indian Sub-continent, the partition of India in 1947 and the subsequent restriction on the free movement of herds between states within the country have isolated Gujjars of Uttarakhand from their ethnic brothers in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu Kashmir. Two groups of Gujjars have been identified in Rajaji National Park. Bakarwals occupy northern reaches of Himalaya and Dodhis the Southern. Gujjars are a tribal community of the park. According to a legend Rajaji Gujjars originally come from Jammu as part of the dowry of princess of Nahan in Himachal Pradesh, some centuries back. Another story is told of a king of Sirmour in Himachal visiting kingdom of Poonch in Kashmir. He is said to have liked the quality of milk in Poonch so much that he invited the Gujjars to settle down in Sirmour. It was from here that family units migrated to the park area at the turn of 20th century.

There are many problems faced by Gujjars in this area. Pastoralism of Gujjars is based on their herd of buffaloes with which they migrate between winter and summer pastures in pursuit of fresh fodder. They are particularly vulnerable as they are both minority Muslims in a Hindu society and landless tribals surrounded by settled peasants. Their illiteracy isolates them from mainstream of Indian society. Moreover there is a growing tendency among them to stop migrating to the hills in summer which makes the problem worse. Buffaloes are heavy animals and cannot climb high enough to reach "bugyals" (alpine meadows) while in lower hills, pastures shrink due to deforestation, landslide, road and building constructions etc. In winter season, in pastures of Rajaji Park, these nomads sometimes have to bribe forest officials for grazing permits. Gujjars feel that the local forest officials are partial to local villagers.

While Gujjars have resisted giving up nomadic life, retaining their cultural uniqueness and are still living in forest in isolation, they

have reconciled themselves to the change from subsistence to a market oriented economy by selling milk and its by-products in the towns. Here also they have to face middle men (baniyas) who buy milk from them at lower price and lend them money for the purchase of buffaloes, fodder and for the arrangement of marriages in their family. They manipulate accounts of Gujjars keeping them in unending debt. On the other hand Rajaji National Park authorities have their own point of view in respect of Van Gujjars living in the Park. They say that the Park has to face management problems. According to the park reports the wildlife and the cattle of the park compete for fodder and water with Gujjars and their buffaloes. Moreover Gujjars and their buffalo population have grown many folds in the last few decades causing additional pressure on forest resources that have remained the same.

In 1979 a state government committee decided that Gujjars should be settled permanently with the condition that this should not be done against their will. But owing to forest department objections this provision was dropped in final recommendations. An early scheme allotted, between 0.5 to 2.5 hectares of land, to Gujjar family depending on number of buffaloes they had. Total 98 families, who were allotted lands, complained that the allotted land was unirrigated and therefore not cultivable. They also resented about the size of land offered as it was insufficient for the number of buffaloes they had. However they accepted the allotment but continued migrating to the mountains in dry summer months for their livelihood. In 1987 state government once again decided to remove Gujjars from Rajaji National Park and to rehabilitate them at Pathri. The project envisaged housing for 500 families and a grant of 1000 sq. meters per family for green fodder and cultivation. But in 1989 government passed an order freezing this programme against which Gujjars had appealed to Supreme Court which in turn dismissed their case in 1990 owing to the change in state policy.

Some Gujjar families have been rehabilitated outside the park. By the middle of March 2000, a total of over 400 families were relocated to Pathri and Gaundikhatta, Haridwar. Each family has been allocated two acres of land for cultivation. No effort has been done so far to understand the impact of government policies on lifestyle of Gujjars and their traditional practices. Dehradun based Rural Litigation and Entitlement kendra is the principal N.G.O. working for the development of Gujjars. The N.G.O. is also involved in teaching

and other developmental activities among them. While van Gujjars have been granted scheduled Tribes status in Jammu Kashmir and Himachal, in Uttarakhand & U.P., they still are classified under OBC. The Rajaji National Park officials want to evict them from the park in the name of Conservation denying them their rights and proper rehabilitation. In 2005 Gujjars under the banner of Van Gujjar Kalyan Samiti approached Uttarakhand High Court Nainital. The Court ordered park authorities to acknowledge the rights of the community under the FRA (Forest Right Act-2006). The High Court also ordered government to form committees under rules of the act and establish the process for filing claims. According to a joint report of ministry of environment and ministry of tribal affairs, total claims by van Gujjars in R.N.P. by 2010 were 485. Forest department rejected all claims who were unable to provide proof of occupation of land by three generation in the area. In 2013 after immense pressure from activists, media etc. officials accepted 797 claims. Over last few years approximately 1390 families have been reallocated in Pathri and Gaidikhata near Haridwar far from their social, cultural and environmental setting. On 26 Nov., 2013 an order was passed by Uttarakhand govt. to move 228 van Gujjar families residing in Chilla range of R.N.P. to Shmansur locality of Bandarjud area in Haridwar district.

Rehabilitation of Van Gujjars is a long process and Uttarakhand government and authorities of RNP are continuously in touch with these nomads, though some irregularities come into limelight recently regarding allocation of land to these van Gujjars. On the other hand Election commission in collaboration with Uttarakhand government is going to provide polling booths to vote to 1600 Van gujjars for the first time.

Conclusion

Van Gujjar of Rajaji National Park is an important pastoral nomadic community dependent on forest for their livelihood a crucial part of bio-diversity. They never exploited forests more than their basic needs. These simple, nature-oriented nomads should be treated with humanity and should not be considered alien. They deserve rights to live with dignity. In the race of modernization and development our cultural diversity should not be vanished of which these innocent Van Gujjars are important component. As says Pernille Gooch in "A case for survival Base study" for rural litigation

and entitlement Kendra Dehradun-‘Nomadic people are part of a world which puts pressure on them in the form of ecological catastrophe or coercion and pressure from authorities as in restriction of pasture land or forced settlement. But it has to be remembered that apart from restrictions the modern world might also give new opportunities as in the opening up of new markets for pastoralist’s products. This is what has happened to the gujjars with the creation, close to their traditional in- habits of new urban centers with expansive population of middle class people who have the economical means to buy milk and milk product. These are the realities among which pastoralists have to make their choices and work out their strategies.

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Impact of Emotional Intelligence on Employee's Job Satisfaction and Commitment in Nepalese Commercial Banks

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Abstract

The general objective of this study is to measure the impact of emotional intelligence on the job satisfaction level of employees and their commitments of Nepalese commercial banks. To achieve that, descriptive as well as explanatory research designs were used. Primary data were collected from both questionnaires and interview that were distributed among the customers of all 27 commercial banks. The descriptive result of the study indicates that the average value of self motivation is highest where as the mean value of openness to experience is the least. The most consistent variable is self motivation. While analyzing the Kendall's tau it came to know that the relationship between the emotional intelligence and the extraversion is positive, so the first alternate hypothesis is accepted. Kendall's tau-b suggests that the relationship between the emotional intelligence and the agreeableness is positive and significant at 1%, so the second alternate hypothesis is accepted. Among five hypotheses, fifth hypothesis is rejected, i.e. there is no positive relationship between emotional intelligence and openness to experience.

Keywords: *Emotional intelligence, job satisfaction, commitment, employees, commercial banks*

Introduction

In the few past decades it has been analyzed that the importance of emotional intelligence of the workers as a crucial antecedent of work outcomes, work attitudes and other behaviors (Wong & Law, 2002). Over the decade, emotional intelligence has become a topical issue within the management literature. While some practitioners are very confident about the significance of EI in organization, there are suspects about the concept idea, theory, and assessment of EI (Landy & Conte, 2004). A few studies have been

performed on emotional intelligence and it was revealed that EI is an emerging feature in forecasting personal, educational and professional attainment. For a job success, a person needs to perform efficiently and effectively and therefore emotional intelligence necessitates to be developed by him. Employees who have a capacity and skill to cope up with their emotions in an effective manner are more victorious at work (Ambavele & Dani, 2014).

Studies on intelligence over many years focused mainly on the adaptive use of cognition, but in recent years theorists such as Gardner (1983, 1999) and Sternberg (1985, 2002) have suggested more encompassing approaches to conceptualizing intelligence. Sternberg suggests that there are other dimensions of intelligence; social intelligence, emotional intelligence, or practical intelligence or what scholars refer to as "street smarts" which indicates that an individual is not limited simply because he or she has a below average academic intelligence or IQ. Although Gardner did not use the term emotional intelligence (EQ), his concepts of intrapersonal and interpersonal intelligences provided the basis for the conceptualization of EQ, whereas intrapersonal intelligence is the ability to understand one's own emotions, interpersonal intelligence is one's ability to understand the emotions of others.

Understanding someone's personality is very important to administrators because this is very helpful for assigning people into jobs and it gives them clues about how employees are likely to behave in different situation (Kappagoda, 2013). Feldman (2007) contends that the personality is the pattern of enduring characteristics that differentiates a person-those patterns of behavior that make each of us unique. It is also personality that leads us to act consistently and predictably in different situations and over extended periods of time. Robbins et al., (2012) the human personality can be measured by using the Big Five-factor Model of personality namely extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotion stability and openness to experience. The five factor model of personality is one of the most important models in positive psychology to explain the most prominent aspect of personality (Goldberg, 1990).

A banking enterprise is unique to the extent that it depends on managerial competence and public confidence. To this degree, bank managers should be composed of pro- active human resources of proven track records in banking who have distinguished themselves as good managers of human and materials resources in banks. A

person's emotional state has a lot to do with perception. A strong emotion such as a total distaste for an organizational policy can make a person perceive negative characteristics in most organizational policies and rules. Determining a person's emotional state is difficult because strong emotions often distort perception, manager needs to discover which issue or practices that trigger strong emotions within subordinates and customers (Ugoani, 2012).

The above discussion shows that the studies dealing with impact of emotional intelligence on personality traits are of greater significance. Though there are these findings in the context of different countries, no such findings using more recent data exist in the context of Nepal. Hence, this study attempts to analyze the relationship between emotional intelligence and its impact on personality traits of the employees of Nepalese commercial banks. More specifically, this study attempts to examine whether the emotional intelligence has any effect on the personality traits of the employees of Nepalese commercial banks.

Statement of the Problem

There is debate regarding whether intelligence can be considered part of personality or not. Given the potential viability of an affirmative answer, another important question is whether intelligence can be integrated with models of personality, like the Big Five, that are derived from trait descriptors and attempt to provide comprehensive taxonomies of traits (Shulman & Hemeenover, 2006). Any trait model that would claim comprehensiveness should presumably include intelligence. In considering evidence related to this question, method is an important consideration: One must differentiate between descriptors of intelligence and ability tests of intelligence.

The relationship between emotional intelligence and personality traits has been widely discussed, and the extent of the relationship depends on the measures used in order to access EI. For example, while less correlated with traditional intelligence, the Bar On's EQ-i, Goleman's ESCI and other mixed model theory of EI show a higher degree of overlap with traditional measures of personality (Brackett and Mayer, 2003). They found that by using Bar-On's EQ-I (Emotional Quotient Inventory) and the NEO-PI-R (Neo Personality Inventory Revised), a measure of Big Five Personality factors, that EI is highly correlated with Neuroticism, Extraversion, Agreeableness

and Conscientiousness, but moderately related to Openness to experience. Goleman's ESCI (Emotional and Social Competence Inventory) is significantly related to Extraversion, Openness to experience, and Conscientiousness (Sala, 2002).

Some studies have proved that the correlations between mixed model-based EI measures and traditional measures of personality that assess the Big Five are moderate to high for e.g. Ciarrochi (2001), Saklofske (2003), Schutte (1998), Van Der (2002) and Van Rooy and Viswesvaran, (2004). Although correlations with traditional psychological construct are normal for e.g. Brackett and Mayer(2003) and Zeidner (2004) indicate that EI as a newly incepted construct in the psychology domain, should not only demonstrate criterion and predictive validity but also incremental validity. Evaluation the incremental validity should be considered to account for additional variance. More recent research on the incremental validity of EI, when IQ and personality are controlled for has shown that EI is indeed a unique construct that accounts for unique variance (Ciarrochi et al., 2001; Palmer, et al., 2003; Saklofske, et al., 2003; Schutte, et. al., 1998; Van Der Zee, et al., 2002; Van Rooy and Viswesvaran, 2004). Scientific evidence continues to mount that suggests the constructs of 'young' EI represents a constellation of traits and abilities that are not fully accounts for by cognitive intelligence and traditional measures of personality. Hence, it can be concluded that EI has an often role to play in personality and social psychology, with effects that are incremental over the basic dimensions of personality.

In the context of Nepal, no empirical evidences are available using more recent data. There is also lack of study, which encompasses the relevance of relationship between emotional intelligence and personality traits. This study, therefore, tests the relationship between emotional intelligence and personality traits. To sum up, this study deals with the following issues in the context of Nepal:

- What is the existing scenario of emotional intelligence among employees in Nepalese Commercial banks?
- Is there any relation between the emotional intelligence personality traits like agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability and openness to experience?
- Do emotional intelligence and personality traits have positive,

negative or no relationship in the context of Nepalese commercial banks?

Objectives of the Study

The main purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between the emotional intelligence and the Big Five factors of personality. To achieve this purpose, the following specific objectives have been formulated:

1. To analyze the existing scenario of emotional intelligence among of employees of commercial banks in Nepal.
2. To examine the relationship between emotional intelligence and big five personality traits in the context of commercial bank employees in Nepal.
3. To evaluate the dimensions of emotional intelligence and their efficiency on big five personality traits.

Research Hypotheses

The following hypothesis is formulated for testing:

- H1= There is no positive relationship between emotional intelligence and extraversion.
- H2= There is no positive relationship between emotional intelligence and agreeableness.
- H3= There is no positive relationship between emotional intelligence and conscientiousness.
- H4= There is no positive relationship between emotional intelligence and emotional stability
- H5= There is no positive relationship between emotional intelligence and openness to experience.

Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is an analytical tool with the several variations and the contexts. It is a theoretical structure of assumptions, principles and rules that holds together the ideas comprising a broad concept. It is used to make conceptual distinctions and organize ideas. Strong conceptual framework captures something real and does this in a way that is easy to remember and apply. The main purpose of conceptual framework is; to clarify concepts and propose relationship; to provide a context for interpreting the study findings; to explain observations and to encourage theory development that is useful to practice. The

conceptual frame work for this study describes the relationship between the emotional intelligence (as an independent variable and big five factor of personality (as the dependent variable).

A study conducted on the relationship between emotional intelligence and five factor model of personality used self-awareness, self-regulation, self-motivation, empathy and social skills as the emotional intelligence variable and extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability and openness to experience as the personality traits (Kappagoda, 2013). Based on these, the relationship between emotional intelligence and personality traits are constructed to form the study framework for the present study, as shown in Fig. 1:

Conceptual Framework on the Impact of Emotional Intelligence on Big Personality Traits

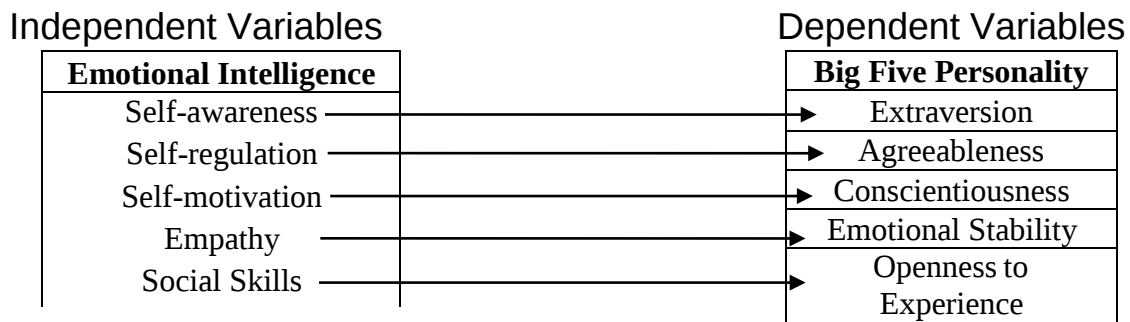


Figure 1

This figure shows the theoretical framework of the study. Self-awareness, self-regulation, self-motivation, empathy and social skills are the independent variables and extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability and openness to experience are the dependent variables.

It shows the relationship between the organizational culture and job satisfaction and employee commitment in Nepalese commercial bank. Self-awareness, self-motivation, self-regulation, empathy and social skills are independent variables. Extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability and openness to experience are dependent variables. The study helps in examine the relationship between dependent variable and independent variable.

Methodology

To achieve the objective of this research, descriptive and explanatory research designs were used. Some descriptive analysis statistical tools such as arithmetic means and standard deviations were used. Similarly, Kendall's Tau correlation coefficients are calculated for inferential analysis. Primary data were collected through structured questionnaire method. In this study, the respondents include the employees of all 27 selected commercial banks of Nepal at the end of July, 2021. Total of 500 questionnaires were distributed to the employee of all commercial banks, only 450 questionnaires were collected. SPSS and Excel were used to analyze the collected data.

Results and Discussion

Demographic profiles

The demographic information of the respondents like gender, age, academic qualification and employment category is presented in the following table:

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of the respondents

Respondents' character	Number of responses	Percentage
Gender:		
Male	264	58.7
Female	186	41.3
Total	450	100
Age:		
Below 30	330	73.4
30-40	87	19.3
Above 40	33	7.3
Total	450	100
Education:		
Bachelor's Degree	300	66.7
Master's Degree	141	31.3
M. Phil. Degree	9	2
Total	450	100
Employment category		
Officer/Management Level	132	29.3
Non-officer Level	318	70.7
Total	450	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The table reveals the personal characteristics of respondents combined on the basis of gender, age, educational level, employment category and the number of respondents. Among the 450

respondents, the majority of respondents were males (58.7 percent). Out of the total respondent 73.4 percent of the respondents were of age below 30 years, 19.3 percent were between 30 to 40 years and 7.3 above 40 years. Likewise, there were 66.7 percent of the respondents who completed bachelors, 5 percent who completed Intermediate, 62 percent who completed Bachelors and 31.3 percent who completed Masters and 2 percent who completed the M. Phil degree. With respect to the survey, 29.3 percent of the respondents were officer level and 70.7 percent were non-officer level.

Descriptive analysis

Table 2: Composite Means and Standard Deviation of Variables

Variables	Composite mean	Standard deviation
Self awareness	3.96	0.87
Self regulation	3.89	0.95
Self motivation	4.12	0.73
Empathy	3.75	0.85
Social skills	3.89	1.32
Extraversion	3.88	0.94
Agreeableness	3.93	0.88
Conscientiousness	4.09	0.96
Emotional stability	3.95	0.92
Openness to experience	3.66	1.12

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 2 shows the composite means and standard deviation of all variables. It is noted that the highest mean score is 4.12, which belongs to the self motivation. We found that the average self motivation level of sampled employees is high. Similarly conscientiousness has the second highest mean score (4.09) and the lowest mean score is 3.66, of openness to experience. The most consistent variable is self motivation, which has the least value of standard deviation (0.73) and the highly variation is found in social skills.

Inferential analysis

Kendall-tau is a non-parametric correlation coefficient that can be used to assess and test correlations between non-intervals scaled ordinal variables. There are three Kendall's tau correlation coefficient known as tau-a, tau-b, and tau-c.

This study has used Kendall's tau correlation coefficient to analyze the relationship between the emotional intelligence and the big five personality traits. The Kendall rank coefficient is often used

as a test statistic in a statistical hypothesis test to establish whether two variables may be regarded as statistically dependent. The values of Tau-b range from -1 (100% negative association, or perfect inversion) to +1 (100 % positive association, or perfect agreement). A value of zero indicates the absence of association. Kendall rank correlation coefficient, commonly referred to as Kendall's tau (τ) coefficient, is a statistic used to measure the association between two measured quantities. A tau test is a non – parametric hypothesis test for statistical dependence based on the tau coefficient.

Table 3 represents the Kendall's Tau correlation between Emotional Intelligence and Personality traits. The tau coefficient for the Self-awareness and Extraversion is positive, so it reveals that employees in the commercial bank who are self-aware are outgoing, talkative, sociable and assertive. Thus higher the self-awareness higher would be the extraversion. The correlation is significant at 1 percent level of significance. The tau b coefficient for the Self-regulation and Extraversion is positive, so it reveals that employees in the commercial bank who are self-regulated are talkative, sociable, assertive and open. Thus higher thyself-regulation higher would be the extraversion at 1 percent level of significance. On the other hand the tau b coefficient for the Self-motivation and Extraversion is positive, so it reveals that employees in the commercial banks who are self-motivated are talkative, sociable, assertive and open and the correlation is significant at 1 percent level of significance.

Table 3: Kendall's Tau- correlation Coefficient of Emotional Intelligence and Big Five Personality Traits of the Employees of Nepalese Commercial Banks

Variables	SA	SR	SM	EMP	SK	EXT	AGR	CON	EMS	OPE
SA	1									
SR	.364**	1								
SM	.323**	.445**	1							
EMP	.261**	.370**	.262**	1						
SK	.269**	.326**	.224**	.372**	1					
EXT	.264**	.245**	.180**	.207**	.403**	1				
AGR	.241**	.213**	.188**	.244**	.326**	.403**	1			
CON	.153**	.143**	.181**	.123*	.287**	.328**	.299**	1		
EMS	.224**	.175**	-.114	.181**	.379**	.390**	.370**	.389**	1	
OPE	-0.095	.133*	-0.083	-0.044	.226**	.159**	.125*	0.063	.194**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1 tailed)

*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (1 tailed)

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 3 reveals the Kendall's correlation coefficient between different variables of Emotional Intelligence and Big five personality traits. SA refers to the Self-awareness determined from the respondent's survey. SR refers to the Self-awareness, SM is the Self-Motivation, EMP is the Empathy, SK is the Social skills, EXT refers to the extraversion, AGR is the Agreeableness, CON is the Conscientiousness, EMS is the Emotional Stability and OPE is the Openness to experience.

Table 3 shows the result of Kendall's correlation coefficient analysis. The correlation coefficients for the relationship between the independent variables (i.e. self-awareness, self-regulation, self-motivation, empathy and social skills) and the dependent variables (i.e. extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability and openness to experience).

The highest correlation has been observed to be 0.445 between SM and SR. The self-awareness and empathy are negatively related to openness to experience. It is also important to note a negative relationship between the self-motivation and emotional stability. The results also indicate that self-awareness, self-motivation, self-regulation, empathy and social skill are positively related to extraversion. There is a positive relation of agreeableness with self-awareness, self-motivation, self-regulation, empathy and social skill. The results also indicate that conscientiousness is also positively related with all the variables of emotional intelligence. However, emotional stability has a negative relation with self-motivation. It is also important to note that there is a positive relationship between openness to experience with self-regulation, self-motivation and social skill.

Conclusions and Implications

The major conclusion of this study is that self-awareness, self-motivation, self-regulation, empathy and social skills are positively correlated with extraversion. Self-awareness and self-motivation are negatively correlated with openness to experience. Likewise, self-awareness, self-motivation, self-regulation, empathy and social skill are positively correlated with agreeableness. It is also important to note that emotional intelligence variables are positively correlated with conscientiousness. Despite the growing interest in emotional intelligence around the world, studies in emotional intelligence and big five personality in Nepalese context are very limited. In Nepal,

however there is a lack of systematic studies in many important aspects such as the meaning and the understanding of emotional intelligence and business benefits of emotional intelligence.

The study also concludes that there is a positive relationship between extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness and emotional intelligence. However, openness to experience and emotional stability has negative relationship with emotional intelligence and the result is insignificant.

The study revealed that (Kendall's tau-b) that the relationship between the emotional intelligence and openness to experience is moderate. So from the data it can be analyzed that the three variable i.e. self-awareness, self- motivation and empathy have negative relationship with the openness to experience and the two variable i.e. self-regulation and social skills had positive relationship between the openness to experience, So fifth alternate hypothesis is rejected.

The study suggest that (Kendall's tau-b) the relationship between the emotional intelligence and the emotional stability is negative, so the fourth alternate hypothesis is rejected and can also conclude that the employees who are emotionally intelligence are not poised, secure and calm.

The study observed that managers and employees perceive EI as a very important variable. So the bank should be very careful to judge the emotional intelligence of the employees.

The study revealed that the employees of the commercial banks are extrovert. So the banks should further bring various policies so the employees of the commercial banks should always remain sociable, talkative and outgoing.

From the study it is found that the employees of commercial banks show their agreement on the agreeableness statement which reflects the person's ability to get along with others. People with high agreeableness tend to be courteous, good natured, empathetic and caring. So the bank should further bring various strategies so the employees of the commercial banks should always remain agreeable.

The employees of commercial banks showed their agreement (somewhat) on the conscientiousness statement which reflects that the employees of commercial bank are tend to be organized, systematic, careful, thorough, and responsible and self-disciplined. There is thus enough room for improvement. The banks should

further bring various strategies so that their employees are always working with conscientiousness.

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A Comparative study between normal adolescents V/S adolescent having sharab addiction: In context of Dhanbad District

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Abstract

A comparative study between normal adolescents V/S adolescents having sharab addiction has been conducted in Dhaya of Dhanbad District. Two main institutions are situated in this area and the student of these institutions is the target group of this study. The study reveals that 48.6% adolescents are taking sharab in much quantity and about 44% adolescents are taking it weekly while 30% adolescents are daily drinkers. 50% addicted adolescents are irritable and 42.6% adolescents have complains of headache/bodyache after taking sharab. Result reveals that proper care, attention, medication, counseling etc. are essential to save addicted adolescents. Joint effort of family, institutions, friends, society and nation can only help our adolescents to overcome from this addiction.

Introduction

Adolescence can be defined as the transitional period between childhood and adult maturity characterized by behavioral, hormonal and neuro-chemical changes designed to prepare the body for independent survival. It is derived from Latin word adolescere means growing up. WHO defines adolescents as people between 10 to 19 years of age. At the end of adolescence the individual is expected to take on self responsibility. The characteristic features of adolescents differ from earlier stages because of the onset of physical, sexual, mental and emotional, growth. Another characteristic feature of this stage is the development of the process of thinking. For most of the adolescents, it is a period of "Stress and storm" (D.N. Srivastava, Chann, 2009)

Addiction

Addiction is the compulsive use of a substance or performance of a behavior that is independent of withdrawal. Factors such as peer pressure, physical and sexual abuse, early exposure to drugs, stress and parental guidance can greatly affect a person's likelihood of drug/ sharab use and addiction development (Agrawal 2000). Genetic and environmental factors interact with critical developmental stages in a person's life to affect addiction risk. In the early 19th and 20th century the dependence on alcohol was traced as sharabipan (Tracy, 2005). The regular intake of alcohol damages all the organs of the body, affects mental and psychological health (Cann 2002). Overtime, excessive alcohol use can lead to chronic diseases like cardiovascular problems, liver diseases, neurological impairment. Alcoholism also affects the family problem and social life of the individual (Schade 2006, Giffard 2009) including unemployment, domestic violence etc. Adolescence is considered as a very critical stage of life. Due to rapid hormonal, physical and mental changes, adolescents get confused and stressed. At this time they need psychological support and regular guidance. Social media, and westernization, busy life style of parents, failure in career and failure in love life and over-ambitions etc. affects adolescents' mind and they get indulged in alcoholism (Bouchery, 2006). This addiction can be controlled by the combined effort of family, society and treatment. Government as well as many organizations is also working on this great problem of adolescents. Adolescents are the future assets of family as well as country. We have to save them; this study is a small step in this direction. Love and sympathy makes everything possible and this we have to serve our adolescents.

Materials and Methods

The present study has been conducted in Saraidhela area of Dhanbad District because the two main institutions of the city are situated in this area. Since the target group is adolescents so, the students of these institutions have been chosen for the study. This study is based on the addiction of sharab, so only boys have been selected purposely. The sample size for this study is 300 out of which 150 students are normal and the rest 150 students have addiction of sharab. For this study we are considering only sharab as addictive substance so that comparison can be made easier and there will be uniformity in result. Parents of the target group are also the

participants to get information's regarding their children. The method of the selection of target group is purposive sampling method. Three types of questionnaire were prepared like-

- Questionnaire A– For addicted adolescents
- Questionnaire B- For normal adolescent
- Questionnaire C– For parents/ mothers of the target group

The questionnaire was distributed and requested to fill up by the target groups. Then the collected data were tabulated & analyzed. Statistical analysis was done to compare the mental and physical health of the addicted adolescents and normal adolescents.

Results and discussion

On the basis of collected and analyzed data, the following result can be drawn from the study:

Table 1 : The quantity and frequency of intake of sharab by addicted adolescents and its percent distribution

Quantity and frequency of sharab	N = 150	Percentage (%)
Quantity of sharab		
Very less quantity	46	30.5
Much quantity	73	48.6
Very much quantity	31	20.6
Frequency of sharab intake		
Daily	45	30
Weekly	66	44
On any occasion	39	26

On the basis of table 1 we can say that 48.6% adolescents take sharab in much quantity and 20.6% adolescents are taking sharab in very much quantity. 44% adolescents are taking sharab weekly while 30 % are taking it daily.

Table 2 : Effect on the physical and Mental Condition due to addiction and its percent distribution

Effect of addiction	N = 150	Percentage (%)
Physical condition		
Headache.	51	34
Bodyache.	64	42.6
Tiredness / Drowsiness	35	23.3
Mental condition		
Irritability.	75	50
Effect on memory	35	23.3
Sleeplessness	40	26.6

The analyzed data of table 2 shows that after effect of sharab intake is expressed by the addicted adolescents. 42.2% have complained of bodyache and 23.3 % felt drowsiness and tiredness. 50% addicted are irritable while 26.6% addicted adolescents are suffering from sleeplessness.

Table 3 : Comparative study on the mental and physical aspects of normal adolescents and addicted adolescents and its percent distribution

Mental aspect	Normal adolescent		Addicted adolescent	
	N = 150	Percent (%)	N= 150	Percent (%)
Laxity	60	42	40	26.6
Mental tiredness	34	60	43	28.6
Irritability	38	25.3	42	28
Shame/guilty	8	12	25	16.6
Physical aspects	32	21.3	37	24.6
Drowsiness	36	24	40	26.6
Headache / bodyache	52	34.6	30	20
Effect on fooding/ digestion sleeplessness	30	20	43	28.6

The comparative study shows that Laxity is prevalent in normal adolescents 42% while 28% addicted adolescents are having irritability and 16.6 % addicted adolescents are feeling shame/ guilty . The study on physical aspects shows that 24.6 % addicted adolescents have drowsiness in the next morning while 26.6% have bodyache / headache 34.6% normal students have problem in digestion while this problem is 28% among addicted adolescents . The results of correlation and chi square test Completely Satisfy the hypothesis of this study.

Conclusion

Adolescence is the most beautiful stage of life. This is a period of great physical, mental, social and personality changes. In this stage a child requires special care and guidance from parent side. A slight ignorance and failure leads to breakdown of morale and adolescents get indulged in wrong habits. Role of parents as well as institutions are very important at this stage. A joint effort of family, society, friends and nation can save a child and his future. Several schemes, Nasha mukti kendras and programmes are being operated by government and various voluntary and non – voluntary organizations. Proper education, medication can save our

adolescences. Self awareness is the best way to save our adolescents as well as society and nation.

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Social Value of Attitude and Emotional Intelligence

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Abstract

This study examines the social value of attitude and emotional intelligence for secondary level students. Social value is the value that people place on the changes they experience in their lives. Attitudes are underpinned by values and beliefs and have an influence on behaviour. Emotional intelligence is the ability to identify and regulate one's emotions and understand the emotions the others. The recent trends in educational practices are fast moving towards appropriating, assimilating, predicting and evaluating the essential educational cores which are going to characterize the new ideas. The main purpose of the study is to develop a valid and reliable scale of social value of attitude and emotional intelligence among secondary level students at Seemanchal region of Bihar. The research findings indicate that there are differences between the students regarding an attitude and emotional intelligence with social value. This study reports on the extent to which the social value and students' attitude and emotional intelligence towards academic achievement impact their achievement style. The objectives of this study can be achieved through qualitative change in the system.

Keywords: Social value, Attitude, Emotional Intelligence, Academic achievement

Introduction

Education is the manifestation of perfection already in a man. It is a life-long process with definite goal. It provides opportunity for the intellectual gymnastic of the man's inherent powers. It is an exact science and involves high cognitive abilities and powers.

Social value is a set of moral principles defined by society dynamics, institutions, traditions and cultural beliefs. It relates to those principles and beliefs that influence the quality of interpersonal relationships. They include how one behaves towards others, and how one manages interactions, including conflict. Social values also reflect cultural assumptions about social well-being i.e. what makes a

community and society work effectively. Principles of social value are- involve stakeholders, understand what changes, value the thing that matter, only include what is matter, do not over claim, be transparent, verify the result, be responsive etc.

The word “Attitude” is derived from the Latin word “Abtus” which means ability or facility. Attitude is a set of emotions, beliefs and behaviours towards a particular object, person, thing or event. It reflects a disposition to react to something or someone positively or negatively and attitudes can vary according to specific contexts and situations. Attitudes influence the transfer of knowledge and skills. Attitudes are often the result of experience or upbringing, and they can have a powerful influence over social value among secondary level students.

The word “emotion” was adopted from the French word “emouvoir” which means “to stir up”. An emotion is a feeling such as happiness, love fear, anger or hatred which can be caused by the situation that you are in or the people you are with. It is a condition of exceptional preparation for crisis activity. It is anything but an adjustment of the action of the organs of course absorption etc. Emotion is mental state brought on by neuro-physiological change, variously associated with thought, feeling, behavioural response and degree of pleasure or displeasure. It is often intertwined with mood, temperament, personality, disposition or creativity.

Emotional intelligence is the ability to understand, use and manage your own emotion in positive ways to relieve stress, communicate effectively, empathize with others, overcome challenges and defuse conflict. It is the ability to identify and regulate one’s emotions and understand the emotions the others. A high emotional quotient helps us to build relationships, reduce team stress, defuse conflict and improve job satisfaction. Emotional intelligence also affects the social value of the students.

Review of the Related Literature

The review of related Literature involves the systematic identification, location and analysis of documents containing information related to the research problems. These documents include periodicals, abstract, reviews, books and other research reports. The review has several important functions which make it is well worth in the time and effort. The major purpose of reviewing the

literature is to determine what has already been done that relates to our problems.

❖ Salovey and Mayer (1990), who defined Emotional Intelligence as the ability to monitor one's own and others' feelings and emotions, to discriminate among them and to use this information to guide one's thinking and actions (page 189).

❖ Miao et al. (2017), the ability based measures are valid, albeit weak, predictors of a range of outcomes including work related attitudes such as job satisfaction.

❖ Cohen et al. (2006), training interventions designed to improve intellectual function have been developed within many different perspectives and across numerous disciplines including behavioural psychology.

❖ Joshi (1988) conducted study on effect of test anxiety and intelligence on performance of high school students using programmed instruction material in the linear and branching styles and found that when taught through PLM low test anxious students perform significantly better than high test anxious students and so also students with high intelligence. The researcher found both the styles equally effective.

Justification of the Study

In present day situation, an attitude and emotional intelligence of students impact their social value. Social value is the relative importance that people place on the changes they experience in their life. The present venture is an attempt to present task in a clear and comprehensible manner. The Researcher reviews the effectiveness of attitude and emotional intelligence among secondary level students on their social value. It has been reviewed that very limited number of research studies has been conducted on this given study. So, there is a need of time to do more research in this field.

Objectives of the Study

1. To find the impact of an attitude and emotional intelligence among secondary level students on their social values.
2. To solve the problems related to effectiveness of attitude and emotional intelligence of students on their social values.
3. To find the impact of attitude and emotional intelligence among secondary school students of B.S.E.B. and C.B.S.E. Board on their social values.

4. To empirically validate the social value through attitude and emotional intelligence.

Hypotheses of the Study

1. 95% of secondary level students have been effected to attitude and emotional intelligence on their social values.
2. There is no significant difference in effectiveness of attitude and emotional intelligence among secondary level students of B.S.E.B and C.B.S.E. Board on their social values.
3. There is no significant difference in social values among secondary level students of BSEB and CBSE Board.

Delimitations of the Study

1. The study has been limited to secondary level students of B.S.E.B. and C.B.S.E. Board at Seemanchal region in Bihar.
2. The study has been delimited to Hindi medium students of B.S.E.B and English medium students of C.B.S.E. Board only.

Research Design of the Study

A research article is a primary source that is it reports the methods and results of an original study performed by the Researcher. Research design is a mapping strategy which is based on sampling technique. It essentially includes objectives, methodology, sampling, research strategy, tools and techniques for collecting the evidences analyzing the data and reporting the findings. It is the work before getting the investigation underway.

For developing research design passed on this study, the researcher has been passed through the following steps as:-

Research Methodology

Research methodology is the systematic procedures by which the Researcher starts from the initial identification of the problem to its final conclusions. It involves the evaluation framework, document and file, reviews, interviews and site visits etc. Keeping in view the Research evidences, objects and hypotheses, the Researcher found it suitable to go through descriptive survey method and experimental method.

Population

Population is the entire group that you want to draw conclusion about. In this study, the population has been selected from secondary

level students of B.S.E.B. and C.B.S.E. Board at Seemanchal region in Bihar.

Sampling Design

Sample is defined as a smaller set of data that a researcher selects from a larger population. The researcher has been collected the 200 samples (secondary level students of B.S.E.B. and C.B.S.E. board) for this study under the Seemanchal region in Bihar.

Collection of Data

Data collection is the procedure of collecting, measuring and analyzing accurate insights for research using standard validated techniques. In this study, the researcher has been collected the data from 05 secondary Schools of B.S.E.B. and 05 secondary schools of C.B.S.E. Board at Seemanchal region in Bihar.

Research Tools

The researcher has been used observation, interview, questionnaire, schedule, teacher attitude inventory, teacher emotional Intelligence inventory etc. as research tools in this study.

Statistical Technique

In this study, the Researcher has been used Mean, Median, Standard deviation, Correlation, T-test, F-test, Chi square test, ANOVA etc. as statistical technique.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Analysis of data as a process enters into research is one form or the other in the very beginning in the selection of the problem in determination of methods and interpreting and drawing conclusions from data gathered. It involves breaking down existing complex factors into simple parts and putting the parts together in new arrangement for the purpose of the interpretation. Interpretation is the most important step in the total research process. Data should be studied from as many angles as possible to find out newer and newer facts. It helps further researchers to attach the related problem with appropriate statistical techniques to avoid the unnecessary work.

Table: Correlation between Emotional Intelligence and Attitude among students

		Emotional Intelligence	Attitude
Emotional	Pearson's Correlation	1	0.01
	Significant (1-tailed)		0.39

Intelligence	N	100	100
Attitude	Pearson's Correlation	0.01	1
	Significant (1-tailed)	0.39	
	N	100	100

Significant at Correlation 0.01 level (1-tailed) & P= 0.39

After analysis and interpretation of data, Researcher found the impact of attitude and emotional intelligence among students on their social values. Social value of attitude and emotional intelligence is essential ingredient among students. So, the formulated validity hypothesis is accepted.

Finding Results

Social value refers to the ability to interact and communicate with others, form and sustain relationships, manage conflicts, take other's perspectives and empathize, manage one's responses, especially affective responses in social situations, and understands one's own emotional experience in ways that enable affect to be positive and growth oriented. In this study, the Researcher found the impact of attitude and emotional intelligence among secondary level students on their social values. The research determines the level of attitude and emotional intelligence with social values among students. 95% of the students are able to perform on 95% of the items of attitude inventory and emotional intelligence inventory test in developing social value correctly. There are no significance differences in social value among secondary level students of BSEB and CBSE Board, An attitude and emotional intelligence of student impacts on their social value.

Conclusion

From the evaluation analysis, it can be concluded that the social value of attitude and emotional intelligence among secondary level students is effective, reliable and valid. Attitude and emotional intelligence produced a driving force toward social value. This study also shows the emphasis of attitude and emotional intelligence in developing social value among secondary level students. Social value can serve as a catalyst among students. The implication of this research is that the emotional intelligence emphasized as it is significant in improving student's attitude with social value.

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Role of Mathematical Creativity in Developing Social Value

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Abstract

This study investigates the role of Mathematical creativity in developing social value among secondary level students. Social value is the quantification of the relative importance that people place on the changes they experience in their lives. Creativity is the ability to create a new and original thing from existing elements. Mathematical creativity is the process of producing more than one response of mathematical problem. It is the ability of divergent production in mathematical situations. The importance of mathematical creativity is on the research arena. The goal of this study is to improve a valid and reliable scale in developing social value through mathematical creativity among secondary level students at Seemanchal region of Bihar State. The research findings indicate the role of mathematical creativity in developing social value potential, it is crucial to identify students at as early an age as possible. The study reports on the extent to challenges participants faced when addressing the role of mathematical creativity in developing social value. The results informed effective ways to develop the social value through mathematical creativity among secondary level students.

Keywords: Social value, Creativity, Mathematical Creativity, Mathematical situation

Introduction

Education is the all-round development of innate powers of human being. It is the continuous, dynamic and purposive process. It makes a man self-confident and selfless. Mathematics education has always played a crucial and significant role in the development of the nation. Mathematics is a science of measurement, quantity and magnitude. It is the science of number and space. It helps us in solving the problems of life needing numeration and calculations. It provides opportunity for the intellectual gymnastic of the man's inherent powers.

Creativity is a phenomenon whereby something new and valuable is formed. It is the ability to discover new solutions to problems or to produce new ideas, inventions or works of art. It is a complex construct and is most commonly expressed through a broad range of intelligence including linguistic, musical, mathematical, spatial, kinesthetic, interpersonal and perhaps even intrapersonal. Mathematical creativity is the ability, of divergent production in mathematical situations, and the ability to overcome fixations in mathematical problem solving with mathematical ideas in a new way. It is the process that results in unusual and insightful solutions to a given problem, irrespective of the level of complexity.

Thinking is a mental activity that is experienced by a person when they encounter a problem or situation that must be solved. Creative thinking is very important in this era of global competition, since the level of complexity problems is higher in all aspects of present life. So, importance of creativity in various fields requires all parties, including educational institutions, to develop it.

Social value is the value that people place on the changes they experience in their lives. It is a set of moral principles defined by society dynamics, institutions, traditions and cultural beliefs. The role of Mathematical creativity is very important research arena in developing social value. Today, students are required not only to develop intellectually in mathematics but they are also required to develop mathematical creativity skills in order to be fulfilling their social value potential.

Review of the Related Literature

Review means to organise the knowledge of the specific area of research to evolve and edifice of Knowledge to show that the proposed study would be an addition to this field. The review of related literature is an integral part of scientific investigation. It is an overview of the previously published works on a specific topic. It gives the research an understanding of the previous work that has been done. The review of related Literature involves the systematic identification, location and analysis of documents containing information related to the research problems. These documents include periodicals, abstract, article, reviews, books and other research reports. The review has several important functions which make it is well worth in the time and effort. The major purpose of

reviewing the literature is to determine what has already been done that relates to our problems.

❖ Tammadge (1979) stated that there is an urgent need for mathematics teachers to identify, encourage and improve creative mathematical ability at all levels.

❖ Ervynck (1991) defined: Mathematical creativity is the ability to solve problems and/ or to develop thinking cognitive structures about a mathematical concept or set of concepts considering both the historical development of a concept as well as its logico- deductive framework.

❖ Mavi (1981) developed a programmed text in geography for high school students. The findings of the study were 95% of the learners were able to respond to 95% of the frames, the cumulative density calculated by taking into account the number of frames and the number of responses expected did not exceed 0.50, sequence progression for information through the frames was fairly normal, on unit tests the success reached by learners ranged from 85 to 91% and the opinion expressed by the students was found to be favourable towards the programme.

❖ Sahoo (1984) developed a hybrid programme of linear and mathematics on Chi-square for post- graduate students and found an effective result.

❖ Csikszentmihalyi (1997) defines creative thinking is generating new ideas within or across domains of knowledge, drawing upon or intentionally breaking with established symbolic rules and procedures.

❖ Sheffield (2005) argued that in our increasingly technological world, it is more and more important to encourage students to develop their abilities to reason and think creatively, especially in mathematics.

❖ Fetterly (2010) neither confirmed nor denied the significant relationship between mathematical creativity and mathematics anxiety.

Justification of the Study

Now in a present day situation, mathematical creativity has been widely used in many fields. Mathematical creativity is the ability which should be assessed at all level of school education. The main task of mathematical creativity is to develop a good social value among secondary level students. The Research Scholar intends the

development of social value through mathematical creativity. It has been reviewed that very limited number of research studies has been conducted on this given study. So, there is a need of modern time to do more research in this area.

Objectives of the Study

- i) To develop the social value through mathematical creativity for secondary level students of B.S.E.B. and C.B.S.E. Board.
- ii) To empirically validate the social value through mathematical creativity.
- iii) To find the role of mathematical creativity in developing social value.

Hypotheses of the Study

- i) 90% of secondary level students must be able in developing social value through mathematical creativity.
- ii) There is no significant difference in the development of social value through mathematical creativity for secondary level students of B.S.E.B and C.B.S.E. Board.

Delimitations of the Study

- i) The study has been limited to secondary level students of B.S.E.B. and C.B.S.E. Board at Seemanchal region of Bihar.
- ii) The study has been delimited to Hindi medium students of B.S.E.B. and English medium students of C.B.S.E. Board only.

Research Design of the Study

A research article is a primary source that is it reports the methods and results of an original study performed by the Research Scholar. Research design is a choice of the Research Scholar about the components of his/her project and development of certain components of the design. Research design is a mapping strategy which is based on sampling technique. It essentially includes objectives, methodology, sampling, research strategy, tools and techniques for collecting the evidences analyzing the data and reporting the findings. It is the work before getting the investigation underway.

For developing research design passed on this study, the researcher has been passed through the following phases as:-

Research Methodology

Research methodology involves the evaluation framework, document and file reviews, interviews and site visits etc. It is the

systematic procedures by which the Researcher starts from the initial identification of the problem to its final conclusions. Keeping in view the research evidences, objects and hypotheses, the Researcher found it suitable to go through descriptive method, survey method and experimental method.

Population

Population is the entire group that you want to draw conclusion about. In this study, the population has been selected from secondary level students of B.S.E.B. and C.B.S.E. Board at Seemanchal region of Bihar.

Sampling Design

Sample is the specific group that you will collect data from. It is defined as a smaller set of data that a researcher chooses from a larger population. It is a representative part of a population of research. The research scholar has been collected the 200 samples (secondary level students of B.S.E.B. and C.B.S.E. board) randomly for this study under the Seemanchal region in Bihar.

Data Gathering

Data gathering is the procedure of collecting, measuring and analyzing accurate insights for research using standard validated techniques. It is the systematic approach to gathering and measuring information from a variety of sources to get a complete and accurate picture of an area of interest. In this study, the research scholar has been collected the data from 05 secondary Schools of B.S.E.B. and 05 secondary schools of C.B.S.E. Board at Seemanchal region of Bihar.

Research Instruments

The following instruments/ tools have been used for carrying out the study:

- i) Mathematical creativity test on social value evolved by the Research Scholar.
- ii) Creative thinking test in developing social value constructed by the Research Scholar.

Statistical Technique

When the data gathering is over, the Research Scholar has been used Mean, Median, Standard deviation, Correlation, T-test, F-

test, Chi square test, ANOVA etc. as statistical technique in this study.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Analysis of data means studying the calculated material to determine the facts or meaning. It involves breaking down existing complex factors into simple parts and putting the parts together in new arrangement for the purpose of the interpretation.

Interpretation is the most important step in the total research process. It calls for a critical examination of the result of one's analysis in the light of all the limitations of the data gathered. Analysis as a process enters into research is one form or the other in the very beginning in the selection of the problem in determination of methods and interpreting and drawing conclusions from data gathered. Data should be studied from as many angles as possible to find out newer and newer facts. It helps further researchers to attach the related problem with appropriate statistical techniques to avoid the unnecessary work. The exercise and its steps of tests are presented in three different forms of - (i) Demonstrated (ii) prompted and (iii) Released. The tests developed by the Research Scholar contain the following numbers of different types of exercises and steps developed on different tests as follows:

Tests	No. of Exercises	Demonstrated steps	Prompted steps	Released steps	Total
Test- I	01-05	15	02	18	35
Test-II	06-10	15	02	15	32
Test-III	11-15	10	01	10	21
Total =	15	40	05	43	88

Total Response required steps = 48

Table: Correlation for various Factors of Total Mathematical Creativity among students

Sr. No.	Factors	Fluency	Flexibility	Originality	Total Mathematical Creativity
1.	Fluency	0.00	0.84	0.40	0.86
2.	Flexibility	0.84	0.00	0.48	0.86
3.	Originality	0.40	0.48	0.00	0.80
4.	Total Mathematical Creativity	0.86	0.86	0.80	0.00

Level of Significance=0.01, N=90, df=90

From the fore going discussion about the evaluation of tests, the error rate and percentage of success mathematical creativity test and creative thinking test in developing social value reveal that 90% of the learner are able to perform with cent percent accuracy on 90% response required steps and attain 90% mastery over skills of mathematical creativity. So, our formulated validity hypothesis is accepted.

Results and Discussion

The data in terms of error rate, programme density, sequence progression, mathematical creativity test findings etc. show that-

- i) 90 % of the learners are able to perform on 90 % mathematical creativity test on social value correctly.
- ii) 90% of the learners are able to perform on 90 % of the items of creative thinking test in developing social value correctly.

Conclusion

From the evaluation analysis, it can be concluded that the role of mathematical creativity in developing social value by the Research Scholar is quite satisfactory, effective, reliable and valid. Mathematical creativity became a driving force toward social value. This study also shows the emphasis of mathematical creativity in developing social value for secondary level students. The role of mathematical creativity is very important in developing social value among secondary level students.

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Human health in urban

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Abstract

"A resource for everyday life, not the objective of living, Health is a positive concept emphasizing social and personal resources, as well as physical capacities."

Urban health reflects the outcomes of the physical and the social environment that impact residents and communities well-being and quality of life, with in an urban setting.

Some of the major health problems resulting from urbanization include poor nutrition, pollution - related health condition and communicable diseases, poor sanitation and housing conditions and related health conditions.

Urban green spaces, such as parks, playgrounds, and residential greenery, can promote mental and physical health and reduce morbidity and mortality in urban residents by providing psychological relaxation and stress alleviation, stimulating social cohesion, supporting physical activity and reducing exposure to air.

Keywords: *Urban, health, life, stress*

In 1948, WHO defined health with a phrase that modern authorities still apply

Human health defined as the complete state of physical, social and mental well being and not merely the absence of illness, disease, or infirmity, is as vital a resource as water, food or energy. There are five main aspects of personal health, Physical, Emotional, Social, Spiritual & financial health. Good health is central to handling stress and living a longer, more active life.

In 1986, the WHO made further clarifications. "A resource for everyday life not the objective of living Health is a Positive concept emphasizing social and personal resources, as well as Physical capacities.

Urban areas are facing a range of environmental health challenges including contamination of air, water and soil. Sprawling urban areas contribute to traffic congestion, with associated air

pollution, raise and long commuting times effecting public health and productivity across the world.

A Source of studies from CDC is drawing attention to the significant gap in health between rural and urban. Rural are more likely to die from heart disease, cancer, unintentional injury, chronic lower respiratory disease, and stroke than their urban counterparts.

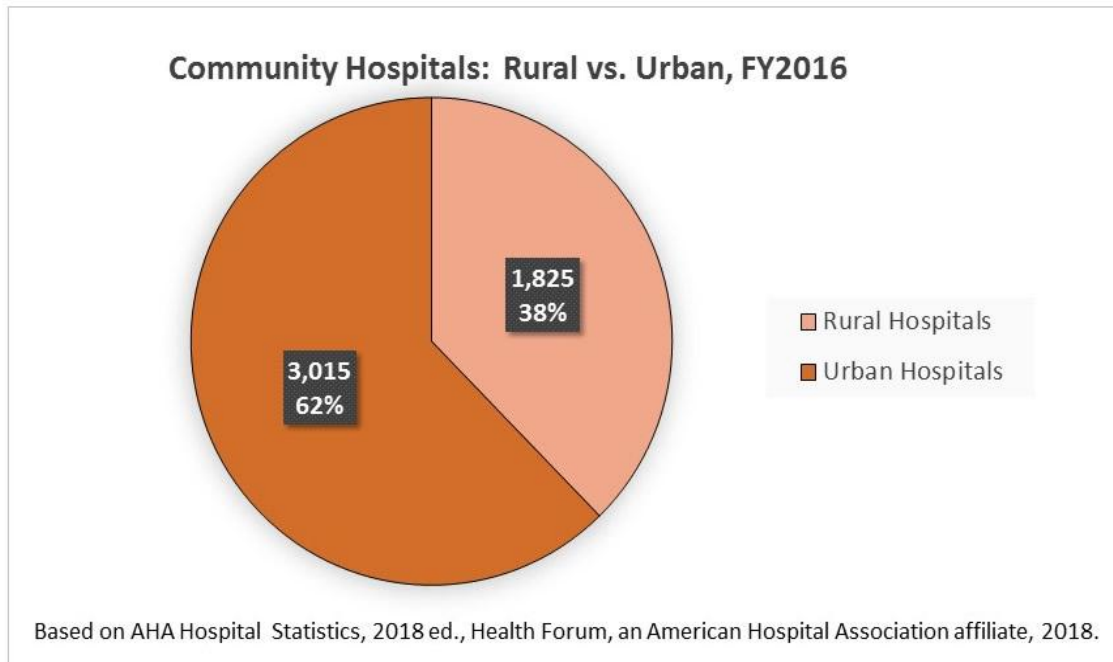
Urban health reflects the outcomes of the physical and the social environment that impact residents and communities well being and quality of life, with in an urban sitting. Some of the major health problems resulting from urbanization include prior nutrition, pollution – related health condition and communicable diseases, poor sanitation and housing conditions, and related health conditions.

The Covid-19 pandemic has shown that cities often bear the brunt of emergencies. Citizens frequently have high exposure to the virus and have no space or the means to protect themselves. Overcrowding and lack of clean sanitation services increase the risk of contagion, limit residents' ability to adhere to public health measures and increase the likelihood of interpersonal violence. Around the globe, Covid-19 has spread quickly in areas with other existing health inequities, such as the unfair and preventable differences in people's health, well-being and access to quality health services. Covid-19 cases and deaths in deprived areas are double those of more advantaged areas.

Urban health is a growing priority for WHO and the scale of the challenges to urban health means that approaches to deal with them must be strategic, multi-sectoral and coordinated. WHO addresses urban health in multiple cross-cutting ways, focusing on better air quality, water and sanitation and other environmental determinants; healthy urban planning; healthier and smoke-free environments; safe and healthy mobility; prevention of violence and injuries; healthy food systems and diets; environmental management of vector-borne diseases; emergency preparedness and responses in urban settings. Addressing risks and needs of specific population groups, such as children and older people and migrants, is also a priority. The interlinked nature of urban health challenges means that action in one sector can have benefits for many other sectors.

To help Member States address the above priorities, WHO supports the strengthening of the evidence base to allow policy-makers to make informed decisions when addressing health risks? It

provides tools and guidance on what works and supports monitoring of key health-related indicators, WHO leads and engages in partnership activities fostering city-to-city exchanges and helps develop institutional and policy frameworks for good urban governance for health and well-being in cities.



Compared to urban residents, rural residents had lower access to health information from sources including primary care providers, specialist doctors, blogs, and magazines and less use of search engines. After accounting for socio-demographics, rural residents only had lower access to specialist doctors than urban residence. Rural residence with limited health literacy had lower access to mass media and scientific literature but higher use of corporations/ companies than rural residents with adequate health literacy and urban residents regardless of health literacy level.

20 health tips to be healthy Who-

1) **Eat a healthy diet** – We should eat a combination of different foods, including fruit, vegetables, legumes, nuts and whole grains. Adults should eat at least five portions (4000g) of fruit and vegetables by always including veggies in our meal. By eating healthy, we will reduce the risk of malnutrition and non communicable disease (NCDS) such as diabetes, heart disease, stroke and cancer.

2) **Consume less salt and sugar** – Consuming excessive amounts of sugars increase the risk of tooth decay and unhealthy weight gain. We can reduce our sugar intake by limiting the consumption of sugary snacks, candies and sugar- sweetened beverages.

3) **Reduce intake of harmful fats** - The preferable unsaturated fats are found in fish, avocado and nuts, and in sunflower soya bean, Saturated fats are found in fatty meat, butter palm and coconut oil, cream, cheese, ghee and lord, and trans- fats are found in baked and fried foods, and prepackaged snacks and foods, such as frozen pizza, cookies, biscuits, and cooking oils and spreads.

4) **Avoid harmful use of alcohol** – There is no safe level for drinking alcohol .Consuming alcohol can lead to health problems, such as mental and behavioural disorders, and major NCDS such as liver cirrhosis, some cancers and heart diseases, as well as injuries resulting from violence and road clashes and collisions.

5) **Don't smoke** – Tobacco kills not only the direct smokers but even non smokers through second- hand exposure. If you are currently a smoker, it's not too late to quit. Once you do, you will experience immediate and long- term benefits. If you are not a smoker, that's great, do not start smoking and light for your weight to breathe tobacco smoke free.

6) **Be active** – The amount of physical activity depends on our age group (18-64) years should do at least 150 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity throughout the week.

7) **Check your blood pressure regularly** - Hypertension, (high blood pressure) is a silent killer; hypertension can lead to heart, brain, kidney and other diseases. If your blood pressure is high or very low, get the advice of a health worker.

8) **Get tested** – If you knowing your status means you will know how to either continue preventing these diseases.

9) **Get Vaccinated** – Vaccination is one of the most effective ways to prevent disease, Corona.

10) **Practice safe sex**

11) **Cover your mouth when coughing or sneezing.**

12) **Prevent mosquito bites.**

13) **Follow traffic laws- We can also prevent road crashes by ensuring than the follow traffic. Laws.**

14) **Drink only safe water.**

15) **Breastfeed babies from 0 to 2 years and beyond.**

- 16) **Talk to someone you trust if you are feeling down.**
- 17) **Take antibiotics only as prescribed.**
- 18) **Clean your hands properly.**
- 19) **Prepare your food correctly.**
- 20) **Have regular check- ups** – Regular check-ups can help find health problems before they start. Health professionals can help find and diagnose health issues early, when your chances for treatment and cure are better. Go to your nearest health facility to check out the health services.

21) **Cosmetics also effect our health-** Millions of women and men around the world use cosmetics to enhance or change their appearance. Cosmetics contain a mix of chemicals. Researchers are working to better understand if any of these affect human health.

Urban green spaces, such as parks, playgrounds, and residential greenery, can promote mental and physical health and reduce morbidity and mortality in urban residents by providing psychological relaxation and stress alleviation, stimulating social cohesion, supporting physical activity and reducing exposure to air.

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Economic status of Ghasi caste

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Abstract

The basic scale of development of any caste depends on the all round development of that caste. If we talk about the development of the Ghasi caste, then we see that the Ghasi society is still behind by touching the right scale of development, call it the weakness of the Ghasi people or the neglect of the larger society, neither does it seem completely logical. Nor is it completely true. The point of saying this is that the data received from the people of the Ghasi caste has given truth to the fact that development itself depends on the readiness of the society; they do not see how the society adopts it. In order to understand that some kind of obstacle is being created in their development in the society, we should pay attention to the problems coming in the fulfilment of their low and basic needs. According to the researches done on the Ghasi society, there was a time when the whole society was suppressed, but it has become a thing of the past. Today we are living in a republic country where all the people have been given basic rights to live equal, but how much of those fundamental rights are being followed, it is clearly visible from the observation of the present Ghasi society. I agree that there has been a change in the way of suppressing and repressing, but even today the society does not deter them from keeping them behind. In order to implement the roadmap of development on ourselves and our society, one has to become the charioteer of that development chariot. The basic idea of development can be understood only when we have to walk on that path of self-knowledge and what difficulties we have to face in achieving it. The observation of Ghasi society confirms that for the all-round development of the society, not only toiletries and knowledge are needed, but it also needs to be displayed and self-associated with the right way. The Ghasi society has been saving its traditional knowledge till date. He not only saves it but also takes care of how to pass it on to his future generation. Seeing the toiletries used by them, it seems that this equipment is far behind the tools of the present era, but seeing the dexterity and clarity of the work from

those tools, you can say that this work cannot be done even by the present equipment. In the present time, the trend of people has increased towards modern and modern toiletries, which has had a huge impact on the economic system of the Ghasi caste. But it is also good to know that the govt. is also working on such policies so that the people of Ghasi society and other such societies can also be connected with the path of development.

Key words: *Ghasi, Folk artist, Hierarchy, Dalit society, Untouchables, Doms*

Introduction

To know the various dimensions of any society, it is very necessary to study its overall aspects. The culmination of society and the social aspects associated with them provide us an important role in connecting with that particular society and establishing the hypothesis about that society. It is the attitude of looking at the society that leads us to know and understand the facts related to that society. No matter what the society is in any stage, the people associated with it always want that they should take their society to that peak of social height, where every society aspires to go, from where there is a different sense of social status towards that society. , they want their society to enjoy the lifestyle and fame like other high social status caste society.

The spirit of bringing up the society is something similar to be seen in the Ghasi society. Ghasi society is considered to be a socially backward society. But the greatness of Ghasi society is to break this myth of the society and bring its progress up on the social stage and show it. The urge for social upliftment is seen more in the people of Ghasi society. The urge to correct its social background has seen the Ghasi society in today's era again making a meaningful effort towards adopting the best lifestyle along with it in the social sphere. When we study the history of Ghasi society caste has been one of the leading castes mainly in western India, which was considered a caste adept in combat skills and played a leading role in the war. The Ghasi caste is mainly considered one of the lower castes of the Hindu society. Taking a look at their religious aspect, it can be assumed that they have faith in Hinduism, but according to the famous anthropologist S.C. Roy in his book "Munda and Their Country" he is said to be equivalent to the Kol community of Jharkhand. According to the information, the Ghasi caste is considered to be their Indian origin

settlement area, Haryana. By the way, their original place of residence is also considered to be Rawalpindi and Multan in Pakistan, where they believe that it is a branch of the Lodi dynasty under the Awadh Empire, during the 19th century, under British rule, they were gardeners and gardeners in the gardens and gardens of the British. Their empire was very prosperous during the rule of Lodi dynasty, but the period of time and the defeat of enemies made the people of this dynasty the slaves of other kings. The 19th century and in India, in the British rule, they were addressed with the word Ghasiyar, which in Hindi means grass-cutter. In 1947, when India was partitioned after independence, they left Multan and Rawalpindi of Pakistan and settled completely in Haryana, India. The Ghasi caste is a Sadan caste. Famous Jharkhand historian Dr. B.P. Kesari confirms this in his book "Jharkhand Ke Sadan". He has addressed the Ghasi community by saying the word "White Perva" for Jharkhand. According to them, if we talk about the residence of Ghasi community in Jharkhand state, then they say that the residence of people of Ghasi caste is considered equivalent to Munda kings in Jharkhand. Their entry is believed to be around 600 BC. According to the history of Jharkhand, it is believed that the Munda kings fought against the Asuras and the ruler of the Shishu Nag dynasty and won the Magadha region due to the weakening of the Shishunag dynasty. Thus the Mundas entered the state of Jharkhand. He started settling people of Ghasi caste by giving them land in his village Tolo in connection with helping hand in the work. The credit of making the list of castes and tribes first in India goes to the British govt., The basis of that list was made by the famous anthropologist H.H. Risley on the anatomy and body measurements of the human body. He got his survey report published in 1891 in the name of his famous book "The Tribal and Caste of Bengal". On the basis of this survey, in 1913 by the Govt. of India from the then summer capital Shimla, through notification number 550 dated May 2, 1913, it was said that the society which resides in Bihar, Orissa and follows its social customary laws, will be included in this list. Place will be given, in the first publication of this list, the Ghasi caste was given status as a Scheduled Tribe. Then in the published list of 1950 AD, the Ghasi caste was included in the Scheduled Caste.

Research Objective

The purpose of my research is contained in the fact that the Ghasi society holds its special place in the tribal traditions and without the use of the Ghasi society the tribal traditions cannot be fulfilled, therefore, to present the meaningful efforts of the Ghasi society in front of the larger society. My study is related to such Ghasi families. Who are actually living below the poverty line. For this I have selected two villages of Sosotoli and Sundari in Torpa block of Khunti district. There are more number of scheduled caste families in this village. All the families from these two villages have been studied. In the course of the study, attention has been established on those holistic aspects, due to which their family is social, social and social.

It lags behind economic, political, educational level. I have used anthropological research techniques to collect the data.

Literature review

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Prakash Nirupam (1989) His famous book, Socio-Economic Change in Scheduled Castes, shows the classification of Scheduled Castes of 1931 and the reasons for being socio-economically weak.

Rijhu Nayak (2017) in his Ph.D.'s dissertation "Socio-Cultural Study of Ghasi Caste" has presented a socio-cultural depiction of the Scheduled Castes living in Jharkhand.

Gaya Pandey (2001) in his text book Development Anthropology, we get information about the living habits and housing of scheduled caste people.

Gaya Pandey (2006) His text book: In Indian Anthropology, we get information about the movement of Dalit society, brief information about their rights, as well as information about the facts related to them.

Srinivas M.N. (1955) He has described the social environment of Mysore place in his book Indian Village. In his book, he has tried to show the social environment happening by the high society in the low society.

V.B. Mischel (1991) In his book, Dalit in Modern India, he has tried to show the changes taking place in the society of Dalits. His book not only shows the Dalit society away from the evils, untouchability, hatred of the society, but also points towards the changes coming in the society at the social, cultural, economic, political, educational level.

Discussion

Before knowing the economic condition of the Ghasi caste, it is very important to know on which points the rural economy is more dependent. The rural economy works in a holistic and integrated manner in itself. The people of Ghasi caste also work as a link in that fully integrated economy. They are fully associated with the business or work that can be used by the people of the village and the rural community. The people of the Ghasi caste especially focus their attention on those occupations which are used by the rural people in their day to day activities.

Rural Life- Before knowing the rural economic condition, it is very important for us to know how the people of the village live their lives. How do they carry out their daily routine? Generally this myth is going on that the people of the village are not as much in favour of development as the people of the city are, but I want to say here that this thing is completely wrong. As much as the people of the city are attracted towards development, the people of the village are more attracted towards it. But the rural society is kept away from the scale of development by merely talking about development or in its hope, on seeing it is found that by showing the light of this development, big politicians take votes from them, but when there is a need to develop When it comes to this, these politicians are not visible far and wide. But now the people of the village the ingenuity of these politicians, they no longer go after the leaders in the guise of simple words, now they choose the leaders by giving their votes with concrete evidence.

Rural life runs more on mutual cooperation than wages. It is seen here that the work which requires many labourers is easily done with the help of the villagers mutual help is paramount for the villagers, even if it is about cutting the paddy plantation. Whether it is the work of building a house or covering the roof, the mutual participation of the people of the village is visible in every work of the village. If we talk about the relation of the people of the Ghasi caste with the rural life, it would be an exaggeration, it is generally seen that the Ghasi caste has a special contribution in the rural life. It is believed that without the cooperation of the Ghasi caste, the village can every traditional work to every law of law is considered incomplete, it is meant to say that the Ghasi caste makes its presence special in the birth, marriage, death, cultural work. In the earlier times, when there were not so many doctors and medical facilities, only the people of the Ghasi caste had a special contribution to treat the pregnant woman in the village, she stays with the child and the mother from the birth of the child to eradication of her finger. Cleans the dirty clothes, provides them with all the things they need.

Rural Employment- It is a very difficult task to organize the employment in the village scenario in the right sense because it is very difficult to organize the people of the village in any one work. I noticed in my observation that the village Most of the people easily do all the work that the next one is able to do, due to this it is not possible to impose the expertise of the work on anyone. To know the adjustment of work in rural population, it is very important for us to know its economic nature because only for the purpose of work we can understand the correct employment of the people of the village. It can also prove to be an important fact in knowing rural employment that the person of the village is able to fulfil his physical needs from that employment. In order to know the employment of rural people, we have to see what their daily needs are and how they try to fulfil them. To understand the rural employment, I talked to some village elders, in the course of the talk; it came to know that every resident of the village is able to do every kind of rural work very easily, which is a village person. In this situation, we see which person does that work efficiently and skilfully, as well as which person's work seems right in the bargain of reasonable price. Rural employment itself tells the mood of the entire village and its financial condition. It has often been seen in the village that mutual brotherhood among the people is very strong due to this it is also difficult to determine the capital of any

commodity in the rural environment. To know rural employment, first of all, we need to know. Often people inform a village by a certain identity, like the village calculated by me is known as Ghasi Tola. It is clear that the percentage of people of Ghasi community is high here. It is also clear from this that the employment of the people residing here will either match or be connected with the employment of the people belonging to the Ghasi society.

Before understanding the rural employment of the people of the Ghasi caste, it will be necessary to know their traditional profession and the facts related to them because it is well known that the people of the Ghasi caste, what work the people of the Ghasi caste do. But if we talk about the present time, it is being seen that they are showing interest towards more such employment test work along with their traditional work. In such a situation, it becomes difficult for all of us to make a correct assessment about the employment of the people of the village. If we look carefully at the business and economic aspects of the people there along with rural employment, then it can be clearly seen that the rural economy of the village and the availability of employment for the development of the people, how systematically the people have to do their work. If we look at rural employment, we find that it conducts itself in a systematic way, that is to say, people in the village are related to each other for the fulfilment of their needs and this exchange becomes employment for them. I found in my observation that most of the people of the village fulfil their employment needs by operating agriculture and musical instruments, some do fish business, but in all this I found that the business of all is not that meaningful. It is that people who are associated with their business find it difficult to get work all the time, for example, drumming time is especially at the time of marriage and marriage or it is difficult to get employment all the time at the time of any particular law. Similarly, it is difficult for the fish businessmen during summer, for this reason they fulfil their daily needs by adopting other employment at other times.

Flow of Capital- On the basis of my observations, I have found that the flow of capital in the rural economy is concentrated in itself. Often I have seen and found that the same capital flows in the village, which has been brought to the village by the people of the village who have earned it themselves. It has to be said that when the people of the village go out to earn money and come back to the village for a fixed time, the distribution of the capital brought by them is usually

seen by the people of the village, I have seen this in my observation. It was also found that the village usually remains in a way cut off from the rest of the city, unless the people of the village have a special need to go to the city. When the people of the village have a special need to go to the city, only then they come in contact with the city, otherwise the contact of the rural population with the cities is only naked. In such a situation, it is not possible to assess the rural economy properly. To know the rural economy in the right sense, it is very important to understand the flow of capital because through this we can know how much capital is going to be required to run the rural economy. It is said that rural life in villages is much cheaper than in cities, but if this thing is seen and heard in the true sense, then it is similar to cities because the city is known for its comfort, but the value of the object Determination is the same, the price of the same item in the city is much higher than the rural environment, the specialty of cities is that you have to save long distance and time to get the item. For you, you will have to spend more money separately. If seen in comparison to the rural environment, the cost price of the commodity and the labour force of production of the commodity are very less, due to this there is such a difference in the price of the commodity. It has often been seen that the merchants of the city earn a hefty profit by buying the goods from the village at a low price and selling it in the cities, now the people of the village have also become a little wiser in this direction, they sell the goods in the village according to the needs of the village. The rest come to the cities to sell, due to which their income is increasing and they are able to get better facilities in the village also. In today's time, we get the basic facilities in the village, which we expect to get in the cities, so we can say that in the present time the flow of capital has taken place in the village too.

Distribution of Capital- To understand the distribution of capital in the rural environment, it is very important for us to understand the spread of capital internally because from that we can know in which direction the purpose of capital expenditure is being done. Knowing looking at the rural economy shows that it is an organized system in itself, that is to say, the production of goods in the village is done keeping in mind the physical needs of the village and its surrounding villages, they We produce only as much of the commodity which can be estimated by the villagers, due to this we find that the demand and supply curve of the commodity in the village is operated in a normal manner. In order to understand the correct

distribution of capital in the rural environment, it is also necessary to consider how much and how the acquired capital is being transferred in the village. Generally, most of the shopping classes in the village are associated with farmers and wages and they are able to buy with the same amount that they have earned by going out and we see that their capital is limited and they can earn their full income from that. If you aspire to meet the need, in such a situation, it is not possible to meet the requirement of sufficient amount for every need because there is a limit to the amount of wages and it is difficult to meet all the needs of the household with that amount. I found many times in the course of my locality, there were conflicts in the houses due to not being able to fulfil the requirements of the house, In the present time, where the cost of goods.

This is so much that the person is unable to fulfil all his needs even after wanting to get away from this misery, the person resorts to alcohol and he spends a part of the earned amount in alcohol. Consumption of liquor has been a threat to the rural environment since its inception, almost every person in the village consumes alcohol in one way or the other, due to this, drinking alcohol has appeared as a major problem of the village in my observation. I also found in my observation that the head of every family of the village wants that he should do some work and give a happy life to his family but it is not possible for every person, everyone does not get enough work at the right time. Due to which wages are not available on time. Often I have also seen that many people take loans from the helpers of the village to meet their needs and if they do not pay it at the right time, the burden of interest increases and they are compelled by this scarcity to buy liquor. Starts taking help. I realized in my locality that a person does not want to go into the clutches of alcohol intentionally, but the situation compels him to do so. I tried to understand by looking at one more thing, it is possible to spend much more than the person of village earns. During my field work, I also found one thing among people of Ghasi caste that people of Ghasi caste show less power to save some of it by earning capital.

Profile of the Rural Market - The rural market is considered to be the main pillar of economic operation of the people living in the village. In a way, it is only through the operation of the village market that the provision of livelihood is possible in the homes of many people. I found in my observation that the people of the village prepare for the weekly market to be held in the village for the whole

week and by selling the goods produced by them. The village market is usually held on one or two days of the week from where the villagers shop for their daily needs. In my observation area Sundari which is the main panchayat site of the surrounding area, the market is operated two days a week. It is installed around the main road in front of the main panchayat building of the village. Here a person of Ghasi caste has been appointed to announce the establishment of the market he first gives the information about the market being held to the entire village through his Udgosak the market is operated accordingly. The market of the village observed by me is a little lower than the market of the cities, but from the overview of the market it becomes clear that the material you want to get is available in the village market.

Effects of capitalist economy in rural society in Ghasi society

The effect of liberalization on the Ghasi caste- It can be an interesting topic to know how much the effect of depression has been shown on the Ghasi caste. Some such meaningful efforts were made by the govt., through which it can be said that the govt. wants to integrate them with liberal policies by preparing a plan for their improvement. In my observation, I tried to understand that what liberal policies of the govt. are affecting the development of the Ghasi caste, but in my research nothing was found except the big policies, which were especially implemented by the Ghasi people.

The effect of privatization on the Ghasi caste- The economic condition of the people of the Ghasi caste depends more on the ways of earning their society's livelihood, if seen, then the people of this caste prefer to pursue the heritage of their ancestors by adopting it as a profession, but the social status of the present Seeing and talking, it cannot be assumed that they are only engaged in their ancestral work but are showing their presence in larger works as well. The Ghasi caste has been given a place under the Scheduled Castes in Jharkhand state. Sometimes there is a demand to include the Ghasi caste in the tribe by the people, but in the researches it is clear that the physical and socio-cultural program of the people of the Ghasi is different from the tribal culture. Because of this, they have got a place in the Scheduled Castes. By the way, if we look at the rights given by the constitution, then they are almost the same, due to the tribal-dominated Jharkhand state, tribal interests are more here, perhaps due to this reason people here have more strength to include their

caste in the tribe. It is shown, well it is people's own thinking, but due to this reason there is no clear evidence of any kind of change in the economic condition of any caste. If we look at the economic condition of the Ghasi caste, it looks quite pathetic in the present situation, it has been seen that some people have come forward by overcoming these obstacles of the society but it is only momentary, a large area of the society is able to maintain its economic condition. Going to the history of the economic condition of the Ghasi caste, it has come to the fore from the extensive research that the history of the Ghasi caste was not always like this, the Ghasi caste was considered to be a prosperous caste, but by getting trapped in the vicious cycle of time, they lost their lives. They went on losing the old heritage and in the present time it has become their position today. But time does not always remain the same, time keeps on changing.

The economic-social life of the people is also improving. Now after meeting the people of Ghasi society, they are not seen as before, they are also coming forward in the field of education. Just the govt. needs that the people of Ghasi society should also be given a chance to come forward in the society by connecting them with various awareness campaigns. The people of the Ghasi society also want to come forward like the rest of the society, just that we should provide them a little chance to come forward and provide some support in those means, in the absence of which even today they are lagging behind in the social background.

The effect of globalization on the Ghasi caste - In a way, the effect of globalization on the Ghasi caste is seen in a way that has a wide impact. Even though it is not being widely explained, but looking at the impact on the people of the Ghasi caste, it can be clearly predicted that somewhere its far-reaching effect is from those called civilized society to those who are called low. You can see above the mutual relations. It is clear from its meaning that globalization means connecting the individual with the whole world. It is clearly visible in the earlier researches that a discriminatory attitude has been adopted with the Ghasi society, which is considered to be a unthabal Dalit, since ancient times. But in the present scenario this seems to be decreasing. As compared to earlier, it is being seen that people of Ghasi caste are now coming out through various mediums. The eagerness of people to show their knowledge, art, talent has increased. Ghasi society has been an art performing caste. Looking at the social fabric of the Ghasi caste, it can be said that if anyone

has got the payment for showing the harmony of different societies, then the people of the Ghasi caste can be placed at the highest rank in this work.

Conclusion

It is very important for you to have good type of tools and equipments to get good income. At the same time, it is very important that people's attention should also go towards your beautiful and durable cosmetics. Lack of resources affects your work. There is a similar irony with the people of Ghasi society, they want to do the work but the work they know, now the demand for those works has started decreasing, now the work of drumming is not available as easily as Used to be available earlier, now there is no talk in the old Dhank that you can collect the gathering, when the Dhank becomes old, it has to be repaired, but now there are many people who are not able to earn so much that they can repair their toiletries properly. Because of this, many people are leaving their old profession and paying attention to new employment. Due to the lack of resources, not only is the salmon getting old, there is some deficiency in it and there is a lot of hard work to fix it, in the shortage they have a serious problem of transport in sufficient quantity. In a way, from bringing the raw material to selling it in the market, all the work has to be done by cycle, and in the absence of a good road in the village, the work becomes more tedious. At the same time, in today's time, to get your wages, you have to run and work a lot. Now the trend of people going out and working hard has increased. Due to this, people have now started coming out of the village towards the middle class cities. In cities, their income gets decent. Due to which they are able to take good care of their family along with their daily needs. It has been found in the Ghasi society that due to lack of resources, migration of people in the village has become a big problem. Due to migration of people to the cities due to not getting enough employment in the village, along with the occupational instability in the village, the rural existence also becomes unstable; people also bring their families along with them to the city. Due to this, there is a sudden increase in the population of the city. Due to this, the govt. also has to spend separately for the implementation of the plan and the development effort of the govt. is hindered because the govt. also makes its plan after thinking about the development of a certain area and suddenly the population comes. And the burden of the criteria increases. The

govt. makes efforts for the availability of resources, but also takes care for the proper use of the resource, sometimes it has also been seen that the resources maintained by the govt. are used in a wrong way to benefit others. Is Sometimes the equipment of rural development and education is also given away by the person holding high positions. By such works a large part of the village becomes deprived of the development work provided by the govt., One of the main reasons for the disappointment in the work of the people of the Ghasi society is the lack of basic facilities in the village, for those who do their business by fishing, there is neither a sufficient amount of pond in the village nor any big river from which Catching fish in large quantities and doing its business on a large scale and talking to the drummers there, it is not possible to get work all the time. If we talk about the basic facilities of the village, then here it will be a matter of sympathy in the name of convenience. That is to say, the condition of the roads here is so dilapidated that it is difficult to ascertain the absence of the road, to say that electricity has come to the village, but having electricity at the right time would be a big deal. During my field visit, I found the roads being rebuilt at some places; it was an important requirement for the development of the area. For the real development of the village, it is necessary that first we should develop the basic facilities of the village. To be connected with the means, by modern toilets, I mean those facilities which are usually provided in the city, such as the repair of facilities like electricity, water, good and well-planned education and curriculum. The village development program should be monitored in the right way.

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Impact of Covid-19 on Academic Adjustment of Tribal Students of Purulia District in West Bengal

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Abstract

The researcher has prepared this paper to propose to identify the Impact of Covid-19 on Academic Adjustment of Tribal Students of Purulia district in the state of West Bengal of India. As we know Covid-19 is a pandemic disease spread worldwide which comes from the Corona Virus family and it was first identified in the Chinese city of Wuhan in December 2019. Later, this virus called Covid-19, and in February 2020, WHO declared it a pandemic disease. This disease affects all spheres of human life across the Globe adversely. Therefore, in this paper, the researcher tried to explain the issues and challenges related to Academic Adjustment due to Covid-19 of Tribal students studying in, higher secondary, and higher education levels. The present study stands on the descriptive type of research and the researcher has collected data from the source of secondary information includes books, journals, newspapers, websites, and government reports also and developed a questionnaire for collecting information for this study. The information has collected through online procedure due to lockdown of the state. The main objective is to determine the impact of Covid-19 on the Academic Adjustment of tribal students studying in Higher Secondary, and Higher Education Level of Purulia district in state of West Bengal. The result reveals that a great impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on the Academic Adjustment of Tribal students of the area due to network problems and unavailability of 4G service students faced problems in online teaching mode.

Keywords: *Academic Adjustment, Tribal students, Issues, Challenges*

Introduction

India is that country where 104 million tribal people live in 10 different states. They spread across 705 tribes, and they account for 8.6 % of the whole country's population. Therefore, the tribal peoples'

overall ranks are very lowest in various fields in India, such as health, societal indicators, and education. The Covid-19 Pandemic has exposed how deep-rooted structural imbalances are between rural and urban, male and female, rich and poor, students, and even the digital world. Tribal students of Purulia faced many problems in their studies at various stages, especially higher secondary, and higher education.

Academic adjustment is the fundamental pillar of the student's life for development of his/her career. According to the report of UNESCO, approximately 0.32 billion students in our country have been affected by school closures due to the lockdown during the Covid -19 pandemic period (according to the survey report of UNESCO 2020), 84 percent students reside in the rural areas while about 70 percent attend government schools. During the lockdown period, when the education system is going online, a majority of the tribal students from Purulia District without internet connectivity or any other options. Due to the Covid-19 situation, it has worsened the conditions in the whole country, particularly in tribal areas, the students forced to spend time inside their homes and cut off from the outer world. In western part of Purulia, for instance, students could not access online classes because there was unavailability of 4G internet connectivity and some students have not smart-phones. Even if the necessary infrastructure was in place, a whole set of additional gaps are evident. Rural students suffer due to lack of internet access, tech glitches amid lockdown students, and hit by lousy internet and technical problems; demand that universities only consider the syllabus covered before the lockdown for examination purposes. Academic adjustment of tribal students has suffered due to Covid-19 lockdown as well as low internet connectivity; there is no 4G internet for the last 5 months in some areas.

The Government of India announced to close all schools, colleges, universities due to Lockdown of Covid-19. For continuation of education the total education systems suddenly shifted from offline mode to online mode and all the institutions tried to teach the students online accordingly, but the academic adjustment of tribal students and all is not well due to many reasons for this pandemic disease. Therefore, the tribal students suffer from academic adjustment and psychological disturbance, and mental health in these critical circumstances.

Adjustment

Adjustment means the reaction to the demands and pressures of social environment imposed upon the individual. It is the fundamental pillar for life in everyone. Adjustment is how a living organism maintains a proper balance between the needs and the circumstances. The adjustment can mean both process and the outcome in the shape of some achievement that the person can attain in their ambition or pride. The adjustment has three main parts.

- Emotional Adjustment,
- Social Adjustment.
- Academic Adjustment.

First time, the concept of adjustment of Darwin was who used it as a process by which an individual adjusts to his external environment. In other words it is known as an adaptation to survive in the physical world. Achievement is nothing but the result of one's adjustment. Adjustment is a type of essential requirement of living people with a happy life. The dictionary meaning of adjustment is 'to fit, make suitable, adapt, manage and change people's lives. According to the educational adjustment, a person is performing his duties in the direction of his education.

Academic Adjustment of Tribal Students during Covid-19

Due to Covid-19 pandemic disease, the academic adjustments of the tribal students are suffering. Due to lockdown, schools, colleges were closed access to direct education disrupted. Disruptions in education have created huge learning gaps; the tribal people's education has disturbed adversely. Tribal students have left out as education goes online and in the middle of lockdown. Simultaneously, when all education system is going online in Covid-19, pandemic disease situations belong to the tribal community settlements without internet connectivity and medium to access online teaching facilities like Smartphone's, computers and laptops. The academic adjustment has disturbed. Due to Covid-19 conditions, it has worsened the situations in tribal areas, with the students forced to spend time inside their homes and cut off from the outer world.

The parents of tribal students mostly engaged in agriculture work and private jobs, but due to Covid-19 lockdown, all the earning sources have been closed. They are unable to buy costly smart-phones and other gadgets required for online teaching for their wards education.

Covid-19 has a significant impact on education; after lockdown from March 2020, all levels of education have been much disturbed and have a significant impact on the academic adjustment of school students.

Review of Literature

M Elizabeth, Karantzas Gery et al. (2020) wrote a research paper on the topic of study for the Covid-19 Pandemic Adjustment Survey (CPAs): A longitudinal study of Australian parents a child 0-18 years. The primary objective of the research focused on child education, financial problems, health problems, and mainly focused on the Covid-19 Pandemic associated with increased risk for parents and their child's future.

Significance of the study

This study prepared for academic adjustment during the Covid-19 lockdown; students face many problems in the pandemic situation. Their academic adjustment is disturbed by closing all the institutions due to the Covid-19 lockdown. During this period, the researcher feels that the disturbance in the field of education. Hence, she felt the need to study the academic adjustment of tribal students and all the students facing problems in their psychological, mental, emotional and academic adjustment. They faced issues and challenges in education. The researcher tries to explain the main reasons beyond this. Therefore, during the Covid-19 pandemic, students from rural areas suffer many problems for getting education due to provision of teaching learning through online mode.

Statement of the Problem

In view of the above rationale of the study, the problem has been entitled "Impact Of Covid-19 On Academic Adjustment Of Tribal Students Of Purulia District In West Bengal"

Objectives of the Study

The overall objective of this study is to analyze the Impact of Covid-19 on Academic Adjustment of Tribal students. In particular, this study will examine:

1. To study Covid-19 impact on the education system of Purulia District in West Bengal state.
2. To explore the academic adjustment of tribal students during Covid-19 pandemic.
3. To study the issues and challenges in online mode for teaching-learning during Covid-19.

4. To study adjustment, academic performance, anxiety study habits and attitudes among the tribal students of high secondary and UG students of Purulia District during Covid-19.

Methodology

Method of the Study: The present study stands on the case type of research. The researchers used Survey method for the study.

Population: Population of the study comprises of all the tribal student of Purulia District of West Bengal.

Sample: Sample of the study was adopted on random sampling technique and comprised of 100 tribal students from the population of the study.

Tools of the Study: Self prepared questionnaire eliciting information on personal profile, family profile, study habits and environment, attitudes and anthropometric measurements. The anxiety was examined with the help of standardized test – General Anxiety Scale for Children by Dr. Anil Kumar.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Academic performance of students is the centre around which the whole education system revolves. Academic performance or achievement of a student is very much influenced by numerous factors like Socio-economic Status of the parents, residential locality of the students, gender, age, school and class room environment and many more. It is education which determines an individual's occupation, income, status or position in the society. High school and intermediate education in India are considered critical for their future studies and endeavors; therefore, the study was conducted to compare the academic performance, anxiety, study habits and attitudes among the students of high school and intermediate. The study was conducted with a total of 100 tribal students (50 high secondary students and 50 UG students) from Purulia District using self prepared questionnaire eliciting information on personal profile, family profile, study habits and environment, attitudes and anthropometric measurements. The anxiety was examined with the help of standardized test – General Anxiety Scale for Children by Dr. Anil Kumar. The data collected was statistically analyzed using Microsoft excell on personal laptop. The salient finding of the study were as follows:

- I. Majority of higher secondary students belonged to the age group of 16 to 17 years and 18 to 19 years students in Under

Graduate;

II. Majority of families were from nuclear family (67%), families belong to general caste (49%), other backward caste (38%) and SC/ST caste (13%). Family size of up to 4 members in both classes (59%).

III. Father education were educated up to graduation (36%) and Post Graduation(08%); mothers were educated up to higher secondary (39%) and only 15 percent were educated up to graduation with most mother being housewife (62%) but 16 percent were in business.

IV. Families had a monthly income of Rs. 50001/- to 75000/- (57%) and only (5%) were reported getting 25000, class wise.

V. In both the educational milestone none of the students had attendance more than 70 percent of their respective class. More intermediate than graduate students had 61-75 % class attendance. Female students have higher attendance (more than 80%) in their respective classes.

VI. The Intermediate students, the mean attendance of the students it was found that of the 76, whereas for boys student, mean attendance was 74 and 78 for girls. Overall the mean performance was 76.5 and with 6.5 standard deviation.

VII. According to family type 72 percent students who lived in nuclear family, the mean attendance was 82 and mean performance was 75.4. With respect to joint family, 88 percent students who lived in joint family mean attendance was 82.5 and mean performance was 76.8.

VIII. Majority of students were good (with % marks 61-70), followed by 22 percent obtained marks above average (51-60% marks) and very good (71-80% marks). Comparing the grades obtained class wise it was found that more students of intermediate scores 71-80% marks (A grade) than the under graduate students, Higher secondary students and under graduate students who got marks 61-70% (B+ grade) was 30 to 47 in number respectively.

IX. Gender wise we find a positive social change with more girls students performing well in their class as 63.6 percent of boys and 64.7 percent of girls in higher secondary school scored A grade while in Under Graduate class, girls (66.9%) and boys (46.2%) obtained A grade.

X. Almost half of the students, irrespective of the class, had average anxiety, which is to an extent obvious considering the

importance of council examination at higher secondary level and university examination at UG level.

XI. The higher secondary students habit of taking frequent breaks while studying (84%) and study in quiet peaceful atmosphere whereas UG students prefer classical music without lyrics to be played while study (rank-I) with mean score is 0.92 (92%), study in quiet peaceful atmosphere.

XII. Higher secondary student (64%) prefer sit on bed or couch while studying and (88%) college students prefer sit on chair and table while studying which was significantly associated.

XIII. While studying, higher secondary students (60%) preferred taking snacks between lessons and college students (80%) taking snacks after lesson, found significantly associated.

XIV. In attitude towards education the students who felt that education was about bookish knowledge and a waste of time and energy need appropriate understanding of their attitude and execute intervention towards positive attitude for better learning.

XV. Higher secondary students prefer normal light while studying (56%) while college students prefer extra illuminated lamp (84%) which was highly significantly associated.

XVI. Higher secondary students prefer alone study (76%) whereas college students preferred group study (56%).

XVII. Higher secondary students preferred watching TV for entertainment (76%) and college Students prefer reading books for entertainment (80%).

XVIII. Higher secondary students preferred new chapter in morning (44%), students prefer new chapter in after noon (40%), students prefer new chapter at night (16%). In college 24 per cent students prefer new chapter in morning, in afternoon (36%), at night (40%) whereas irrespective of class, 34 per cent students prefer new chapter in morning, in after noon (38%), at night (28%). The association was found to be highly significant.

XIX. More percentage of higher secondary students than college students showed positive attitude towards their teachers and education. They were interested in learning foreign language and did not find education a waste of time and that education should not be bookish.

XX. According to students BMI their weight is normal (98%) whereas (2%) were overweight. Therefore, it is concluded that there was significant differences in the academic performance, anxiety and

study behaviour of students. The nutritional status of students was nutritionally normal therefore, there is need to further investigate on the negative attitude towards education and efforts to improve education. It is therefore recommended.

XXI. Further researches are needed to study the students' cases and the learning styles and study habit with the larger scales covering the students of the state and the country to understand the student ground reality.

XXII. Experiments on innovative methods and techniques should be done to improve low grades and attendance of class at this stage.

XXIII. Studies on education and innovations in teaching learning are needed to work out strategies for stronger academic foundation in every school.

XXIV. Studies are needed to investigate the factors that are affecting the performance of boys and girls at these levels of education so that necessary intervention can be made to help students score higher.

Conclusion

The access to online education created many problems and it is not only limited to one block or district, but is being faced by a large number of students. Poor internet connectivity, limited users of Smartphone and extreme weather conditions have made a challenge for online teaching and learning in the COVID -19 pandemic, both for the students and the teachers. Development of any society depends on its acquisition information; the same applies to rural Areas too. E-classes can work wonders in this direction and help the marginalized communities to get their rights. Indeed, the people of rural areas often struggle to achieve the same educational standards as more densely populated regions. By e-learning, it is a powerful way for students in rural regions to enjoy the same advantages as their peers taking who live in urban areas.

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Prospective of Refugee Law in India

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Abstract

The article will discuss the fundamental problem of refugees in India as well as the emerging trend of refugee law and its humanitarian solution, while keeping in mind the Indian Constitution, the Citizenship Act of 1955, particularly in light of the Citizenship Amendment Act of 2019, and various international conventions, including the United Nations Human Rights Declaration. The jurisprudential aspect will also be discussed in view of rights and duties and human rights. The article will also discuss the future of refugees in India, along with certain suggestions to resolve the present problems of refugees and prevent future problems.

The problem of refugees has a long history of people being uprooted from their own country and making those homeless forcibly by torture and humiliation. The problem of refugees is a worldwide problem. It is the great misery and traumatic experience of a person. The cause may be war, religious or racial persecution, or natural disaster. In all over the world, the conditions of refugees are not good. Repeated violations of human rights are very common in the place of asylum. After the Second World War, the question of international migration and refugees was recognised and felt to have an international solution. The basic principle of refugee law/solution is based on international solidarity, or Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam, or spirit of brotherhood, and based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and the protocol attached to it defined a refugee as “a person who, because of a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country.” India is not party to the 1951 Refugee Convention of the UN and its protocols, and accordingly does not have a refugee protection framework in India. Refugees are treated just like aliens. But asylum is granting and respecting the international conventions on humanitarian grounds. Accordingly, as per Indian law, all refugees are treated as illegal immigrants in India. According to India

Refugee Statistics 1990-2020, approximately 195105 refugees illegally entered India, though the actual number of illegal immigrants is higher. Because India is a generous country, refugees have been coming here from various countries since ancient times due to persecution in their home countries, and India has provided shelter.

The History of Refugees in India

From long ago India is providing shelter to the refugees; hence their history is also long. It is appearing from the history that some people were entered in India in 326 BC, Parsies were migrated India from Iran in 10th century, due to persecution on hands of Muslim and after independent in 1947 they have been granted citizenship; as per the 2011 census of India there are 57264 Parsies are residing in India.¹ In undivided India in 1947, during the partition approx 10 to 12 million people drove India to Pakistan and Pakistan to India; they were treated as legal refugees and they have been granted citizenship.² 1971 during the Bangladesh war approx 10 million Bengali Hindus immigrated and taken shelter in Indian State like West Bengal and North East Region (especially Tripura and Assam).³ In 1950 china attacked in Tibet and started persecution and compel them to adopt Marxist ideology, also made an effort to destruct Tibetan Buddhist culture, finally the Tibetan revolted which suppressed by the Chinese Army accordingly revolt failed. In 1959 the Dalai Lama and thousands of Tibetans came to India to save his life and India granted asylum. As per the record/survey in 2009; approx 94,203 Tibetans were residing in India as refugee.⁴ In 1979 due to Soviet Russia and Afghanistan war many Afghani people, most of them are Hindu and Sikh; 1980-2000 due to Sri Lankan civil war many Tamil people; 2015-17 from Myanmar Rohingyas, entered in India and it is causing many problems including legal and Political disputes.

The Constitution of India and Citizenship Act, 1955

In India, basically, there are two provisions which are mentioned under the Constitution of India and Citizenship Act, 1955; it is a pure subject of List-I and citizenship will be decided by the Central Government only. In the Constitution of India Part II, Articles 5 to 11 discussed citizenship, i.e., domicile and birth in India, migrated to India from Pakistan, voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign state etc. Essentially, the Articles discussed who would be a citizen of India at the time of the Constitution's implementation, i.e., on January 26, 1950. So far as the Citizenship Act, 1955 is concerned, it provides the criteria for acquisition and loss of citizenship in India after January 26, 1950, i.e., birth, descent, registration, naturalisation etc. From

these articles, the process of naturalisation is very relevant. As per this process, if he/she has ordinarily resided in India for 12 years or more, he/she may apply for citizenship. The Citizenship Act has been amended more than five times since its inception, in 1996, 1992, 2003, 2005, 2015, and 2019. These amendments have reduced the scope of citizenship in India. In the Citizenship Act, the term “illegal immigrant” has been added. This is based on the fact that an illegal immigrant cannot claim citizenship on the ground of naturalisation or registration and given the clear definition of an illegal immigrant. Here in section-2(b) (i), “**illegal migrant**” means a foreigner who has entered into India without any valid passport or other travel documents or authority as may be prescribed by or under any law in that behalf; or (ii) with a valid passport or other travel documents and such other documents or authority as may be prescribed by or under any law in that regard, but remains therein for a longer period of time than is permitted. This strict definition is changed and the process of citizenship is relaxed to some extent by the amendment in 2019.

The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019

The amendment has changed the meaning of “illegal immigrant” and the criteria of giving citizenship in India have been relaxed for some specific classes of people. After this amendment, if any person has reached India from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan before December 31st, 2014 and belongs to the Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, and Christian communities can acquire citizenship by making a simple application to the Government of India. Before this amendment, there was a provision that if you had resided for more than 11 years, then you could only apply for citizenship in India, but by this amendment, if the person belongs to the aforesaid countries and communities, they may apply even after 5 years of habitat. This notification also exempted all liabilities to these migrants from the Passport Act and Foreigners’ Act etc. According to reliable sources, the number of such migrant workers in India may be around 30000. The amendment is protested all over India, especially by the Muslim community. In this regard, a protest at Shahinbag, New Delhi, is very popular in this pursuance, as the aforesaid relaxation has not been given to Muslims. The basic question raised that why India has opted for only three countries and two communities, i.e., Hindus and Christians, and not other communities? Is it a violation of Article-14 of the Constitution of India? In reply, the government of

India said that in these three countries, the Hindus and Christians are minorities and they are being persecuted by the Muslims. As Muslims are in the majority in these countries, most of the non-Muslims left the country due to religious persecution and there are fewer chances that they will be adopted by these countries and will be returned back.

The Indian Constitution guaranteed some fundamental rights to citizens and non-citizens alike, such as the right to equality Article-14, the right to life and personal liberty Article-21, the right to protection from arbitrary arrest Article-22, the right to respect of conviction of offence Article-20, freedom of religion Article-25, and the right to approach the Supreme Court for enforcement of fundamental rights Article-32. In **Louis De Raedt Vs Union of India**⁵, it was held that non-citizens also have the fundamental right to life, liberty, and dignity and they can get free legal aid. Further, the amendment is not a violation of Article-14 of the Constitution of India as it is based on reasonable differences; as in these three countries, most of the non-Muslims are suppressed and the governments of these countries are not providing the basic amenities to them; hence, in order to protect their life and liberty, the government has issued such a notification.

Further, it is alleged that the Citizenship (Amendment) Act-2019 is against the Assam Accord. The people of Assam used this agreement to demand the identification and deportation of illegal immigrants, particularly Bangladeshi immigrants. During the Bangladesh freedom movement, many Bangladeshi entered India between 1960 to 1971. It continued from 1920 before independence due to violence, and most of them entered into Assam and started to occupy the land of Assam. Accordingly, the number of refugees is increased in comparison to local people. During the partition, many people visited the north-east parts of India from Bangladesh. Even after independence, many people came from Bangladesh and Pakistan. Consequently, the Assam Andolan started to protect the culture and ethnicity of Assam. Andolankari requested the government of India to identify the refugees and deport them; the andolan was continued from 1979 to 1985. As a result, the Assam Accord of 1985 was signed, which stated that any refugee or outsider who arrived in Assam after March 24th, 1971 would be considered an illegal immigrant. The National Register for Citizenship has come and it was found that approximately 19 million people are illegal immigrants. The current Citizenship (Amendment) Act-2019 is

applicable all over India; hence, it would be a violation of the Assam Accord. Therefore, the amendment is protested by the original people of Assam.

Human Rights and Refugees in India

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of whether they are refugees or not. Human rights are based on humanity, and humanity demands compassionate, sympathetic, or generous behaviour towards others. It is the duty of a concerned state to protect the human rights of all, whether citizens or not. The entire refugee law is based on human rights and rights relating to life, liberty, and dignity of the individual. The principle of non-refoulement is also based on humanitarian grounds. Whether international law or the Constitution of India or all laws relating to refugees are based on humanity is not clear.

“Human rights violations are a major factor in causing the flight of refugees as well as an obstacle to their safe and voluntary return home. Safeguarding human rights in countries of origin is therefore critical both for the preservation and for the solution of refugee problems. Respect for human rights is also essential for the protection of refugees in countries of asylum. *“The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees”*

As refugees are not treated as citizens in India; hence there is an allegation that their rights are being overlooked and they have failed to get political opportunity, education, employment etc. and they have been discriminated against. They totally depend on humanitarian aid. They feel a lack of safety, security, and freedom of movement as most people look at them with a suspicious eye; sometimes they are treated as terrorists. Poverty and health problems are very common among refugees. No doubt India is providing all basic facilities to the refugees and if it is required they have been granting citizenship. In case of **NHRC versus State of Arunachal Pradesh & Anr⁶**, the Supreme Court was asked to perform the duty of safeguarding the life, health and well-being of Chakma residing in the state and that their applications for citizenship should be forwarded to the authorities concerned and not withheld. The Gujarat High Court held that the principle of non-refoulement under the broad umbrella of Article-21 of the Indian Constitution and decided not to deport two Iraqi nationals to their original country as long as they

feared for their life and liberty in the case of Ktaer Abbas Habib Al Qutaifi Vs. Union of India.⁷

The basic problem with the refugees is that who will take the responsibility for protection of their human rights? As the country where they are getting shelter is not their home land and from where they have been exiled, the country is not ready to take them back. If they are forcibly returned, there is the possibility of torture, humiliation, or killing of these people in their own country. The international convention dealing with the issue of refugees in the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and the protocol attached to it, but India is not a signatory of that convention. India is a highly populated country, and the people are not willing to take more responsibility for the people of other countries. In India, refugees may be forcibly deported at established sea ports, airports, or at the entry point of an international border and they may be punished as per law. The Indian Supreme Court has also held that the government's right to deport is absolute and unlimited and no legal provision can restrict it.⁸ However, under the principle of non-refoulement, no country may deport, expel, or forcefully return a refugee to his original territory against his will or if there is a reasonable threat to his life, liberty, or freedom. The refugee law is based on humanity, which requires forgetting our selfish interests at a time when others need our help, and to some extent, India is following this trend.

Conclusions and Suggestions

India is facing a problem of refugees from the ancient period, but it is very unfortunate that India still has not made any domestic law or policy for it. Still, India has failed to define the meaning of refugee and foreigner, and both terms are understood in the same manner. Unauthorized entry into India is dealt with by laws such as the Passport (Entry into India) Act of 1920, the Passport Act of 1967, the Registration of Foreigners Act of 1939, the Foreigners Act of 1946, and the Foreigners Order of 1948. But these available laws are not sufficient to meet the refugees' problems. Hence, considering the problem of North East refugees' problems, the government decided to introduce the National Citizenship Register to keep a record of citizens and non-citizens. I hope a strong law may be made to meet the refugees' problem. No doubt, the problems of refugees all over the world are normally overlooked. As a result, whatever rights are granted by the sheltering countries is given out of sympathy rather

than as a right. Subject to rules and regulations made by the country concerned, most countries do not provide any specific rights to non-citizens or refugees. So far as international law is concerned, it is a law of morality which does not grant perfect right. Rights are a bundle of enjoyment which no one wants to give to others/ outsiders. Most of the refugees are facing problems with identification and related documents. Aside from that, they face issues with education, cultural clashes, domestic problems, employment, health care, and safety and security. For the aforesaid problems, there is a need for a specific law in India. Livelihood is a must for everybody, but refugees cannot get employment in formal sectors, and they are being compelled to work as casual labour, where wages are not certain and employment is not either. Sometimes the refugees may be subject to violence in the sheltering country.

If India really wants deliverance from the refugee problem, then first the government of India should seal the Indian border so that, in any circumstances, no unauthorised person can enter the Indian border, for which the border security force should be made more alert. Even the signatory countries of the 1951 Convention are not allowing any outsiders into their countries and are not following the principle of non-refoulement, although they are developed countries and have sufficient means. Even though India is known for its tolerance and habit of adopting anyone, India should be strict in granting asylum and citizenship, otherwise the true Indian will be treated as a refugee and subjected to torture. In the form of refugees, sometimes terrorists also take advantage and use it to enter our country from our neighbouring countries. Hence, there is a need for extra alertness.

Asylum is the only solution for refugees, but it is not a permanent solution. Hence, an international sanctuary should be made for the refugees, and the cost of maintenance should be borne by all countries of the world. After some time, the refugees should be sent back to their home land. Furthermore, international pressure should be created for their rehabilitation in the countries from where they fled.

Giving shelter to someone for a time on the grounds of humanity is one thing, but in any circumstances, no outsider should be given citizenship on the grounds of emotion, whatever caste or creed may be, as citizenship entitles one to a bundle of rights, especially the authority over land, which finally creates violence. For

the concept of nationhood, only humanity is not enough, but other aspects like culture, civilization, ethnicity, religion, caste, language, blood relations, emotions with the soil of the land, and others are necessary. Only humanity can keep people together for an extended period of time, and there is less chance that they will be loyal to the country that is sheltering them. Hence, I would like to suggest to the Indian government that the rules for providing citizenship should be tough, not liberal; otherwise, in the future it would be fatal for the nation. Hence, the Citizenship Amendment Act of 2019 should be reconsidered. The future of refugee law in India is not known to anybody, as there is no exact remedy to the refugee problem. Refugees do not want to return, and sheltering countries do not want to grant citizenship. Therefore, the situation is just like a doldrums. Only God or nature can decide the future of refugees.

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Participation of Rural Women in Sericulture in Nagaland: A case study of Phek Village under Phek District, Nagaland

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Abstract

Sericulture is a potential sector of agriculture to raise economic status. It provides sustainable livelihood opportunities to both skilled and unskilled labourers in the rural areas. In much of the activities of sericulture, the labour contribution of women is significant as they are very industrious in nature. Therefore they have a crucial role to play in sericulture activities which not only generate employment and income for the women folk but also contribute significantly enhancing the economic status of the family. Hence this paper has taken a micro level approach to study and assess the participation of rural women for sustainable livelihood and income generation through sericulture in Nagaland, taking Phek Village as the sample village. The study found that there is a positive link between sericulture and women's participation in the study area and women folks in the rural areas have immensely benefited through sericulture, as a source of livelihood and income generation.

Keywords: *sericulture, women, employment, livelihood, income, rural*

Introduction

Nagaland is predominantly a hilly and mountainous state and is situated in the extreme north-eastern part of India with a geographical area of 16579 km. It borders the state of Assam to the west, Arunachal Pradesh and part of Assam to the north, Myanmar to the east and Manipur to the south. Nagaland is distinct in its system of property ownership where in 83.30% of the land are either owned by

individuals or community and only 11.70% is under the ownership of the state government. Moreover special provision has been attributed to the state of Nagaland by article 371A of the Indian constitution. It guarantees that no act of parliament in respect of religion or social practices of the Nagas, Naga customary law and procedure, administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Naga customary law, ownership and transfer of land and its resources shall apply to the state of Nagaland unless the Nagaland State Legislative assembly decides by resolution. About 90% of the state population is tribal with 70 % of the population dependent on agriculture.

Sericulture is essentially a village-based and agro-based industry that provides livelihood opportunities to both skilled and unskilled labourers in the rural areas. Sericulture is the activity of low investment and high output. A very unique characteristic of sericulture is its ability to generate employment opportunity and income at regular intervals through its inter-linked activities of host plant cultivation, rearing of silkworm, spinning and reeling of silk yarn from cocoons, dyeing and weaving and marketing of products. In much of these activities, the labour contribution of women is significant as they are very industrious in nature and therefore women has a crucial role to play in sericulture activities which not only generate employment and income for the women folk but also contribute significantly enhancing the economic status of the family.

Against the above backdrop, this paper attempts to assess the participation of rural women in sericulture for sustainable livelihood and employment opportunities.

Methodology

The paper is a micro level study of sericulture being practised in Nagaland, taking Phek Village under Phek district as the sample village. Primary data was collected from Phek village, 50 households of silkworm rearers were interviewed using structured questionnaire to obtain information relating to women's employment and income generation from sericulture for five years from 2016-2021. Secondary data and information were obtained from the Annual Reports of the department of Sericulture, Nagaland and Statistical Handbook of Nagaland.

Sericulture in Nagaland

Since sericulture is a potential sector of agriculture to raise economic status and provide sustainable livelihood to the people of the rural areas, the Government of Nagaland in 1988 bifurcated the department of Industries and set up a separate sericulture department to encourage sericulture in Nagaland. Since then, silkworm rearers have grown enormously in the state.

Table 1: Area under Silkworm Rearing in Nagaland during 2018-19

Sl. No.	Kind	Area under cultivation in acre
1	Muga	1774
2	Eri	16178
3	Oak Tasar	392
4	Mulberry	2557

Source: Nagaland Statistical Handbook 2019

All the four types of silkworms are reared in the state, but the most dominant is the Eri silkworm occupying 77 percent of the total area under cultivation.

Profile of the Study Area

Phek district is one of the biggest districts in Nagaland with a total area of 2026 sq. km having a total population of 163418 where 85% of the population lives in rural areas (Census, 2011). As of March 2021, there are 99 recognised villages in the district, Phek Village being one of them (Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland). There are 694 households in Phek Village with a total population of 2744. The total workforce in the village is 1431 comprising of women occupying the major workforce with 50.87%. Out of the total workforce, 1029 are identified as cultivators and 17 as agricultural labourers (Census 2011).

Result and Analysis

Table 2: Profile of the silkworm growers in the study area

Sl.no.	Profile	
1	Male lead family	45
2	Women participation in Labor force (percent)	80
3	Average size of the family	5
4	Types of silkworm reared	Eri
5	Women participation in sericulture (percent)	80.4
6	Average age of the silkworm growers	45 years and above
7	Primary occupation	Agriculture

8	Experience in silkworm rearing	10-15 years
9	Percentage of households growing rice	100%
10	Percentage of households growing other crops (vegetables, fruits)	100%
11	Percentage of households with livestock	100%

Source: Field Survey

Table 2 shows the profile of the sample households selected from the study area. The above profile shows that the main occupation of the respondents is agriculture, where rice, being the staple food, is cultivated extensively mainly for self-consumption. It is also observed that all the respondents cultivate vegetables and fruits in addition to rearing livestock like poultry, piggery and fisheries. While 55 per cent of the respondents are self-sufficient from their agricultural produce, for the remaining 45 percent of the respondents the agricultural products are not enough to meet the consumption needs of the family. The investigation revealed that 60 percent of the households in Phek village rear silkworm for self-consumption and also for selling of pupae and cocoons to generate additional income for the family. Sericulture is being practised by the households in the sample village for more than 12 years and according to the respondents, silkworm rearing is mainly a part-time occupation to bring in additional income for the family from time to time.

Eri silkworm is the dominant culture in the study area because of its favourable climatic condition, easy adaptability, short gestation period and high returns. The advantage of ericulture is that it fetches returns in a short period of time and also generates dual income by selling pupae as food item and empty cocoons for silk. It can be easily harvested and has enormous potential as a cash crop (Administrative Report 2017-18). Besides, the Eri silkworm feeds mostly on castor plants which grow very quickly. Castor plants can also be grown along with other crops for short term until it becomes big and tall. Having realized the advantages of ericulture, many farmers in the study area have taken up silkworm rearing to generate additional income for the family.

Table 3: Labour used during the assessment period and cost of rearing silkworm

Years	Men	Women	Total Man-Days Labour	Total cost (man days labour x wage rate)
2016-17	25	45	70	29250
2017-18	5	40	45	18250

2018=19	10	40	50	20500
2019-20	4	36	40	16200
2020-21	5	40	45	18250
Total man-days	49	201	250	102450
Percent to total	19.6	80.4	100	

(Existing wage rate in the village @ 400/- for women and 450/- for men)

Eri silk worm feeds on castor plant and hence establishment of castor farm is a crucial factor in rearing eri silk worm. Therefore the initial establishment cost (castor farm) is relatively higher compared to the following years. Sericulture activities are mainly labour oriented. The above table shows labour cost of rearing silkworm. The data reveals that only 19.6 percent of the total labour requirement was supplied by men labourers 80.4 percent by women labourers. Further in the first year high labour intensive operations like cutting and clearing of land are involved. Therefore it also indicates that contribution of labour from men were more in the first year. Planting of food plants was done in the first year. From the second year onwards higher percentage of the total labour requirement was supplied by the women labourers. Of the total labour utilized, a major share of 28 per cent was utilized in the first year. According to the respondents, no hired labourers were employed to rear silkworms. All the farmers put in their own labour from growing Eri food plants to post harvesting. A major finding from the study is the active participation of women in silk worm rearing in the village. From the preparation of land to planting of host plants to weeding, picking of food plants, feeding, cleaning and maintenance of silkworm till harvesting and marketing of pupae and empty cocoons, the contribution of labour from women is immense. The data also reveals that sericulture provides 40-50 man day's employment to the women in a year.

The main cost of rearing silkworm is labour because all the respondents are covered under the farmers' development programme of the Sericulture Department, Government of Nagaland and the department provides financial assistance and material support in the form of disease free laying seeds (Dfls), rearing materials and CGI sheets for construction of rearing sheets. Therefore, to find out the total cost of rearing silkworm, the total man-days labour were converted into money value by multiplying with the existing wage rate in the village. The investigation indicates that the cost of rearing silk worm is high in the 1st year because of the cost of establishment of

the food plants which involves cutting and clearing of trees, planting of the food plant (castor plant) and weeding. From the second year onwards, the labours cost decrease because labour involved were only for plucking of food plants, maintenance and feeding the silk worms and harvesting of silkworms for marketing.

Table 4: Average production of silkworm per household in a year

Year (1)	Pupae (in kg) (2)	Pupae (in Rs) Average Price per kg Rs. 350 (3)	Cocoons (in Kg) (4)	Empty Cocoon (in Rs.) Average Price per kg Rs. 480 (5)	Returns (in Rs.) = (3)+(5) (6)
2016-17	200	70000	3	1440	71440
2017-18	200	70000	3	1440	71440
2018-19	210	73500	4	1920	75420
2019-20	210	73500	5	2400	75900
2020-21	210	73500	4	1920	75420
Total	1030	360500	19	9120	369620

The annual average production of silkworm per household in the study area is furnished in table 3. The silk worm rearing household in Phek Village produces on an average, 200 to 210 kgs of pupae and 4 to 5 kgs of empty cocoons per year. To find out total returns of the farmers, the total produce was multiplied by market prices of pupae and cocoons. Since there is no post cocoon technology available in the village, the empty cocoons are purchased by the sericulture department.

Table 5: Costs and Revenues from rearing silkworm

Year	Cost (Rs.)	Revenue (Rs.)	Net revenue (Rs.)
2016-17	29250	71440	42190
2017-18	18250	71440	53190
2018-19	20500	75420	54920
2019-20	16200	75900	59700
2020-21	18250	75420	57170
Total	102450	369620	267170

The silk worm rearers' income is determined by the difference between total revenue and total cost i.e.. Eri silkworms can be harvested on an average 6 to 7 times in a year which can be sold in the local markets easily and generate quick cash for the farmers. This is evident from table 4. In terms of profitability; the study found that sericulture is a profitable occupation for the farmers bringing them higher returns. The profit margin for the first year is lower than the subsequent years because of the cost difference in the initial

investment and in the establishment of the food plants for the silkworms. The profit margin also depends on the total harvest of silk worms. In the first year, producing and selling 200 kgs of pupae and 3 kgs of cocoon generated a net profit of Rs. 42190 for the farmers and in the subsequent years of silk worm rearing, the farmers earned higher profits of Rs. 53190, Rs. 54,920, Rs. 59700 and so on adding an average net income of Rs.53434 to the total family income annually through sericulture. Thus, sericulture as an activity of low investment, high output and high return is the most remunerative venture when compared to other crop activities in terms of income generation. Having realized this and comprehending the vast scope of employment and income generation through sericulture, many of the respondents have a future plan to shift to sericulture as their main occupation. With sericulture as a full time activity, it will contribute further in increasing the income of the respondents and thereby, raising their standard of living.

Conclusion

The analysis of sericulture in Phek Village indicates that silkworm rearing is undertaken by families (women folk) for consumption purpose rather than for silk as the demand for pupae is very high in local markets. Sericulture as an activity of low investment with high returns, offers a vast scope to augment the family income. This is validated by the high profit margin earned by silk worm rearers in the sample village. The analysis also indicates that there is high participation of women in sericulture bringing in regular income to the silk worm rearing families and the income generated is utilized more profitably for the social and economic development of the family. Thus, this micro level study has proven that women folks in the rural areas have immensely benefited through sericulture. Sericulture activities provides a perfect choice for women because of the very nature of the activities involved in rearing eri silkworm which can be done with minimal cost and skill with great returns allowing them to maintain a substantial source of steady income. From the above study it has emerged that sericulture is a viable rural industry as it provides remunerative employment and also ensures periodical income throughout the year. Sericulture can provide an alternative and sustainable livelihood to the rural poor particularly to the rural women.

This calls for active support from the department to provide enhanced training to the women in the production of quality cocoon and the modern methods of reeling and twisting of cocoons to produce quality silk because the transformation of sericulture industry from subsistence type of operation to a modern scientific system requires the support of the policy makers, the administrators of the government and the farmers associated with the sericulture industry. With the involvement of women crucial in the activities of sericulture, and with sericulture developing and progressing in the state, the Government should take proactive initiatives in popularizing sericulture to motivate womenfolk for more viable employment opportunities and economic sustainability making them economically, socially and politically independent.

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A Study on Farmer's Perception about Pulses Production in Balangir District of Odisha

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Abstract

Farmer's active participation drives the agricultural activities towards a successful result in the form of output. Thus, the farmer's decision should be firm regarding the cultivation. In case of pulses production the decision and action of farmers needs to be slight or more different than other crops management, as every crop is different from each other based on their plantation and cultivation. Pulses are one of the major produced crops of Odisha after paddy. The study has taken the perception of pulses farmers of Balangir district for study. From cultivation point of view the farmer follows certain steps and procedures in its production. The current study focused on the perception of the pulses farmers regarding its plantation, cultivation and production along with factors affecting pulses cultivation. 16 numbers of variables have been taken into consideration to analyse the farmer's perception through primary data. In order to analyse the data SPSS software has been used in the process. The outcome of the study reveals that the natural factors like unfavourable weather condition, soil erosion, lack of modern technology are the major responsible factors adversely affecting pulses production whereas better quality of seeds, improved irrigation facility positively affecting the pulses production in the study area. The study further results farmer's perception positively on bad irrigation facility, unsupportive MSP, asymmetry market information, presence of middle man, gap existing between consumption & selling price, High cost of production. On the other hand, it reveals farmer's negative response on easy availability of HYVs, timely and sufficient rainfall, sufficient use of fertilizer and pesticide, availability of modern

technology, sufficient land utilization for pulses production and availability of transport facility.

Key Words: *Cultivation, HYVs, Perception, Pulses, SPSS*

Introduction

In Odisha various types of pulses are produced at different regions. Pulses are the second highest demanding and consuming food item in Odisha. More than 40% of vegetarian including the rest population depends on pulses directly and indirectly to fulfil their daily requirement of protein, fibre and vitamins. The amount of pulses production in Odisha is 437 thousand metric ton. Still the per capita availability of pulses consumption is less compared to other state of the country. This indicates that there is insufficient in pulses production in the state with high population growth. In other words, the supply of pulses doesn't meet the demand for pulses by the people which creates a gap between production and consumption in the state. There are various natural and artificial causes for which the production of pulses decreases or increases. Factors affecting pulses production is a multi dimensional concept which includes both positive aspects and negative aspects. Moreover these causes enhance the problems and issues in the concern field.

There are many problems associated with the decrease in pulses production. As the population of India as well as Odisha is increasing at a very faster rate people's demand for everything increases respectively. Especially there is a heavy burden on the agriculture sector to fulfil the demand for food of the people. On the other hand, it is to fulfil the demand for raw materials by the industrial sector. High population growth leads to increase the density of population which further leads to decrease in cultivated land used for agricultural production. Thus, production decreases which leads to several problems for the sector as well as for the state and country as a whole.

Farmer is only active participant in agriculture sector with the ability of making effective and decision. Every decision regarding pulses cultivation is depends on so many factors. Thus, cultivation or farming needs multi dimensional activity for the better performance of the sector. Every agricultural activity is backed by previous experience and modern up gradation of the farmer rather than the firm of field. As land is a fixed natural asset with inelastic nature of supply and all inputs of cultivation with adoption of modern

techniques of production are purely depends on farmer's decision, it is very much important to consider the farmer's perception regarding present cultivation as well as future strategies. It also helps the policy makers to analyse the past performance of the sector as well as future prospective in the sector. Thus, it is really necessary to consider the farmer's view point and opinion about the concern crop cultivation.

Scope of the Study

The study has conducted in Balangir district of Odisha, located in the western part of the state. The study considers pulses producing farmers as respondents as Balangir is one of the major pulses producing district of Odisha. Odisha is one of the major agro-based states of India with more than 68% of workforce engaged in primary sector. Major crops produced in Odisha are Paddy, Pulses, Sugarcane, Mustard, Groundnut, vegetables etc. Though the state is specified in paddy production, still other crops are produced both for self consumption and commercial purpose. Among different crops pulses have its own space in the profile of Odisha agriculture. Around 437 thousand million tons of pulses produced in Odisha in 2019-20. Major pulses districts of Odisha are Raygada, Ganjam, Balangir, Bargarh. Pulses like Green pea (Mung), Black Gram (Biri), Horse Gram (Kulthy), Arhar, Cowpea (Channa), Lentil (Masur) etc are produced in these districts by the farmers since Pre Green Revolution to till date.

Review of Literature

Anuradha Choudhary, K. S. Kadian and M. S. Meena (2022) have made a study based on primary data to analyze farmer's perception on Crop Residue Burning in Haryana. Karnal, Kurukshetra, and Fatehabad are 3 districts of Haryana has purposively selected for primary data collection from 180 farmers regarding CRB (Crop Residue Burning). The blocks, villages and respondents had chosen through stratified random sampling method in this study. The study aimed to study farmer's perception through their personal experience and to examine the factors influencing perception level of farmers regarding crop residue burning. The study was conducted by likert scale to identify the relationship between variables. The study concluded that farmer's perception is positive correlated with farmer's education, operational land holding and annual income. The study further found that among various factors,

modern techniques and equipments are the major influencing variable in the study. Thus, govern should take appropriate policy measures to improve farmers perception regarding CRB.

B. Maity, T.K. Das, P.K. Pal and K. Pradhan (2020) studied on climatic constraints and managerial constraint, infrastructural constraints, socio-economic constraints, technological constraints, institutional policy constraints and land and situational constraints of pulses cultivation in West Bengal. The study has based on primary data collected from four villages of northern part of West Bengal. 100 respondents have taken part in the study through random sampling method with the help of interview schedule. With the help of statistical tool the study explored that in the districts, lack of infrastructural facility and good seeds at the time of sowing are the main infrastructural constraints. High cost of labour is a socio-economic constraint and proper knowledge about quality seeds is institutional constraint and lack of support price is a policy constraint which creates hindrances to the growers in pulse production. Therefore, the existing line departments are required to take proper initiative for mitigating various constraints faced by the pulse growers.

Tariq Muhammad Atiq Ur Rehman and Khanal Uttam, Nasir Abbas Khan, Ashfaq Ahmad Shah, Ataharul Chowdhury, Muhammad Atiq Ur Rehman Tariq and Uttam Khanal (2022) studied in the Punjab province of Pakistan on rice farmers regarding their perception about temperature and rainfall variation, respective adoption measures and determinants which is further considered for the implications for sustainable farming system. The study adopted multistage stratified random sampling method for the selection of 480 rice producing farmers of the region as respondent. The study recorded farmer's perception through likert scale. The study results out that farmers experienced that the climatic variables like rainfall and temperature has greater impact on rice production. The study further analyzed the factors like climatic condition, supplementary irrigation, adjustments in rice cultivation dates, crop diversification, use of climate-smart varieties, better fertilizer management, and farm resizing determining farmer's decision regarding adoption of adoptive strategies for rice production. Logit model used in the study reveals that farmers' age, primary occupation, income, landholding, access to irrigation, credit, climate information, and farm advisory appeared helpful for farmer's decision. The study also suggested several policies to be implemented by the government to improve farmers'

access to irrigation water, credit, farm advisory, and climate information to improve their adaptation extent and hence resilience of the rice-farming system.

Objectives

1. To study the problems associated with pulses production.
2. To examine the factors affecting pulses production in the study area.

Methodology

The study is based on both primary and secondary data. Balangir district has been chosen through purposive random sampling as it is one of the major pulses producing district of the Odisha. Primary data are collected directly from the pulses producing farmers of Balangir district through direct interview with the help of interview schedule and questionnaire. In order to estimate farmers perception regarding pulses cultivation Five Point Likert Scale has been adopted. Both the positive and negative response of the farmers has recorded through personal interview method. Point 1 has considered as the response of strongly disagree whereas point 2, 3, 4 and five considered as disagree, neutral, agree and strongly agree respectively. Data are explained through tables and maps. For data analysis software like SPSS, E-vies has been used.

Table No-1: Farmer's Perception Regarding Problems during Pulses Production

S. No.	Variables	S.D.		D		N		A		S.A.	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Easily availability of HYV seeds	258	86.0	42	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Timely & sufficient rainfall	267	89.0	33	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sufficient use of fertilizer	52	17.3	242	80.7	6	2.0	-	-	-	-
4	Sufficient use of pesticide	19	6.3	181	93.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Availability of modern technology and techniques of production	245	81.7	55	18.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Sufficient utilization of land	257	85.7	42	14.0	-	-	1	.3	-	-
7	Bad irrigation facility responsible for poor production	-	-	6	2.0	4	1.3	199	66.3	91	30.3
8	Unsupportive MSP leads to less	-	-	-	-	-	-	256	85.3	44	14.7

	marketing surplus										
9	Bad govt. attitude	-	-	275	91.7	25	8.3	-	-	-	-
10	Unorganized market structure causes problem for storage	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	61.3	116	38.7
11	Asymmetry market information leads to market failure	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	65.3	104	34.7
12	Presence of middle man leads to farmer's exploitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	14.0	258	86.0
13	Lack of institutional credit responsible for further investment	1	.3	24	8.0	12	4.0	230	76.7	33	11.0
14	Easily availability of transport & communication facility	248	82.7	48	16.0	3	1.0	1	.3	-	-
15	Gap existing between consumption & selling price	-	-	-	-	-	-	263	87.7	37	12.3
16	High cost of production leads to decrease in farmer's welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3.3	290	96.7

The above table no.1 shows the pulses farmer's perception regarding problems during pulses production. The above mentioned variables and responses of the pulses farmers as respondents have recorded and presented through econometric tool. There are 16 variables explaining the problems faced by pulses farmer during pulses production based on their past and present experience. The responses of the farmers have been recorded through Five Point Likert Scale. There are 5 options for each respondent both for 2 negative options. 1 for Strongly Disagree (SD) and 2 for Disagree (D), 3 for Neutral response (N) and 2 positive responses as 4 for Agree (A) and 5 for Strongly Agree (SA).

The 1st Variable explains the problem of easily availability of HYV seeds in the market or blocks of the study area. On the response to this problem, 258 respondents go for strongly disagree option which means 86% respondents are unable to get the HYV seeds easily. Whereas 42 respondents chosen the disagree option which means 14% respondents also unable to assess the HYV seeds easily.

The 2nd variable is about the problem of timely and sufficient rainfall. Out of 300 respondents 267 respondents have given their

option as strongly disagree. That means 89% respondents strongly refuse that they are not getting timely and sufficient rainfall for pulses cultivation. Though pulses need not much rain as it is a rabi crop, still it needs a few to maintain the moisture of the soil for better output. On the other hand, 33 respondents with 11% have chosen the disagree option for this problem.

The 3rd problem associated with pulses cultivation is sufficient use of fertilizer and the 4th variable with sufficient use of pesticide. 52 respondents give their response towards strongly disagree, 242 for disagree and 6 for neutral for variable 3. That means 17.3%, 80.7% and 2% respondents have chosen strongly disagree, disagree and neutral option as the amount of fertilizer used by them for pulses cultivation is not sufficient. Likewise, 6.3% respondents gone for strongly disagree for the problem of sufficient use of pesticide for pulses production. Then the rest 93.7% respondents disagree with it. That reveals there exist the problem in sufficient use of pesticide by the farmers.

The 5th variable indicates the availability of modern technology and techniques of production to the pulses farmers. In the response to the problem, 245 respondents with 81.7% have chosen strongly disagree option whereas 55 respondents with 18.3% have chosen the disagree option. This reveals that there is serious problem of adoption and implementation of modern technology and techniques of production in pulses production in the study area.

The 6th variable is one of the major problems associated with the better performance of pulses production that is sufficient utilization of land for pulses cultivation. 257 respondents responded as strongly disagree, 42 are as disagree and only 1 for agree. This shows that 85.7% respondents have no sufficient land for pulses cultivation. Most of these respondents are comes under marginal/small or medium farmers. The rest 0.3% respondents mainly a large farmer gave a positive response to this problem that is the agree option.

The 7th and 8th variable of the table reveals two major issues towards pulse production that is bad irrigation facility responsible for poor pulses production and unsupportive MSP leading towards less marketable supple to the farmers which indirectly discourages the farmers for pulses production. Though pulses plants needs less water to grow still in order maintain the fertility and moister of the soil it needs water as supplementary basis. As the area has deficiency in

rainfall farmers need irrigation facility especially before plantation and during flowing period of the plant. Thus, bad irrigation facilities can adversely affect the pulses production. By considering this, 66.3% respondents agreed with the problem. 30.3% respondents strongly agree with the problem and only 2% of respondent's response as neutral to this problem. That indicates that they are suffering the problem of bad irrigation facility which further responsible for less pulses production. On the other hand, 85.3% respondents agreed and 14.7% strongly agreed with the problem of unsupportive MSP of pulses in the market wish reduces the marketable surplus of pulses selling in the market.

The 9th variable elaborates whether government attitude towards pulses production and farmers is good or bad. 91.7% respondents disagreed and 8.3% gave neutral response on bad government attitude towards them and pulses production. This means government have a supportive role in pulses production in the study area.

The 10th and 11th variables is associated with the problem of unorganized market structure causing storage problem for the produced output and asymmetry market information responsible for failure of market mechanism. In the response of the two problems 61.3% respondents agreed and 38.7% respondents strongly agreed on the problem of unorganised market structure. On the other hand, 65.3% respondents agreed and 34.7% respondents strongly agreed on the problem of asymmetric market information causing market failure for pulses production.

The 12th and 13th variable reveals the problem of presence of middleman leading towards farmer's exploitation and lack of credit facility for the investment on pulses production. on the response to the problem of presence of middleman 14% respondents agreed and 86% respondents strongly agreed. On the other hand, on the response of the problem of lack of credit facility, 76.7% agreed, 11% respondents strongly agreed, 4% became neutral, 8% disagreed and only 0.3% strongly disagreed with it.

The 14th variable is associated with the problem of easily availability of transport and communication facility for the marketing of pulses. 82.7% respondents have responded as strongly disagree, 16% for disagree, 1% for neutral and only 0.3% for agree. This reveals the serious problem of commercialization of pulses from the field to market. On the other hand 15th variables indicates the

problem of gap existing between consumption and selling price of pulses which further leads to the exploitation of pulses consumers by the rising price of pulses. 87.7% respondents have agreed and 12.3% have strongly agreed with the issue.

Lastly, variable 16 is associated with the problem of high cost of production of pulses production which leads to decrease in farmer's welfare by decreasing the profit from pulses. On the response to this problem 3.3% respondents have agreed and 96.7% respondents have strongly agreed. This indicates that there high cost of production in pulses cultivation responsible for decrease in profit from it and farmer's welfare.

Table No- 2: Factors Influencing Pulses Production

Factors affecting Decreasing pulses production				
Factor	Frequency		Percentage	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Irregular supply of HYV Seeds	263	37	87.7	12.3
Soil Erosion	295	5	98.3	1.7
Lack of modern technology and equipments	296	4	98.7	1.3
Not enough Fertilizer and Pesticide	246	54	82.4	17.6
Lack of irrigation facility	243	57	72.9	21.1
Lack of credit facility	263	37	87.7	12.3
Low product price	295	5	98.3	1.7
Unfavourable weather condition	298	2	99.3	0.7

The above table indicates various factors influencing pulses production in the study area revealed by the farmers. Table no.2 shows the factors affecting decrease in pulses production. There are eight numbers of major factors affecting the pulses production negatively. These are irregular supply of HYV seeds, soil erosion, lack of modern technology and equipments, not enough fertilizer and pesticides, lack of irrigation facility, Lack of credit facility, low product price and unfavorable weather condition etc. the response of the respondents have been recorded through YES/NO category. As per the table indicates highest number of respondents that is 298 out of total 300 respondents answered YES to unfavorable weather condition and their percentage is 99.3%.

Table No-3

Factors affecting Increasing pulses production				
Factor	Frequency		Percentage	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Better quality of seeds	300	0	100	0

More use of chemical fertilizer and pesticide	51	249	17	83
Adoption of organic farming	224	46	74.7	25.3
Improved irrigation facility	280	20	93.3	6.7

The above table no.3 shows the factors affecting pulses production positively. There are four major factors which create favourable condition towards increase in pulses production. These are Better quality of seeds, more use of chemical fertilizer and pesticide, adoption of organic farming, improved irrigation facility in some areas. As per the above data, the most favourable factor is better quality of seeds with 100% responds YES response.

Conclusion

Pulses are the important sources of proteins, vitamins and minerals and are popularly known as "Poor man's meat" and "rich man's vegetable", contribute significantly to the nutritional security of the country. Currently India is in the midway of self-sustaining in pulses production as we are the world leader in production, consumption and import. Since ages, pulses have been well integrated into the farming system of our country as the farmers could produce them by using their own seeds and family labour without depending much on external inputs. With the advent of Green Revolution, which promoted rice and wheat using external inputs and modern varieties of seeds, pulses were pushed to the marginal lands resulting in significant decline in productivity. The pulses are still cultivated on the marginal and sub marginal land, predominantly under un-irrigated conditions. The other constraints in the process of pulses production are unfavorable weather conditions, abnormal soil conditions, agronomic practices, input quality and its availability, availability of high yielding varieties, pests and diseases, availability of proper infrastructure, credit, marketing and pulses centric policy. If we analyze the development of the Indian pulses production trend, it is the culmination of all the above factors which has led to the underperformance of this sector.

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Importance of Business Ethics and Good Governance in Automobile Industry in India

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Abstract

Ethics is important in business because it builds trust and confidence in business relationships. Ethics are the principles and values an individual uses to govern his activities and decisions. In an organization, a code of ethics is a set of principles that guide the organization in its programs, policies and decisions for the business. The automobile industry has traditionally been viewed as a hard-edged if not cynical business where buyer and seller both looked out for their own interests without being too concerned about fairness or honesty. ASA's Code of Ethics is the automotive service industry's standard for professional business practices. As a member of the Automotive Service Association (ASA) an automobile industry must adhere to the (ASA) Code of Ethics. Issues related to value, ethics and human rights are among the most important concerns for industry now. Interest vis-à-vis need in business ethics accelerated dramatically during the 1990s. Thus, developing 'Code of Ethics' (CoE) for Indian industry is all about synthesizing the present situation in the eyes of ethical and non-ethical subjects that arise in a business environment. The study attempts to understand the range and quantity of ethical issues that reflect the interaction of profit-maximizing behavior with non-economic concerns of an Industry. Good governance and transparency in business and with stakeholders, and fair engagement of stakeholders is the key for Ethics. Hence, society and business are interdependent and business must take full account of societal expectations. A stable social environment is a pre-requisite for business investment and industrial operations. So industries needs to facilitate such environment by taking care of the concerns of the society.

Keywords: trust, confidence, good governance, transparency, social environment, society

Introduction

The Indian auto industry is one of the largest in the world. The industry accounts for 7.1 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). As of FY 2014-15, around 31 per cent of small cars sold globally are manufactured in India.

The Two Wheelers segment with 81 per cent market share is the leader of the Indian Automobile market owing to a growing middle class and a young population. Moreover, the growing interest of the companies in exploring the rural markets further aided the growth of the sector. The overall Passenger Vehicle (PV) segment has 13 per cent market share.

India is also a prominent auto exporter and has strong export growth expectations for the near future. In April-January 2016, exports of Commercial Vehicles registered a growth of 18.36 per cent over April-January 2015. In addition, several initiatives by the Government of India and the major automobile players in the Indian market are expected to make India a leader in the Two Wheeler (2W) and Four Wheeler (4W) market in the world by 2020.

Market size

The auto industry produced a total 19.84 million vehicles in April-January 2016, including passenger vehicles, commercial vehicles, three wheelers and two wheelers, as against 19.64 million in April-January 2015.

Domestic sales of Passenger Vehicles grew by 8.13 per cent in April-January 2016 over the same period last year. Within the Passenger Vehicles, Passenger Cars rose by 10.18 per cent, during April-January 2016 over April-January 2015.

The domestic sales of Commercial Vehicles increased by 9.43 per cent in April-January 2016 over the same period last year. Sales of Medium & Heavy Commercial Vehicles (M&HCVs) increased at 30.19 per cent.

Introduction to ethics

Ethics are, at their essence, moral judgments about what is right and what is wrong. In a business sense, these ethics are

decided upon and formed by each company and underpin the decisions that anyone in the business makes. The decision to behave ethically as one individual to another is easy for any decent moral human being, but it is easy to forget the impact a large, faceless business can have on the world. Business Ethics and Corporate Social Responsibility are all about bearing in mind the full weight of any corporate decision. Businesses not following any kind of ethical code or carrying out their social responsibility leads to wider consequences. The natural world can be affected by a lack of Business Ethics. For example, a business which does not show due care for where it disposes its waste products, or fails to take a long term view when buying up land for development, or neglects its obligations towards minimizing its carbon footprint and driving progress towards green renewable energy, is damaging the world in which every human being lives, and damaging the future prospects of all companies.

Developing countries can be damaged by poor business ethics. Large companies neglecting to set a good example of Corporate Social Responsibility actively hinder the progression of all business in developing countries. Outside businesses taking advantage of cheap labour or dominating local markets from an unfair position may make a profit in the short term, however in the long term this is a false economy. The world as a whole is held back by companies operating without business ethics. This also applies to other companies which may work together. A robust code of Business Ethics should forbid dealing with a company whose commitment to Corporate Social Responsibility is lesser, so as to avoid condoning or appearing to condone poor ethical behaviour. In this manner of boycotting unethical companies, individuals and companies can positively influence the whole business world. When an unethical company finds itself with no customers, no investors and no suppliers, it will be forced to change its ways or go out of business; constant striving for better and more ethical dealings in this way produces a cycle of continuous improvement.

What is Corporate Governance?

In simple terms, Corporate Governance is a system by which corporate entities are directed and controlled. It potentially covers

the entire gamut of activities having direct or indirect influence on the financial health of the corporate entities. The concept of governance covers a broad range of fields from economics and management to law and accounting, and thus varies depending on the particular focus.

"The origin of the word governance can be found in Latin where "gubernare" means to rule, or to steer. According to J. Wolfenshon, "Corporate governance is about promoting fairness, transparency and accountability." In the proceedings of the silver jubilee National Convention of ICSI, "Corporate governance is not just corporate management; it is something much broader to include a fair, efficient and transparent administration to meet certain well defined objectives. It is a system of structuring, operating and controlling a company with a view to achieve long term strategic goal to satisfy shareholders, creditors, employees, customers and suppliers and complying with the legal and regulatory requirements, apart from meeting environmental and local community needs. When it is practiced under a well laid out system, it leads to the building of a legal, commercial and institutional framework and demarcates the boundaries within which these functions are performed." Kumar Mangalam Birla Committee report on corporate governance states in the end note, "Corporate governance extends beyond corporate laws. Its fundamental objective is not mere fulfillment of the requirement of law but ensuring the board's commitment to managing the company in a transparent manner for maximizing long-term shareholder value." The debate on corporate governance transcends in the realm of socio-economic-political and cultural environment. Hence, the model of corporate governance cannot be universal, as aptly cautioned by Sir Adrian Cadbury, "Governance systems are not exportable". They evolve in different parts of the world in different contexts. Hence, they need to be adopted in context of specific socio-economic-political and cultural context. No literature on corporate governance would be completed without giving the reader an insight into the actual ground realities of what happens in the corridors of power in the corporation. The present study seeks to examine critically the governance practice and to evaluate the needs of corporate governance in the Auto Industry in India. The study has been made to evaluate the state of compliance of the key

governance parameter in Automobile Industry in India in line with the statutory and non-mandatory requirements stipulated by the Revised Clause 49 of (SEBI) Listing Agreement as also the provisions required by the Companies Act, 1956.

The Importance of Business Ethics to a Company

Working as an ethical business has many benefits, not least of which is the ability to attract and keep investors, employees and customers. Knowing that the company they deal with has stated their morals and made a promise to work in an ethical and responsible manner allows investors peace of mind that their money is being used in a way that aligns with their own moral standing. When working for a company with strong Business Ethics, employees are comfortable in the knowledge that they are not by their own action or inaction allowing unethical practices to continue. Customers are at ease buying products or services from a company they know to source their materials and labour in an ethical and responsible way. A company which sets out to work within its own ethical guidelines is also less at risk of being fined for poor behaviour, and less likely to find themselves in breach of one of the multitude of laws concerning required behaviour – for example, laws around payments to corrupt regimes, or environmental practice policies. The whole company can be fined, the directors can be fined, and individual employees can be fined if the responsibility for an infraction falls on their shoulders. Reputation is one of a company's most important assets, and one of the most difficult to rebuild should it be lost. Upholding the promises it has made is crucial to maintaining that reputation.

Every industry has seen its scandals, and with those scandals comes an obligation for companies to do what is ethical. Many times, companies fall down on this in order to salvage their public image and bottom line. The auto industry is no stranger to ethical dilemmas that have plagued America's corporate landscape.

One ethical dilemma that faces car makers every day is safety versus cost. Auto companies are always developing newer car, which raise an important question: in designing a new car, what will the balance between safety and cost is? Certainly, there is a demand for inexpensive cars in America and around the world. But

there's also an increasing demand for safe cars. A car cannot be one hundred percent safe if cost-cutting measures in its design and production are taken. Auto makers have an obligation to find the perfect balance between low-cost and safe in order to protect lives.

Another dilemma facing the auto industry is that of outsourcing the production of certain components. Toyota faced whirling backlash in 2010 for its recall of over 2.3 million cars to fix faulty gas pedals that were reportedly causing rapid and unexpected acceleration. Looking at the incident today, Toyota made a bad, perhaps unethical decision to outsource the production of the gas pedals. Had Toyota known at any time during its relationship with CTS, the producer of the pedals that shortcuts were taken in order to meet a certain price or quantity they set, and then Toyota undoubtedly made an unethical decision? Auto makers sometimes take risks that could result in ethical dilemmas when outsourcing production of certain components for their cars.

Materials and Methods

Resources have been taken from both primary and secondary data and information. For the purpose of in depth study the contents have been taken from relevant books, articles, journals, newspapers and websites. The data obtained is compiled and analyzed.

Results and Discussions

Social responsibility and business ethics are often regarded as the same concepts. However, the social responsibility movement is but one aspect of the overall discipline of business ethics. The social responsibility movement arose particularly during the 1960s with increased public consciousness about the role of business in helping to cultivate and maintain highly ethical practices in society and particularly in the natural environment. Organizations can manage ethics in their workplaces by establishing an ethics management program. Brian Schrag, Executive Secretary of the Association for Practical and Professional Ethics, clarifies. "Typically, ethics programs convey corporate values, often using codes and policies to guide decisions and the concept have come to mean various things to various people, but generally it's coming to know what is right or wrong in the workplace and doing what's right -- this is in regard to effects of products/services and in relationships with stakeholders.

Wallace and Pekel explain that attention to business ethics is critical during times of fundamental change -- times much like those faced now by businesses, both nonprofit and for-profit. In times of fundamental change, values that were previously taken for granted are now strongly questioned. Many of these values are no longer followed. Consequently, there is no clear moral compass to guide leaders through complex dilemmas about what is right or wrong. Attention to ethics in the workplace sensitizes leaders and staff to how they should act. Perhaps most important, attention to ethics in the workplaces helps ensure that when leaders and managers are struggling in times of crises and confusion, they retain a strong moral compass. However, attention to business ethics provides numerous other benefits, as well.

Why Ethics and Good Governance are Important in Automobile Industry

Ethical Issues Worldwide-

A reputed German manufacturer VOLKSWAGEN recently charged for fudging emissions data. One would expect Volkswagen to be the last company to break the rules. This is the German symbol of uprightness and discipline, controlled pretty much by the state, and takes pride in making cars whose doors shut with a think.

However, this is not only about Volkswagen. There are skeletons in every closet. Look at GM India with its 'Tavera' gate, a scam that has an eerie similarity with the current VW mess. GM also has its ongoing problems in the US where ex-employees blamed it for sweeping safety issues under the carpet. Bordering the fine line between technical and ethical problems are the issues, the Toyota unintended acceleration issues of 2010 and the Firestone-Ford Explorer exploding tyres from the start of the century.

A look at the past indicates that Volkswagen is not new to being investigated. The FT recently dug up the group's history of scandals.

Other German carmakers like BMW have had their tryst with corruption. In 2008, three BMW executives were fired after it came to light that they had been bribed by some suppliers of interior components. Even the Japanese carmakers are not prone to being dishonest at time. In 1993, American Honda, fresh from great

success in the North American market and the successful launch of Acura, saw lawsuits and a full blown bribery and kickbacks scandal that eventually resulted in more than twenty indictments and jail terms.

India - Deceptively Clean

Ironically, the Indian passenger vehicle market, all three million plus units of it, appears surprisingly clean. This is not a small feat for a country which ranks 85 (out of 175) in the ranking of perceived honesty by Transparency International. Far from any scams, Indian carmakers didn't even need ordinary recalls till about a couple of years back. The reason may be the complete absence of a body like the US National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in India, which could monitor and investigate accidents triggered by technical failures. Sure we have bodies like NATRIP but they are in nascent stages and still finding their feet. However, this does not mean that Indian carmakers don't have problems. As GM India's Tavera emission problems indicate, we have had our fair share of data fudging and test results doctoring going on. It's just that Indian agencies are not yet adept at catching the offenders and/or we as a society are characteristically tuned to be more forgiving to dishonesty. As an aside, considering that 1.6-litre and 2.0-litre, the two diesel engines whose data VW had fudged, are pretty much the ones most sold in India (across VW, Skoda and Audi), why hasn't the Ministry of Heavy Industries not announced a probe yet?

The Deeper Problem - Ethics Inside Companies

An automobile on the road is like a loaded weapon and the failure of a critical component can kill people both inside and outside the car. We deviate here and ask you a question. What if someone replaced every part in your car / bike with a similarly part but only 99% as good? What if this similar looking part was now only 90% as good? The extrapolated inference of the above is quite dangerous. Looking at things sequentially, you may be looking at a machine only 50% as good as the original. Blunders like Volkswagen are not done overnight and there is a reason why the US government has ordered an enquiry under the Department of Justice, something reserved for the gravest fraud cases. Such issues crop up not because of the follies of one person but because sections of the industry have gone

rotten. Corruption is an inherent part of the industry and is amply evident when one takes a deep look at how departments inside an OEM carry out business with vendors. A carmaker is an assembly operation reliant on hundreds of vendors to manufacture and sell cars. These vendors are responsible for supplying components to providing various services to helping run the business run smoothly.

Conclusion

People's lives are built on moral foundation of personal ethics. They support in conclusion making, guides people to contribute measures that can help to meet their inner moral principles. Ethics are used by people in solving problems in everyday life and also help for determining correct versus incorrect. Ethics are not absolute rules but they are developed during life based on range of factors. Defining personal ethics is a difficult venture for many people as they think their inner voice is all the ethical guidance they require. Perception plays a great role in what one finds ethical. By organization view, ethics plays a vital role that defines the way of representation, way of talking, body language, attitude etc. The lack of personal ethics gives a negative response in managerial processes. For example, if a company is launching the product with risk taking, then the manager should be fully ensured with correct way of personal ethics, as the product may be failed to attract customer if marketing manager lacks in personal ethics. So, it is clear that personal ethics makes a man to take a right managerial decision.

A standard way of understanding ethical decision-making is to understand the philosophical basis for making these decisions. People and organizations need each other. The written and unwritten codes of principles and morals that administer decisions and actions inside a business are known as Business Ethics. In the Corporate world, the organizations traditional set principles for determining the differentiation involving excellent and dreadful judgment making and manners.

If the organization is giving best output to the public demand satisfying their needs with latest trends and technology, it means that the business of the organization is good and as public response is excellent the organization would have better future aspects. This all happen due to the organizations social responsibility towards their

employees and environment factors. Also workers stay longer if the business has high-quality status.

For example, MC Donald's is giving best variety of food in hygienically manner, where all the perception of individual match such as price, food quality, taste etc. Their business is so good that we can find its outlet anywhere in the world. MC Donald's is popular because they are socially responsible to the environment and for their work. Good relationships with local authorities help doing business easier.

Everything has some prons and crons, similar to social responsibility where so many people argued on the benefits and disadvantages of social responsibility. First the most important is that the organization is running for profit maximization mostly, the social responsibility shows the fundamental misconception of the character and nature of a free economy. Business functions are moreover economic rather than social if come to the practical way and it is judged by economic criteria alone. This point of view comes to the employees mind most of the time leading to not to concentrate much in their work which automatically results in bad productivity. The role of corporation is to make a profit and maximize social welfare through the efficiency of the employees. In some cases where employees are not much social responsible for the organization than it would be very difficult for the managers or corporation to do the best out of the work and lead the group, resulting in bad image of the organization and bad internal environment There is the concern for the efficient use of national resources, because of social costs; profitability is not necessarily the best measure of effectiveness which affects the organization goal.

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Ethnomedicinal values of some herbal plants along Getalsud dam of Ranchi, Jharkhand

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Abstract

An ethnomedicinal study of some herbal plants along Getalsud dam of Ranchi has been carried out by the local people of the Getalsud residing along the dense forest far away from the urban area. The local inhabitants have developed and preserved a very old and strong tradition for using different type of plants for their treatment. The present communication brings out fifteen (15) medicinal plants species. These medicinal plants have the highest level of ethnomedicinal values which are usually used regularly for various ailments.

Key Words: Ethnomedicinal values, Herbal plants, Traditional treatment, Ailments

Introduction

Jharkhand state has geographical location on the Chotanagpur plateau, a large plateau in Eastern India also known as the mineral heartland of India. Getalsud dam is an artificial reservoir situated in Ormanjhi Ranchi Jharkhand, constructed across Subarnrekha river. There is a dense forest along one of its basin area. Tribal communities of Jharkhand have a very old and strong tradition for the use of plants for their treatment in different ailments.

The advancement of modern medicine is based on the herbal medicinal plants that were originally employed as home remedies. 1,2 Home remedies are often tested effective prescriptions based on simple and inexpensive, an easily available plants and plant products. 3,4,5,6 Traditional and household medicines have considerable therapeutic effect and even today, many of the active principles necessary for the modern or allopathic drugs are extracted from them. The information is also verified with the available literature. 7,8,9,10

This present study was carried out on the ethnomedicinal values of some herbal plants along Getalsud dam area of Ranchi. The majority of the local inhabitants are accustomed to the use of several medicines available in the kitchen-stock, garden and neglected lands for the treatment of some common ailments like cough and cold, fever, boils, asthma, diabetes, cuts, wounds, gastric troubles, headache, skin disease, gynaecological problem, constipation, piles, jaundice, dysenteries, etc. These medicinal herbs are fairly accepted, easily available, being minimum cost and therefore are supported to remain in use for a long time to come.

Materials and Methods

The present study of ethnomedicinal values of some herbal plants was surveyed. The traditional home remedies are still alive here by the herbal plants.

Interviews were conducted in the study area involving old people and Baidya families. Information collected from those people and confirmed by ethnic families for the authenticity of different types of herbal plants used for their treatment and mode of preparation of the drugs. All the ethnomedicinal prescription described here are the outcome of the current study and is irrespective.

Results and Discussion

Information on 15 plant species were collected. In the following description the plants are arranged alphabetically, for each plant the family name, English (E), Hindi (H), botanical name and the local traditional medicinal uses are given in succession.

1. *Adhatoda vasica* Nees (Acanthaceae)

English-Adhatoda, Hindi-Bakas

It contains an alkaloid 'vasicine' and small amount of essential oil. It is very useful in cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisis and tuberculosis. Leaves are used in rheumatism and also antiseptic.

2. *Andrographis paniculata* L. (Acanthaceae)

English - Kalmegh, Hindi - Kalmegh

It contains an alkaloid 'Kalmeglin' and bittar principle 'andrographolide' 0.8-2.5%. It uses as tonic in diarrhoea, debility, dysentery, dyspepsia, and highly effective in high fever.

3. *Allium cepa* L. (Liliaceae), English - Onion, Hindi - Piyaaz

It contains essential oil and organic sulphates. Bulbs are stimulant, diuretic, expectorant. The oil of whole plant is used in heart stimulant, increases pulse volume and frequency of systolic pressure, coronary flow, stimulates smooth musculature uterus, promotes bile production and reduce high blood pressure. White var. is useful in low fever.

4. *Allium sativum* L. (Liliaceae), English - Garlic, Hindi - Lahsan

It contains an alkaloid 'alinine' and very useful in gastric troubles as well as to reduce acidity and reduce high blood pressure. It is chiefly used as bacteriocidal and antiseptic. The whole plants are used as expectorant, stimulant, hysteria, cough and cold. Juice is used as rubefacient in skin diseases and Ear drop in earache. It is also useful in dyspepsia, flatulence, colic and rheumatism.

5. *Argemone mexicana* L. (Papaveraceae)

English - Prickly poppy, Hindi - Katela

It contains an alkaloids 'berberine' and protopine' in the seed oil. The oil is used in itches & other eruptions. Root is used as chronic skin disease. Seed is a strong purgative, laxative, emetic, expectorant, demulcent and antipode to snake poison. Yellow juice of plant is useful for dropsy and jaundice.

6. *Amorphophallus campanulatus* L. (Araceae) Hindi - OL

It is very useful for stomach troubles, especially in piles, dysentery and acute rheumatism.

7. *Aloe barbadensis* L. (Liliaceae), English - Ghritkumari

It contains a crystalline 'glucoside Barbaloin' plants are useful for stomach trouble, piles and rectal fissures. Its dried juice removes constipation and fresh juice is of cooling effect & very useful in fever.

8. *Cannabis sativa* L. (Cannabinaceae) *C. indica* L.

English - True hemp, Hindi - Bhang, Gaja

It contains alkaloids like 'Cannabinol' 'Pseudocannabinol' & 'cannabinin'. The plant is used as tonic, intoxicant, stomachic, antispasmodic, analgesic, narcotic, sedative. Medicinally, it is very important in hydrophobia, tetanus, delirium tremens, hysteria,

neuralgia, other nervous disorders. It also used to relieve pain, to encourage sleep and to soothe restlessness.

9. *Cyperus rotundus* L. (Cyperaceae)

English- Nut-grass, Hindi- Mutha

It is useful in diuretic, anthelmintic, diaphoretic, stimulant, disorders of stomach and irritation of bowels.

10. *Cynodon dactylon* L. (Gramineae)

English - Dubgrass, Hindi - Dub

Root is diuretic in dropsy, secondary syphilis. It is useful for stopping bleeding from piles, fresh cuts & wounds, epilepsy, chronic diarrhoea and dysentery.

11. *Nelumbium speciosum* (wild), (Nymphaeaceae) N. nucifera.

English - Indian Lotus, Hindi - Kamal

Powder of roots is used in skin affections & ringworm. Flowers are used in diarrhoea, cholera, fever, disease of liver, piles, menorrhagia, and used as cardiac tonic. Seeds are used for check vomiting, leprosy, antidote to poisons. Filaments are used for Cooling down burning sensation of body.

12. *Piper betel* L. (Piperaceae), English - Betel leaf, Hindi - Pan

Leaf is useful in aromatic, carminative, stimulant and antiseptic. The juice of leaf is used in night blindness, and cerebral congestion. It is very effective in the disease of pyorrhoea, bad smell of the mouth and also helps in digestion.

13. *Rauwolfia serpentina* (Apocynaceae), Hindi-Sarpagandha

It contains 0.8-1.3% total alkaloids 'ajmaline', 'serpentine'. Roots are useful in hypotonic, sedative, reduces blood pressure, heart diseases, remedy in painful affections of the bowels, decoctions employed in labours to increase uterine contraction. Juice of leaf is used for removal of opacities of the cornea of the eyes.

14. *Swertia chiraita* L. (Gentianaceae), Hindi Chiraita

It contains bitter substance 'chiratin' and 'ophelic acid'. The alkaloid 'chiratin' is obtained from the whole dried plant. It is bitter, and used for tonic for stomach. It is used as blood purifier, liver disease and high blood sugar.

15. *Zingiber officinate* (Rose), (Zingiberaceae)

English-Ginger, Hindi- Adrak

It has got 'gingerine' alkaloid of about 8%. It cures throat infection. The rhizome powder mixed with 1 gm, is given to ladies after delivery to increase the appetite and energy. Decoction with *Tinospora coraifolia* is useful in fever during pregnancy.

During the present study, it was found that majority of the prescriptions were so much deep rooted in their traditional heritage that they are used to be practiced along with the modern methods of treatments. At the same time, in case of certain ailments, they are identified and confirmed through modern techniques but treated by the traditional ones.

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Peripheral development of Bokaro Steel City and its future perspective

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Abstract

Bokaro Steel City is christened the largest Steel complex of its kind in Asia. The history of its origin, growth and development, its contribution to the peripheral development and its future prospects are of absorbing interest, not only to the Steel producing circle in the country but also to a wider audience at home and abroad.

Introduction

The genesis of Bokaro Steel City has perhaps been derived from the name of river Bokaro which flows into the Konar, a tributary to the Damodar. A village by the name of Bokaro lies on the northern bank of the Konar. Adjacent to this village the Bokaro thermal power station of the Damodar valley corporation is situated, this is at a distance of about 28 km from Chandrapura. Tenughat Dam with national identity and the main source for huge quantity of water requirement rises from here. The dam on Garga River, the source of drinking water for the Bokaro steel city is south east of Tenughat at an aerial distance of about 27 km from this city (Deepak Sawaal, 2006).

Bokaro Steel City is situated on the site where formally a village named Marphari existed. At a shorter distance there was Marphari Railway station on the Ranchi-Muri-Chandrapura-Gomoh line of SE railways. With the coming up of Bokaro steel plant this station was renamed as Bokaro Steel City on 25th of January 1964 so as to distinguish it from Bokaro Thermal on the eastern railways. The government of India, Bihar and Bokaro Steel Limited, at a meeting on 12th of September 1964, decided to name the township as Bokaro Steel City (N. R. Srinivasan, 1988).

And finally the Bokaro steel city formally came into existence with the location in idyllic surrounding on the southern bank of river Damodar with Garga, one of its tributaries, meandering along the southern and eastern outskirts of the city. On the north, the city is

flanked by the high ranges of Parasnath hills and on the south, just beyond the river Garga; it is enveloped by Satanpur hillocks. Within four decades of Bokaro steel plant coming into existence, the city has blossomed into many regional small urban centers having the people from different part of India, making the city and its surrounding a mini Bharat. It is located on Ranchi-Muri-Chandrapura-Gomoh line of SE railways and centrally between the triangle of the other three major cities of Jharkhand i.e. Ranchi, Jamshedpur and Dhanbad-all of which is well connected by road and railway. Direct train services to all the four metros are available from this city Basic information about Bokaro Steel City are as under:-

Latitude—	23 ⁰ 30'
Longitude—	86 ⁰ 09'
Altitude—	210 meters (average) varying from 195 to 224 meters.
Climate—	Extreme
Annual Rainfall—	Average-150 cm; Maximum 195 cm
Type of soil—	Loamy up to 1 to 2 meters, sandy below that.
Total Land Area—	33,045.35 acres.
Type of city—	Industrial
Total Road Length—	392 Km

The city is scattered with number of schools run by Bokaro steel plant. Apart from this there is good number of public and govt. schools, colleges, Technical and Medical colleges and other vocational institutes run by private owners. The city is well equipped with hospitals having latest developed instruments and ultramodern techniques for specialized as well as general surgical and medicinal treatment.

Bokaro Steel City is synonymously known with the existence of Bokaro Steel Plant. The story behind the establishment of this giant steel plant flows like this. In independent India planners thought for Techno-economic development. Roll of steel proved as a backbone of ail industrial and commercial activities and under this nation a number of Steel Plants were set up in India. The Bokaro Steel Plant was the fourth in the number to be set up in public sector steel industries. The Govt. of India even during the negotiation for the setting up of other Steel Plant with developed countries in September 1955, at that time Bokaro Steel Plant was kept in mind. As a result of that ministry of Steel and Mines directed Hindustan Steel Limited in 1957 to take up the preliminary steps for the setting up of a Steel Plant in Bokaro. In pursuance of this effort, the task for preparation of

feasibility report was given to M/s M.N. Dastur and Co. in 1959 M/s M.N. Dastur and Co submitted the report envisaging there in a two million tonne of Flat product at Bokaro. But when the responsibilities were given to the same firm for preparation of "Detailed Project Report", the Firm submitted Detailed Project Report in 1963 envisaging four Million tone Steel Plant at Bokaro at an estimated cost of Rs 558.5 Crores. For the capital, the Govt. of India made an approach to the Govt. of United States of America. Welcoming the proposal in 1963 it assigned the US Steel Corporation to make a survey for this project.

In a very short span of time the US Steel Corporation submitted a survey report to "US Govt. Agency for International Development" recommending for setting up 1.4 million Flat Product Plant with a Provision for further expansion to 4 Million tones. But despite of the US Govt. keen interest in setting up this Steel Plant, the US congress vehemently opposed it because of India's proposal was to set up the Plant in Govt. owned Public Sector Undertaking. But the determination of then Steel Minister Govt. of India, Mr. C Subramaniam made the establishment of Bokaro Steel Plant on 29th January 1964 designating Mr. N. N. Wanchoo and Mr. K. M George as its Chairman and Managing Director respectively. Later on the govt. of India negotiated Techno-economic Co-operation from USSR which was translated into realistic agreement on 25th January 1965. Another DPR for the construction of the Plant was shaped by the USSR. India's participation in the task of erection and commissioning of the Plant was envisaged to be in the form of consultancy and supply of indigenous equipment to the maximum extent.

Thus Bokaro Steel Plant emerged as a pride of the nation, which encouraged Indian industrial environment to manufacture the equipment to be consumed in Bokaro Steel Plant and ultimately paving the way for smooth development of Indian economic horizon. For the rapid and balanced growth in steel industries, the govt. of India conceived for administrative amalgamation all Public Sector Steel industries under one organizational umbrella on 24th January 1973 and thus it emerged as Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and since then the identity of Bokaro Steel Limited changed as Bokaro Steel Plant, a unit of SAIL. However in abbreviatory form it is called as BSL.

In the interest of rapid development and diversification of the economy it is important to search the ways for removal of regional

and social imbalances. In addition to achieve the height of their professionalism, the Govt. of India has entrusted the responsibility to Public Enterprises for Promotion of social and economic conditions of the localities where it is situated. In pursuance of this goal the SAIL has defined its policy regarding the compliance of social obligations. The Bokaro Steel Plant being a unit of SAIL has compiled its social obligations focusing on the below noted points:-

1. Providing concept of National integration in broadest sense, throughout providing community services, developing and assisting domestic institutions and generally ensuring that the Company as a whole and its employees act on the ideals of social justice without discrimination.

2. Providing know-how and assistance and encouraging talent and growth among members of the community in and around the steel plant through assistance.

3. Carrying out programmes for peripheral development for supporting educational, charitable and welfare institutions within and outside the Steel Township.

4. Undertaking programme in Steel Plant and nearby areas of controlling air pollution, water contamination and disposal of solid wastes aimed at environmental preservation.

5. Assisting the periphery in maintenance of good health.

Thus it is to be observed, analyzed that the social, obligatory goal of Bokaro Steel Plant and Government are highly laudable and sincere efforts for its achievement are made continuously. In spite of the sincere efforts taken by Bokaro Steel Plant and local Government, the local people are of the opinion that many more can be done for the social and economic development of the periphery of Bokaro steel City.

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Social Spectrum in Galsworthy's Novels

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Abstract

John Galsworthy was born in an age of social ferment. He criticized the smug English society with all its prevailing hypocrisy; prudery and bigotry. He felt indignant about the materialism which people of his age accepted as inevitable. He was equally sore about the poor plight and indignity of women. He attacked British upper-middle-class philistine complacency and money values. Obviously, it was an attack from the inside, and attack on the very social fabric from which he sprang.

Introduction

Unlike Wells; Shaw and Chesterton who satirized English Society from without, Galsworthy understood its intimate sense of social caste from within while remaining outside its prejudices and conventions. Without Shaw's easy assumption of the role of the defender of a cause, preferably the most unpopular one, or his passionate and fervent indignation in the statement of a particular cause, he has a sincere depth of feeling and humanity, something which Shaw never attains. There is a sympathetic spirit that characterizes Galsworthy's social criticism. With a kind touch he removes the mask from the face of human frailty, and satirizes all profiteering, and all prostituting of the beautiful to the commercial.

There is, in fact, not a page in his novels and dramas that does not contain a running commentary on the economic and social conditions of the people who have either gained his sympathy or else have roused his irony. There is in his writings, a fair sprinkling of contemporary problems such as the struggle between Capital and Labour, a horror of British prison life, the institution of marriage, prostitutes and their rehabilitation, war babies and unmarried widows, population explosion and the need for a small and planned family, and so on. These and many more problems form the essential texture of his works (H. V. Marro, 1935).

Galsworthy is primarily an artist with an artistic vision and an artistic method. He is never merely a philosopher or a politician or a theologian. His success as an artist lies in the fact that his keen and penetrating presentation of contemporary social issues is integrated with his highly artistic sense of character, Invention of story, plot construction, etc. That is, there is an admirable coordination between his sense of the concrete social reality and his imaginative gift of constructing a story out of that concrete reality.

Galsworthy stood alone among his contemporaries in using the two distinct literary genres of the drama and the novel with' almost equal ease, So formidable is the "bulk of his work in both the genres that it is difficult to ascertain whether he was primarily a novelist or a dramatist. When we glean the pages of the novels, dramas and stories, we see how keenly he was aware of the problems that agitated the people of his age. The menace of growing population and the need for family planning are not only hinted at but also discussed at length (I. W. Lambert, 1967).

'Have you ever lived in London?' Shelton asked.

'I always makes me feel a doubt whether we have any right to have children at all.

The problem of class barriers and the social necessity of more sympathy and understanding so skillfully portrayed in his play *Windows* (1922) is highlighted in a story, 'A Simple Tale' written in 1914. He draws, with telling effect, the picture of 'lords and poor wretches'.

This time he traversed those little dirty streets of your great Westminster where all is mixed in a true pudding of lords and poor wretches at two sous the dozen; of cats and policemen; kerosene flames, abbeys and the odour of fried fish. Ah! Truly is frightful to see your low streets in London; that gives me a conviction of helplessness such as I have never caught elsewhere.

Variety indeed but alas! No compassion, no expirite de corps. The expansion of the empire did not, perhaps, mean an enlargement of the heart. The insensitive commercialism of the gentry living in an enclosed world had, perhaps, sucked dry the fountain of love and fellow feeling:

All those gentry, of whom he asks night by night to let him rest in their doorways, they tell him where to go, how to manage his life, even offer him money, as I had seen; but, to let him rest, to trust him

in their houses... this strange old man... as a fellow, a brother voyager... but they will not: it is hardly in the character of good citizens in Christian country.

Galsworthy had a keen pair of eyes with which he observed men and manners, mores and conventions. He was endowed with a rather sharp intellect and a great insight into the evils that were rampant in his age. He employs many characters to voice his negative views. An old butler sums up thus the passing away of an age and the coming of a new generation (David Garnett, 1964).

‘Seventy two!’ he said; ‘yes, a great age. You remember the country when it was very different to what it is now?’

‘Ah!’ said the old butler, ‘there were gentry then; I remember them driving down to new market (my native place, sir) with their own horses. There not so I’ these hare middle classes then, There was more, too, what you might call the milk o’ human kindness in peoples then none” those amalgamated Stores, every man keeping his own little shop; not so eager to cut his neighbor’s throat, as you might say. And then look at, the price of bread! Oh dear! Why, it isn’t a quarter what it was!; And are people happier now than they were then?’ asked Shelton. The old butler sucked his pipe. ‘No’, he answered, shaking, his old head: ‘they’ve lost the contented spirit’.

Galsworthy did realize that there were very many people below the poverty line, eking out a most miserable life. He felt that there was ample scope for freeing people out of the shackles of tradition, conventions and the chains of materialism and the indignity heaped upon the womenfolk. There was, in fact, the need for launching a crusade against these evils. He launches an attack by introducing someone from outside the social class who shows up the falsity, hypocrisy and dishonesty of those inside it. He explains his stand and approach clearly:

If you read *The Man of Property* or *Island Pharisees*, or even ‘*The Country House*’ you will see that I always pursue the negative method and though I’m continually charged with not showing the way to heaven. I believe that I do set up a process in people’s spirits which makes them rather more alive to the Pharisaism, sense of property, intolerance and humbug which stand in the way of sympathy between man and man.

The five novels, *The Island Pharisees* (1904), *The Man of Property* (1906), *The Country House* (1907), *Fraternity* (1909) and *The Patrician* (1911) stand out like social documents.

Whether by accident or design, [observes Galsworthy in an interview of *The Sun*, New York. March 1912 you have in these books a complete survey of the upper sections of English society. In 'The Man of Property' there is the successful businessman; in 'The Country House' appears the country landowner, 'Fraternity deals with the man of culture; 'The Patrician' deals with the aristocrat, while 'The Island Pharisees' provides a kind of introduction, as it were, to a serious satirical exposition all of them.

The *Island Pharisees*, though lacking in the calm composure of mature years, is 'a criticism of English society, institution, and the prevailing national character, intended to reveal the mental forces that make for acceptance of things as they are by the ninety and nine, and revolt by the hundredth man, the strong in himself, the true idealist'. It veers round the experiences of a perfectly conventional young man, Richard Shelton from Eton and Oxford, who has just got engaged to Antonia, a charming upper class girl. He meets a French adventurer, Louis Ferrand in a railway carriage and sees English upper class society in which he has been brought up through the young Frenchman's eyes. This embittered wanderer is at a loss for the jibe at the establishment.

He is Galsworthy's mouthpiece, for an all out attack on the ugliness of the big cities, the horrors of the slums from which his own family drew much of its money. The willful blindness, the sexual hypocrisy, he found everywhere; but he was also irremediably linked in the comfortable world of gentleman's clubs, grand town mansions and spacious, tranquil country houses blandly belonging to that upper middle class society that was so cruelly confining, then, shunning his Adas.

David Garnett maintains that 'The Island Pharisees' is inspired by hatred. He then asks: 'Why should he make a moral survey of his class and find it detestable?' The explanation that he and others offer is Galsworthy's liaison with his cousin's wife. The appalling tales of the nightmare poor Ada was going through with Arthur, who was represented as drunken brute, might have incensed Galsworthy. Soon after the death of his father there was a divorce and they get married. 'Until that happy consummation, Galsworthy remained an angry young man and an interesting writer.

'The Man of Property' projects, to a remarkable degree, his own Ada's situation. She is Irene, the wife of Soames Forsytes, Galsworthy's cousin. Soames engages an architect to build for him a

house in the country. This man, Bosinney, who is called the Buccaneer by the Forsytes, falls in love with Irene and her with him. In the brilliant opening chapter of this novel, the rich, overstuffed Forsyte family is spread out before us at a party given to celebrate young June's engagement to the architect Philip Bosinney. An Engagement to be brought to nothing by his entanglement with the equivocal Irene, soames Forsyte's wife (Edward Garnett, 1909).

Through a long series of carefully finished pictures, the author conveys the narrowness of upper middle class London society several generations ago. It is bitterly satirical and obviously burdened with a purpose:

That purpose being exposure of the fatuity, the emptiness and blind egoism of a certain stratum of society, the comfortable moneyed class, a dueler and, if possible, a more useless section than the butterflies of smart society. Several generations of the Forsytes are taken as the epitome of this class; their humdrum existence passes before the eyes and the aimlessness two people of alien nature who have been drawn into relations with the Forsytes by circumstances,

'The Country House', Galsworthy has made 'an absolutely truthful and brilliantly executed study of the old-fashioned landed gentry's life and the unwritten laws of its pursuits, habits, tastes, prejudices and ideas'. He has treated sympathetically all the typical characters, such as the well-meaning and obstinate Squire. Mr. Horace Pendyce; the sound and hearty Rector, the Rev. Hussel Barter; the exquisite and gracious English lady, Mrs. Pendyce; her son, George Pendyce, the clubman and a man of pleasure, Sir James Maldon, 'a Justice of the Peace, a Colonel of yeomanry, keen churchman who is much feared by poachers,' etc. In their provincial insularity of these country gentlemen's idea, their relation to the tenant farmers and the villagers, who with the exception of two bad characters and one atheist, were also believers in the hereditary principle-we have a key to the caste system of rural England and the immense power wielded by the then landowning aristocracy. Galsworthy still an angry man is critical of his own class.

David Garnett "asserts that Galsworthy falls in love with his own class in the person of Mrs. Pendyce. He adds that Galsworthy's love for her is sentimental in as much as she is his ideal of an aristocrat and a lady. In more or less the same vein some critics have pointed out that the succeeding stories that make up the Forsyte Saga and

still more 'A Modern Comedy', which follows Soames's fortune through to the mid-twenties. Galsworthy has sentimentalized the Forsytes and transformed Soames for 'something very like a villain into the admired and endorsed central intelligence of the sequence'. But it must not be forgotten that Galsworthy had both an artistic and moral conscience. The civil war in his own mind between his loyalty to his country and his class and his loyalty to the cause of the oppressed everywhere, made him consider the whole question so deeply that it permeated the subject, both expressed and implied in many of his novels and plays. 'He was' observed David Holloway, 'too kind a man ever to fail to see the other; chap's point of view.'

Let me try [Holloway elaborates further] to eliminate any bias and see the whole- thing as should an umpire... one of those pure beings in white coats, purged of all the prejudices, passions and predilection of mankind.

Indeed, Galsworthy had so keen a desire for justice that he hesitated to condemn anybody. 'He looked like a man who passed many sleepless nights weighing carefully the two sides that are inevitably to be found in every question. He found, in the end, something good to say for even the most unprepossessing.' His own disillusionment with the younger generation convinced him that the old people in comparison to them were much better.

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Disaster Governance: a tool for development

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Abstract

“The earthquake in Haiti in January 2010 was about the same magnitude as the February 2011 earthquake in Christchurch, but the human toll was significantly higher. The loss of 185 lives in Christchurch was 185 too many. However, compared with the estimated 220,000 plus killed in Haiti in 2010, it becomes evident that it is not the magnitude of the natural hazard alone that determines its impact.” (Halen Clark)

Introduction on Disaster

Around the world, it is the poor who face the greatest risk from disasters. Those affected by poverty are more likely to live in drought and flood prone regions, and natural hazards are far more likely to hurt poor communities than rich ones. Ninety-five percent of the 1.3 million people killed and the 4.4 billion affected by disasters in the last two decades lived in developing countries and fewer than two per cent of global deaths from cyclones occur in countries with high levels of development (UNDP). The catastrophic impact of disasters is not ‘natural.’ Disasters are triggered by human acts and decisions. For example, building a new road may attract people to settle in an area that is flood prone, creating increased exposure to floods. Every disaster is unique, revealing actions by individuals and governments that lead to catastrophe. Disaster loss is on the rise with grave consequences for the survival, dignity and livelihood of individuals, particularly the poor and hard-won development gains. Disaster risk is increasingly of global concern as its impact in one region can have a ripple effect in the adjoining areas. This, compounded by increasing vulnerabilities related to changing demographic, technological and socio-economic conditions, unplanned urbanization, development within high-risk zones, under-development, environmental degradation, climate variability, climate change, geological hazards, competition for scarce resources, and the impact of epidemics such as HIV/AIDS, points to a future where disasters could increasingly

threaten the world's economy, and its population and the sustainable development of developing countries (Tierney Kaathleen, 2012).

Disaster risk arises when hazards interact with physical, social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities. Events of hydro meteorological origin constitute the large majority of disasters. Despite the growing understanding and acceptance of the importance of disaster risk reduction and increased disaster response capacities, disasters and in particular the management and reduction of risk continue to pose a global challenge. There is now international acknowledgement that efforts to reduce disaster risks must be systematically integrated into policies, plans and programmes for sustainable development and poverty reduction, and supported through bilateral, regional and international cooperation, including partnerships. Sustainable development, poverty reduction, good governance and disaster risk reduction are mutually supportive objectives, and in order to meet the challenges ahead, accelerated efforts must be made to build the necessary capacities at community & national levels to manage & reduce risk. Such an approach is to be recognized as an important element for achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in Millennium Declaration (Tierney, Lindell and Perry, 2001).

Governance: a new concept?

Governance is a new concept in the study of disasters; research on governance issues related to hazards and disasters is in its infancy. Governance refers to the set of instruments through which people living in a state, believing in common core values, govern themselves by the means of laws, rules and regulations enforced by the state apparatus. It denotes a system of values, policies and institutions by which society manages its economic, political and social affairs through interaction among the state, civil society and the private sector. It also denotes those processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, and meet their obligations and mediate their differences. The three components of Governance: economic, political and administrative is the forefront of disaster governance as well. Firstly, the Economic governance including the decision-making processes affecting a country's economic activities and its relationship with other economies has major implications for equity, poverty and quality of life. Secondly, Political governance brings

together the state, non-state and private sector actors and determines the quality of the policy outcomes through the process of decision making to formulate policies, including national disaster reduction and planning. Thirdly, Administrative governance requires functioning enforcement of building codes, land-use planning, environmental risk and human vulnerability monitoring and safety standards. It is the system of policy implementation and requires the existence of well-functioning organizations at the central and local levels.

Defining and characteristics of Disaster Governance

Disaster governance is conceptually but not always empirically related to environmental, risk, earth system, and collaborative governance. Disaster governance arrangements are shaped by social, economic, and political forces, such as globalization, political and economic trends within the world system, and socio demographic changes, e.g., population migration into hazardous areas. Disaster governance is not yet a commonly used term in the literature on disasters, which tends to focus more on concepts such as disaster management and disaster risk. Governance is a more inclusive concept in that disaster management and risk-reduction activities take place in the context of and are enabled by both societal and disaster specific governance frameworks. Much like risk and environmental governance, disaster governance is polycentric and multiscale. Polycentric nature where there are many overlapping arenas (or centers) of authority and responsibility for disaster risk reduction and post disaster intervention. Polycentric governance refers to the nature of decision making in humanitarian emergencies as functioning across many centers and domains and across scales and levels (Lassa, 2010). The evidence of polycentric governance also appears in the context of emergency management today, especially under the concept of humanitarian cluster approached as currently promoted by international actors. For instance, the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) is likely to be a hub in the network because it is mandated to be the lead or convener of emergency shelter cluster. Likewise, UNDP is likely to be important because it is mandated to lead early recovery clusters.

Disaster governance regimes tend to be fragmented and unbalanced. Worldwide, except in unusual cases (For example, the Netherlands deviates from this pattern. The country has invested

heavily in mitigating flood hazards and has consequently placed significantly less emphasis on flood preparedness and response measures) societies and communities typically place more emphasis on immediate disaster response activities than on pre-event mitigation and preparedness or long term recovery efforts. This is especially true in poorer countries that lack the resources to launch comprehensive disaster risk-reduction efforts, but it is also true even in better-off nations. Disaster governance frameworks mirror the broader legal and institutional frameworks of the societies of which they are a part. Deficiencies in overall governance capabilities are typically reflected in governance practices for hazards and disasters. In a related vein, societal transitions have a significant impact on disaster governance. Porfiriev (2006), observes that transitions within the nations of the former Soviet Union have been accompanied by a number of changes in disaster governance: from centralized to decentralized frameworks, from a concern with war planning that gave precedence to defense related institutions to a concern with a broader range of potential crises, and from more state centered frameworks to approaches that include state and civil society institutions. He also notes that the scope, scale, and unevenness of changes within former Soviet societies in transition contribute to “institutional overstrain” within the disaster governance arena, even as those same changes have often resulted in increased disaster vulnerability

Development- Disaster Relationship

Natural disasters are now known to be intimately linked to human development and we now understand that human vulnerabilities are closely associated with specific development conditions and processes. This understanding has led to increasing shift in focus from the traditional disaster management cycle emphasizing response, preparedness and prevention/mitigation towards disaster risk reduction. Problems associated with disaster vulnerability and governance is inextricably linked to broader development challenges. Nearly three decades ago, Wijkman & Timberlake (1984) argued that hazards, disasters, and vulnerability should be viewed through the lens of international development.

The following table is a useful way of summarizing the relationship between disaster and development. Understanding the

nature of the relationship between disasters and development is a primary condition for effective disaster risk management.

The Millennium Development Goals and Disaster Risk Reduction

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) initiative has, as one of its objectives, the intensification of efforts to reduce the effects of natural and man-made disasters. The motivation for linking disaster risk reduction with the MDGs derives from the close links between disaster risk and development processes. In many countries and communities, Poverty, development failure including low economic growth, rising population pressures, unplanned urbanisation, environmental degradation, disease, especially malaria and HIV/AIDS, and weak governance all conspire to increase vulnerability in Africa. In addition, conditions of war and conflict and other threats of violence have induced complex humanitarian emergencies that compromise human security in Africa, increasing further the vulnerability of already vulnerable populations, thus worsening the effects of natural hazards. Particularly in Africa, losses from disasters undermine development objectives. Loss of lives and destruction of infrastructure, livelihoods and property interact and aggravate financial crisis, social conflict, disease and environmental degradation, and thus set back programmes directly related to the achievement of the MDGs, programmes aimed at improving the quality of life in the areas of health, education and housing. At the same time, it is now known that disaster risk accumulates historically through inappropriate development interventions, hence, argument that meeting MDGs will be more difficult if disaster risk is not integrated into development planning. Appropriate development policies that reduce risk can make an important contribution toward achievement of MDGs by reducing losses & protecting existing development gains as well as avoiding the generation of new risks. (UNDP, 2004:10)

The review of progress made in implementing the Yokohama Strategy¹ identifies major challenges for the coming years in ensuring more systematic action to address disaster risks in the context of sustainable development and in building resilience through enhanced national and local capabilities to manage and reduce risk. The review stresses the importance of disaster risk reduction being underpinned by a more pro-active approach to informing, motivating and involving

people in all aspects of disaster risk reduction in their own local communities.

Many views and several options have been expressed including a more nuanced version of the existing HFA, some overall guiding principles, a set of common standards, a framework with targets, a legally-based instrument for disaster risk reduction, or a combination of these. At the same time, disaster risk and resilience received insufficient emphasis in the original Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) agenda. In the Outcome document of Rio+20 “The Future We Want” member states highlighted the need to address disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in setting the Sustainable Development Goals.

Whatever form a post-2015 framework takes it should offer the opportunity to scale-up disaster risk reduction efforts that can be measured against development outcomes. It should emphasize greater outreach at local and community levels and reflect on the substantive issues, especially the economic case for greater investment in disaster risk management. Finally, discussions that define a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction need to be broad, consultative and gender sensitive.

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