



Digital marketing-a potential business highway ahead

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Abstract

Digital Marketing refers to the marketing of products or services via digital channels to reach consumers. Digital marketing encompasses all marketing efforts that use an electronic device or the internet. Businesses leverage digital channels such as search engines, social media, email, and other websites to connect with current and prospective customers. The role of digital marketing—and of content marketing, specifically—is a huge help to leverage some free advertising and help the business grow. And finally, digital marketing makes it simple to target the exact audience. Focusing on specific target audience increases both customer satisfaction and revenue. With the unfurling of present-day Digital advancements, organizations are doing all that they can to coordinate with the pace to benefit from the advanced role of Digital Marketing for business. Today, many of the business entities have been either changing their channelization into the Digital one or intensifying existing Marketing procedures with Digital methods.

Key Words: Content Marketing, Digitalisation, Social commerce,

INTRODUCTION:

The development of digital marketing is inseparable from technology development. One of the first key events happened in 1971, when Ray Tomlinson sent the first email, and his technology set the platform to allow people to send and receive files through different machines.^[1] However, the more recognizable period as being the start of Digital Marketing is 1990 as this was where the Archie search engine was created as an index for FTP sites. In the 1980s, the storage capacity of computers was already big enough to store huge volumes of customer information. Companies started choosing online techniques, such as database marketing, rather than limited list broker.^[2] These kinds of databases allowed companies to track customers' information more effectively, thus transforming the

relationship between buyer and seller. However, the manual process was not as efficient.

Digital India was initiated by the Government of India in 2015. The aim of the initiation is to ensure the government services made available to the citizen electronically. The objective is to make every Indian digitally empowered and all information digitally available. It is intended to make cent percent electronic governance in India. Digital marketing is any form of marketing products and services which involves electronic devices. It can be both online or off line. search engine optimisation, search engine marketing, pay for click advertising, social media marketing, content marketing, mobile marketing, web analytics, marketing automation and content writing and Rate optimisation are the popular and most demanded areas



digital marketing. According to CAM Foundation-Deigital Marketing is a broad discipline bringing together all forms of marketing that operates through electronic devices-online, offline, on screen?

The Role of Digital Marketing for Business

Digital Marketing Gives Fair Opportunities to All Kinds of Businesses. Digital Marketing gives fair chance to all kinds of businesses that prefer to go with online branding and advertising. Presently, the role of digital marketing in SME is equally important and effective for small and new business as it is for the well-established businesses. Small and medium scale organizations or new businesses now have the advantages to perform online advertising and lead generations. While thinking about the role of Digital Media Marketing, the most detectable advantage is its capacity to connect with different clients without utilizing call centers. The lead generations and conversions related to Digital Marketing is comparatively way better than different other methods of marketing and advertising.

Significance of Digital Marketing

1. Digital Marketing is Cost Effective

Independent ventures without any advantages and capitalization locate a predominant and monetarily wise advertising channel in digital advertising. Around 40% of the respondents of Gartner's Digital Marketing Spend Report claim that they are making considerable saving via the digital methods of marketing and advertising.

The report additionally proposes that 28% of organizations examined will move marketing spending allotments from conventional advertising channels and place them into digital promoting channels. Digital advertisers improve Cost-Per-Lead (CPL) compared to other ways of marketing.

2. Digital Marketing Targets Audiences & Convert them into Customers-Source-Social Media

One motivation behind the role of digital in branding & marketing is that it has a control over other marketing channels is the power of digital strategies to coordinate with exact target audiences and guarantee result driven engagements. Digital Marketing guarantees the commitment that your customers want to get while associating with your business. How you oversee such commitment will decide the success of your marketing strategy. Facilitating your customers with genuine commitment can give you learning of what your prospects require. This will give you a chance to build up the required trust with your audiences when your business begins to develop.

3. Next role of digital marketing in branding is that it plays along with immaculate targeting is conversions. Organizations measure achievement by the rate of traffics getting converted users, subscribers, leads, endorsers, arrangements and deals.

- On the off chance that there happen no conversions, all your action would add up to nothing and all your advertising tries would basically go to waste. There are a couple of CRO



i.e. Conversions Rated Optimization tools that you can use to optimize conversions.

4. Digital marketing is quite significant in ensuring better revenues

Alongside better conversions processed via effective digital advertising methodologies, the role of digital marketing is quite significant in ensuring better revenues. It passes on great beneficial points of interest for you and your business acknowledges better and higher returns on investments. With easy targeting, effective lead generations, powerful conversion, and notable revenue generation, small and medium organizations using digital marketing systems will have 3.3 times better chances of enhancing their business. Digital sectors. Digital Marketing opens the approaches to better, greater and powerful targeting in all the business

Digital Marketing Impact on Consumer Behaviour

Consumers set their own Benchmarks. With the emergence of digital marketing it is not an easy task to woo the consumer senses. For this to happen every brand has to make sure that they maintain their presence on the digital platforms. Word of Mouth- Moment of Truth- TO Moment of Promise. In traditional marketing word of mouth used to be considered as one of the powerful tools of marketing. But in digital era it is the digital word like reviews, testimonials, user and expert ratings that count to influence the customer choice. Now days the consumers are spending most of their time on internet and smart phones for

product information. The Business man accordingly changes their focus of product promotion and make available the marketing content on the digital means.

Today consumers expect an immediate reaction to their actions. They want a fast answer to their queries. There are many platforms like Quora, facebook, internet, twitter etc in digital marketing to share their information about brands. According to the human psychology consumers are more attracted towards negative news or reviews and this is generally misused by the competitors. To deal with such a situation every brand, especially the noted brands, have to follow Online Reputation Management strategies (ORM) to make the negative positive. Consumers are always experimenting and standing as Switchers as in the case of Uber, Ola, Oyo, Olx and Nokia to Samsung to Redmi.

Role of Digital Marketing in Trust Building

The significance of Digital Marketing lies in its ability to attract and engage the audiences, who are more than likely to get some answers concerning your image and may be sufficiently fascinated with a Trust to purchase what you convey.

Offering what you ensured will empower you to develop a powerful relationship with them, which eventually influences them to advance into paying customers who will retreat and interface with your site some more in a more loyal manner.

This will be useful for your image building, as the satisfied customers will, no doubt illuminate different people



concerning their inclusion in your brand and enhance your online branding. Your presence will turn into a web sensation; moreover will open new odds of guaranteeing more remote market reach and better business advancement.

“90 percent of respondents asserted they would trust in data about a specific brand, item or service if the information originates from individuals they know.” – Nielsen Global Online Consumer Survey

Digital Marketing Helps in Convincing Prospects to Make Moves

Digital Marketing makes usage of fruitful strategies that will appeal audiences to make a productive move that you expect them to take. It gives you a chance to utilize Calls to Action (CTA) that indicate what your site-guests ought to do straight away. There are creative ways that you can use to guarantee conversions utilizing Calls to Action. They can join, download something, subscribe or make a buy. Digital Marketing gives you a chance to pick and utilize specific advances that will draw prospects make some positive moves. Either B2B or B2C, both kinds of businesses can successfully utilize various Digital Marketing mediums- The main thing that they have to pay regard upon is learning of most recent Digital Marketing patterns that suit their sort of business.

Digital Marketing Strategy is the Need of the Hour

Digital marketing strategy is the series of actions that help you achieve your company goals through carefully selected online marketing channels. These channels include paid, earned, and owned

media. In simple terms, a strategy is just a plan of action to achieve a desired goal, or multiple goals. For example, your overarching goal might be to generate 25% more leads via your website this year than you drove last year. Depending on the scale of your business, your digital marketing strategy might involve multiple digital strategies -- each with different goals -- and a lot of moving parts. But coming back to this simple way of thinking about strategy can help you stay focused on meeting those objectives. Despite our simplification of the term "strategy," there's no doubt it can be difficult to get started actually building one. Let's see what a digital marketing campaign looks like, and then, we'll jump into those seven building blocks to help you create an effective digital marketing strategy to set up your business for online success.

DIGITAL MARKETING LANDSCAPE

The digital marketing landscape is constantly changing. To help you stay ahead of the curve, below we outline the 10 best digital marketing trends 2020.

Shoppable posts (social commerce)

Social commerce refers to buying products directly through social media posts or ads—you don't need to leave the site or app. These shoppable social media posts aren't exactly new per se, but since Instagram Checkout launched in 2019, they're rapidly getting more and more attention.

Direct Messaging.

In a bid to get more personal with customers, brands are taking the conversation to DMs. As a means of streamlining customer service and assisting in sales, direct messaging is becoming one of the hottest digital marketing trends of 2020. Through messaging apps like WhatsApp, Viber and



Facebook Messenger, or through private messages on social media like Twitter or Instagram, brands are building stronger connections with their customers. These forums offer the convenience of text with the immediacy of a phone conversation, all in an environment the user is already familiar with from talking with friends.

Micro-influencers-

Influencer marketing has been a digital marketing trend for a few years now. It's been so successful, though, that big-time influencers are now calling the shots. It's not enough to send them a free sample in hopes they'll review it. Social media "influence" is now a commodity, and an expensive one.

Polished & interactive emails- Email marketing now and through 2020 utilizes emails that look and function like web pages—including clickable buttons and other interactions. These highly polished designs do more than just impress, they improve conversions. But nowadays even using webpage-based email templates isn't enough; you have to go the extra mile with stunning visuals and UX-centric designs.

5. Live Video

Video marketing has been one of the biggest trends in the last two years and it's going to continue in 2020 too. However, this time it's going to be Live Video. Live videos have already been a trend in social media and it is going to expand further into the web. The possibilities of Live Video, in the form of live webinars, shows, live interactive videos, etc. can offer great leverage for brands, marketers and content creators.

6. Big Data & AI

Big Data and AI have already become part of digital marketing, but still in a developing stage. More developed big data and AI technologies are being incorporated in SEO, content marketing (content strategy, content curation, content recommendation), and campaign planning which are going to play a crucial role in the coming years. With such tools, small businesses too can easily strategize and manage their presence on the web with lesser budget and resources.

7. Precise Targeting and Personalization

Precise targeting and personalization are the two main ingredients of a successful marketing/advertising campaign. Marketing and advertising campaigns are now being equipped with better data and intelligence so that targeting can be more precise and content/ads can be more personalized. Moreover, marketers and marketing platforms are making sure to accomplish these without compromising their users' privacy.

8. Integration with AR AND VR

Immersive tech like Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) are going to play a significant role in digital marketing in the coming years. Keeping aside VR for now, AR is already being utilized by brands like IKEA which allows its users to test their furniture virtually using its [IKEA place app](#). AR can offer many possibilities for brands and marketers to engage their audience, interact with their prospects and drive them towards purchase. Such possibilities are going to be explored and tested in the following years.



9. Chatbots

Conversational/Chatbot marketing has been on the rise in recent times as a more interactive and personal way of marketing. Rather than making the user fill forms on a landing page, chatbots engage the visitors of landing page/website and makes it easier and effortless for them to enter form details or information, make a purchase, subscription etc. in the chat itself. Chatbots have been reported to increase the conversion rates while also providing better and interactive experiences to the users. While most people think of AI/NLP based scripting when someone says chatbots, but that's not the case. There are many pre-scripted chatbots in usage in the market which are performing great. However, chatbots can use AI in a different way in the chat rather than for scripting. Moreover, chatbots are still being improved and developed.

10.AI-Based Automation

Will 2020 be the year of the rise of the robots? May be (but hopefully not in the Terminator-style of dystopian science fiction movies!). AI is one of the major technologies behind voice search and smart assistants. Big data, supported by AI and predictive analytics, is also helping brands to learn more about their audience and customers. It's enabling hyper-personalization of customer experiences and marketing messages at scale. Remember, the human aspect of marketing is still important.

CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE

2020 will be the year of the customer. We're seeing a massive shift in beliefs

about what marketing actually *is*. It's no longer about trying to convince people to buy from or work with your company. Instead, the priority has moved towards providing fantastic customer experiences that will keep people coming back for more. In a sense, when you focus on building a positive business culture and providing great service, the marketing almost takes care of itself. The growth of online content has given consumers more power. They are no longer a passive party when it comes to learning about products. They're not waiting for you to tell you how great your products are. Instead, they are going out and doing their own research.

STRATEGIC MARKETING TRANSFORMATION

When you're reading about up-and-coming trends in an article like this, it's all too easy to think that being successful in marketing can be simplified to following a list of best practices and making sure you're using the latest techniques and technology. Businesses achieve these benefits through a combination of data collection, using modern technology, building customer relationships and engaging with customers online, publishing quality content, and improving their online presence. All of these things are part of the underlying strategy that influences every department and employee in the company, not just the marketer. Undergoing a marketing transformation can help companies to improve customer service and experience, boost brand awareness and reputation, and ultimately increase revenue and profits.



Focus on Customer Retention, Loyalty and Advocacy

A huge part of providing a great customer experience is making sure that CX is ongoing and focused on keeping your existing customers, rather than just attracting new ones. Recurring customers are more valuable than new customers. Studies have found that it costs five times as much to attract a new customer as it does to keep a new one, so it's definitely worth putting in the effort to keep your customers happy. The live video industry is expected to be worth over \$70 billion by 2021. Live video is incredibly popular with consumers, and people spend three times longer watching live video than they do watching pre-recorded video. Video is also the most popular way for consumers to learn about new products.

SOCIAL MEDIA GRIPS BUSINESS AND MARKETING

Social media is one of the most stress-free and profitable digital marketing platforms that can be used to increase your business visibility. ... By spending only a few hours per week, over 91% marketers claimed that their social marketing efforts greatly increased their brand visibility and heightened user experience. Let's start with one simple fact: your business needs a social media presence. It doesn't matter if you run a small local shop or a big national company. Social media is an essential piece of your business marketing strategy. Social platforms help you connect with your customers, increase awareness about your brand, and boost your leads and sales. With more than three billion people around the world using social media every month, it's no

passing trend. What you might not know is that you're ready to get your company's social media off the ground *right now*. You don't need to know every intimidating buzzword or have the magic number of followers. You can get started immediately—and even enjoy yourself in the process.

Rationale of Investing in Social Media is a wise Business Move.

Building awareness If people don't know about your business, they can't become your customers. Social media boosts your visibility among potential customers, letting you reach a wide audience by using a large amount of time and effort. And it's free to create a business profile on all the major social networks, so you have nothing to lose.

Encourage engagement

Social channels evolve, constantly releasing new features, and this rapidly changing environment can be intimidating for some business owners. But remember you don't have to do everything. Play with new ways to connect with your audience, and give yourself permission to learn as you go. One day, you could post a series of Instagram Stories to give customers a behind-the-scenes tour of your office. The next, you could host a quick Q&A session via Facebook Live video streaming. Over time, you'll get a better idea of your followers' preferences.

Digital Transformation Trends in future

In the world of digital marketing, too, the future looks bright. There are plenty of reasons to be glad to see the back of 2020, and plenty of reasons to look forward .



The coronavirus pandemic brought online technology to more people, as we all adjusted to working and socialising and teaching our children from home. And, just as there was the sense that people began to rethink their values and remember what's really important to them, so do social values and sustainability feature high on the digital agenda next year. Here are the trends we think will dominate in the years to come.

The rise of re-commerce

According to Thredup's 2020 resale report, the secondhand market will reach \$64bn in value by 2024. Resale, where people sell their pre-loved possessions, will overtake the traditional model of donating and buying goods at thrift stores. The second-hand trend has been given a push by the COVID-19 crisis. Many consumers have had to tighten their belts because their finances have been affected. Others will have found themselves rethinking their buying habits out of a shift in their values. Climate change and the waste and pollution that come from over-consumption are issues that have been growing more urgent since well before the pandemic arrived. Younger generations, especially, care about these issues, and they seek out brands that have found ways to "close the loop" – keep things out of landfill by recycling and re-using, and use the earth's resources in a more responsible, less wasteful way.

Brands live their social values

To succeed sustainably in future, brands will need to think about what their social values are and work out how to express

them in an authentic way. The consumers of today care deeply about the world, the planet and society, whether it's LGBTQ rights, gender equality, anti-racism. If you don't have a clear stance on these issues as a brand, you need to start having one and make sure everyone knows about it. You need to live your values, not just talk about it. Brands regularly get busted if, for example, they profess to care about diversity but their boardrooms look very white and male. Transparency, honesty and authenticity are the secrets to successful purpose marketing. More brands will get on board with this in the coming year.

Personalized online education

If you were to look for silver linings in the year of the pandemic, one would be the great strides that were taken by online learning. With schools shut and lecture halls empty during lockdowns, remote classrooms became the new normal. Online learning became more accessible and accepted in 2020. And in future it will continue to develop and adjust to the requirements of students, young and old. future of e-learning, most notably, is that it will be ever-more personalised. Your location, device, and time-zone will be immaterial as you will be able to create a data-informed, education plan tailored to your own learning style and preferences.

Voice will rule the household

As voice technology becomes more advanced, accepted and trusted, we predict it will begin to replace touch as the search method of choice over the years to come. This trend has been driven, in part, by the coronavirus pandemic.



Younger people, in particular, have become used to smart speakers as their main source of news and entertainment during lockdowns. Moreover, savvy brands have seized the opportunity to provide them with voice apps. Younger people, in particular, have become used to smart speakers as their main source of news and entertainment during lockdowns. Moreover, savvy brands have seized the opportunity to provide them with voice apps. Voice technology will get even more sophisticated over the coming years, and consumers will become more accepting of it. We predict that voice could begin to replace touch as the go-to search method.

Brands will up their game

Simple ads are old-school think sophisticated product placement, like 'skinning' where fashion brands 'dress' avatars with luxury clothes. Today, as per the stats, nearly about 60 per cent of the population on the planet uses the Internet. Just two years ago, it was 40%. One can imagine the rate at which people are using the Internet to do almost everything. From ordering foods and vegetables to booking cabs to leasing furniture to people becoming viral influencers, everything has gone digital. A business without a digital presence is bound to go Kaput in no time.

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Impact of Covid on Economy and Industry- A Sectoral Analysis

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ABSTRACT

The wave of Corona Virus in Wuhan-2019 and in Beijing in 2020 and also across different countries of the Globe played havoc and stood as pandemic with human suffering and toll. The Corona Virus Grippled and spread its pangs of Pandemonium over 213 countries of the world. The situation raises more Questions than Answers..Economic Danger Vs. Health Risk. India risked Economic Suicide by extending lockdown much longer up to 5.0 realizing and unlocking from June 8. India's Dream of 5 trillion economy stands as Nightmare. *The Economy is rushed on to the Ventilator and the Industry is pushed into the ICU.* The state Incomes came down drastically- Liquor sales restarted with increased prices-the duties on Petrol – Diesel experienced an unbridled rally standing near Rs.90 per litre. The corona crushed the productive activity, disturbed the economic activity across the sectors of the economy and industry over the entire Globe.

Key Words: Atmanirbhar Bharath, Black Swan Event, Vocal for Local

Introduction

The outbreak of the Novel Corona virus (COVID-19), which originated in Wuhan, China in end-December 2019, has fast spread its tentacles across the world and resulted a major impact on all aspects of society, With the World Health Organization declaring the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic and an unprecedented global disruption. The corona virus outbreak shut down schools and businesses, imposed social distancing, and completely up ended almost everything we thought of as typical daily life.

People are felt communal anxiety and grief, their daily routines have likely changed completely, and some have either lost their jobs or are risking their health to keep essential services functioning. Given the uncertainty over the duration of the pandemic, the recession is bound to be prolonged still

and the recovery delayed. India, being the fifth largest economy in the world, cannot be seen lagging in taking necessary measures. In CII survey about 45 per cent of the CEOs in India said they don't see economic normalcy returning before a year. Another 36 per cent were more optimistic but it would take 6 to 12 months for economy to function with normalcy. The global COVID-19 pandemic has emerged as the "black swan event which is going to require extraordinary measures from governments across the globe to help resume economic stability.

SECTORAL IMPACT: The COVID-19 pandemic impacted the economy across the sectors. These include a) Aviation and Transportation b) Hospitality & Tourism, c) MSME Sector d) Stock Markets, e) Energy & Power, f) E-Commerce, g) Automobile Sector, h) Supply chain & Logistics, i) Real Estate and



construction, i) Migrant Labor, j)Change in the FDI policy, k) Banking Sector

a)AVIATION AND TRANSPORTATION:

It is the first affected sector of the economy. Spice jet, Indigo and other state run domestic and international services were disrupted, including the throwing out of the crew. It is with the exception of the emergency and the cargo movers. Aviation is the worst affected sectors under corona virus. Airlines globally lost \$113 billion due to corona. The aviation has been under stress and distress since March,23 and the international flights barred by India up to July,15. Aviation And Tourism Sectors Under Increased Stress Due To Covid-19.Global Aviation activity has sunk by more than 70 per cent in the wake of covid-19.

b)HOSPITALITY&TOURISM:

In March 2020, various travel restrictions were imposed by the Governments across the globe. The COVID-19 impact is predicted to derail future growth of Indian tourism and hospitality industries as a result of no countries will permit their citizens. The effect of this Pandemic on the Indian tourism industry will not finish soon in the future because people will not feel safe to travel. The Indian tourism industry is expected to book a revenue loss of Rs 69,400 crore, denoting a year-on-year loss of 30%.72% Employment loss. Hotel Industry experienced a rewinding, because of severe restrictions. United Nations: International tourism could decline by 60-80 per cent in 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic, resulting in the revenue loss of \$910 billion to \$1.2 trillion and placing millions of livelihoods at risk, the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) has said.

c) MSME SECTOR:

The Indian MSME sector is the backbone of the national economic structure and has unremittingly acted as the bulwark for the Indian economy, providing it resilience to ward off global economic shocks and adversities. With around 63.4 million units throughout the geographical expanse of the country. Around 51 per cent of these are situated in rural India. MSMEs contribute around 6.11% of the manufacturing GDP and 24.63% of the GDP from service activities as well as 33.4% of India's manufacturing output. They have been able to provide employment to around 120 million persons and contribute around 45% of the overall exports from India. The MSMEs are hit by the onslaught of the pandemic. The demand on the ground has slowed to a trickle. Adding to the woes, a good number of skilled workforces have moved back to their home states due to the prolonged lockdown. The crisis has impacted several MSMEs so hard that many of these entities are unable to even pay salaries to existing workforce and pay rentals, according to industry officials.

According to a survey by the All India Manufacturers' Organisation, about 35 percent of micro, small and medium enterprises and 37 percent of self-employed individuals have started shutting their businesses, saying they saw no chance of a recovery in the wake of the Covid outbreak. The MSME sector in India contributes over 28 percent of GDP and more than 40 percent of exports, while creating employment for about 11 crore people. In other words, MSMEs are one of the major employers in the Indian economy. This is the reason why it is critical for the government to ensure that the MSMEs survive the pandemic.It has also been reported that just like the first relief package, called the



PM Garib Kalyan Yojana, which was announced by the government on March 26, the second package, too, would primarily focus on the MSME sector.

Stimulus packages

Individual countries have announced and initiated implementation of stimulus packages. But the sizes of these packages vary from 9 per cent of GDP in Austria, 5 per cent in France, 4.5 per cent in Germany, only 1.6 per cent in Spain and 1.4 per cent in Italy. Following this Finance minister Mrs. Nirmala Sitharaman announced the tranches. She said that it is not our Dream but it is the responsibility of all of us. The time has come for all of us to analyse the situation before corona and after corona. we should progress by saving our lives. Rs. 20 lakh crores is the Financial stimulus in 2020- the support for Land, Labor, Law and Liquidity

It is to provide liquidity support to MSMEs, village industries and other vulnerable sections

It is stated that Local is our jeevan manthra. Local Market, Local Manufacturing, Local Supply chain, Local Demand to be improved. Local Is Better to grow Global with the slogan-Vocal for Local.

d) STOCK MARKET UNDER DOLDRUMS

With uncertainty persisting in the corporate earnings, investors could face more pain ahead in the coming months. The Indian stock Market has experienced the March Blood bath. Due to the transfusion by the Foreign Portfolio Investors(FPI) and due to the generous stimulus package rolled out by global central banks, the sensx has rallied about 35 per cent since the low recorded on March23. The BSE mid cap and smallcap gained about 37 per cent and 42 per cent respectively. In this regard the

sentiment towards telecom sector improved due to the resilience of the sector during the lockdown. The pharma sector has been the flavor of the season due to higher visibility in earnings growth. The average return of pharma companies in the BSE 500 was almost 60 per cent in the last three months. The stocks of the Aviation companies, Spice jet and Indigo which lingered around the March lows for a long time have seen an uptick by about 50 per cent and 20 per cent respectively, once the flight services resumed. Global stock markets which sunk due to the recession due to the impact of corona virus started floating

e) ENERGY & POWER:

The central government has enforced a nation-wide lockdown between March 25 and June, 8 as part of its measures to contain the spread of COVID-19. During the lockdown, several restrictions have been placed on the movement of individuals and economic activities have come to a halt barring the activities related to essential goods and services. If we look at the consumption pattern by consumer category, in 2018-19, 41% of total electricity consumption was for industrial purposes, followed by 25% for domestic and 18% for agricultural purposes. As the lockdown has severely reduced the industrial and commercial activities in the country, these segments would have seen a considerable decline in demand for electricity. However, note that the domestic demand may have seen an uptick as people are staying indoors. India's growth projections also highlight a slowdown in the economy in 2020 which will further impact the demand for electricity. On April 16, the International Monetary Fund has slashed its projection for India's GDP growth in 2020 from 5.8% to 1.9%.



Note that, as of February 2020, the power sector has the largest share in the deployment of domestic bank credit among industries (Rs 5.4 lakh crore, 19.3% of total).

Due to the demand drop of 46 per cent, Discoms have suffered losses making it difficult for the state governments to meet the challenges. Power producers' total outstanding dues owed by distribution firms rose nearly 63 per cent to Rs 1.23 lakh crore in April 2020 over the same month previous year, reflecting stress in the sector. Distribution companies (discoms) owed a total of Rs 75,642 crore to power generation firms in April 2019,

In the stimulus package of the Government of India provision is made for Meeting Losses of Power sector Units. DISCOMs which provide benefits to the power consumers will be provided Royalties with a stimulus package of Rs.90000 crores.

f) SUPPLY CHAIN LOGISTICS-DISRUPTIONS

The coronavirus pandemic is a health crisis like we've never seen before, so it's no surprise that it came with disruptions to the supply chain, hoarding of toilet paper and hand sanitizer, empty shelves at grocery stores, and stress on Amazon's warehouses. 1. Stop, relax, and don't panic. 2. Evaluate your current images, language, and tone of voice. 3. Adjust marketing campaigns and timelines. 4. Have a positive mindset, but don't be insensitive A gold standard for this kind of messaging pivot is what Nike did shortly after Americans were asked to stay home if at all possible.If you ever dreamt of playing for the millions of the world- play inside and play for the world

g) E-COMMERCE:

The WTO Work Programme defines "electronic commerce" as the production,

distribution, marketing, sale or delivery of goods and services by electronic means. The World Trade Organization (WTO) has asked its members if there is a need to consider new and practical e-commerce solutions to enable fast and secure cross border movement of goods and services to help economic recovery and job creation after the Covid-19 pandemic. Network capacity and higher bandwidth services have proved to be crucial, not only during the pandemic itself, but also for e-commerce and economic inclusion in general. On line consumer protection and compliance with health and safety regulations are the other challenges, global cooperation in the area of e-commerce, which could help to facilitate cross-border movement of goods and services, narrow the digital divide, and level the playing field for small businesses. The pandemic has made it clear that e-commerce can be an important tool or solution for consumers. E-commerce for goods and services trade has been adversely impacted by the factors that have caused disruption in supply and demand overall and such disruptions have resulted in delivery delays or outright cancellation of orders.

Focusing on ecommerce and D2C in a way that allows for a mix of both retail and online sales is how most brands are finding success during the time of COVID-19. **consumer discretionary spending has dropped over 50%**. With consumers spending less on transportation, travel, restaurants, and childcare in the light of coronavirus, and strong discounts and ad placements being placed near essential items being sold online, non-essential ecommerce has continued to fare well despite this dip.

h) AUTOMOBILE SECTOR:

Automobile and component manufacturing plants are being shuttered



around the world, consumer footfalls in showrooms have fallen sharply, vehicle sales are dropping dramatically and almost every major industry event is either being cancelled or going the digital way. All of March has been packed with coronavirus-related news and it all started with the cancellation of the 2020 Geneva Motor Show, which was to open on March 5. Still clouds of uncertainty are hovering over the Indian automotive industry and the coming months are expected to unleash a host of challenges to this sunshine sector. The future road is full of challenges amid a huge tide of unprecedented waves hitting the automotive

In the Indian market, the life of customers revolves around pure economics. Basically the money spent to seal the transaction and sweet deals. Discounts have been the flavour of the Indian automotive market forever. So in the times of the coronavirus pandemic, there's much at stake for the sector. According to industry insiders, the purchase done by potential customers would surely be downsized. So a larger number of customers would be looking at smaller cars with lower price points, leading to downgrade in the purchase and buying decisions. The Rs 10-20 lakh price bracket might be a challenge to sell, while the Rs 20 lakh price upwards would be facing some shrinkage in demand. Indian customers would be looking at affordable mobility with safer means to travel.

Indian passenger vehicle industry declined 18 percent. Most industry pundits are predicting that sales would plummet by another 15-20 percent at least going by the current expected trends. This time is clouded by a worldwide pandemic which has taken a universal toll across continents and is hitting every product and category of the

market. All the global automakers, every visible brand or segment have been hit so much severely. **Startups will go down in dozens.** The steady stream of investments that has kept the Startups going would be the worst to hit. Many of the new Startups in the mobility business would face severe challenges in the months to come. Logger heads with China further accentuate the situation and the Indian dream of bringing the EVS on to the road stands impossible because of the dependence of the Indian Automobile market on China for Auto spares and also the Lithium Batteries. It need be noted that 60 per cent of the Cobalt reserves, the base material for the Lithium batteries, are in China.

I) REAL ESTATE AND CONSTRUCTION

The nationwide lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic has created an unprecedented predicament. Since millions of workers have migrated to their hometowns due to lack of work, employers are dreading a nightmare scenario. Even when the lockdown is lifted, kick-starting operations will be extremely difficult for almost all sectors. For a labor-intensive industry such as real estate, the reverse migration is tantamount to the last straw on the camel's back. What may make matters worse, paradoxically, are the steps taken by the Centre and States to ensure workers have adequate rations and sustenance wages. Developers are now wondering – why will workers return to cities if they are receiving sustenance at home?

No easy answers exist as COVID-19 is a constantly-evolving crisis. Even if the lockdown is removed, migrant workers could remain reluctant to return because of the uncertainties involved, especially if the coronavirus threat still looms large



over the country. In some instances, migrant workers may still be stuck in cities if they were unable to manage transport back home or were not allowed to move out of their current workplaces. Again, developers may not be able to capitalise on the presence of such 'captive' workers.

Though there is no doubt that the lives of people are important against the unparalleled threat posed by COVID-19, the authorities, including the WHO, are realising that livelihoods are equally critical. Earlier, developers availed of FDI and PE funds to meet liquidity requirements. Unfortunately, due to volatility in the global economy, foreign investors have exited the Indian markets in recent months.

K) FDI POLICY CHANGED RESTRICTING THE CHINESE FIRMS UNDUE TAKEOVER OF THE INDIAN ENTITIES.

It was expected that India will really moving into a new Global economic order. In the after math of corona pandemic and thwe resultant asupply disruption the Investors seek to reduce reliance on China as a manufacturing base. India aims to be the next option. India is developing a land pool double the size of Luxemborg(243000 Hects) to lure industry and Business moving out of China. In this regard one meeting was held under the chairmanship of Modi on APRIL 30th. A total of 4,61,589 Hects were identified across the country for the purpose. The Govt. has handpicked 10 focus sector for the purpose. A number of state Govts Started amending 38 labor laws in the country to facilitate the foreign players even at the detriment of the labor welfare and workforce in the country. To curb Chinese imports, make Indian manufacturing competitive,

widespread. This scenario certainly defeats the interests of the start-up ecosystem in the country which relies on FDI inflows from China.

L) BANKING SECTOR UNDER DISTRESS

The pandemic is impacting the financial services sector in multiple ways — from business continuity issues and operational considerations to the overall financial outlook. The current challenges are likely to translate into high capital infusion requirements for the FIs to maintain both regulatory capital as well as growth capital. "For Asia-Pacific Banks, COVID-19 Crisis Could Add USD 300 Billion To Credit Costs" S&P Global Ratings said, it expects the non-performing assets (NPA) ratio to increase by about 2 per cent in 2020, and credit losses, to increase by about 100 basis points. The NPA ratio in India is likely to fare similarly to China's (1.9 per cent 2 per cent) but the credit costs ratios could be worse, Reporting of losses, increasing rate of NPAs and falling Asset Quality, Increasing credit costs, decline in loan repayment, stress of maratorium on liquidity are the potent problems. Despite the reduction of the repo rate from 75 basis points to 44 basis points, and infusion of capital of Rs.1.37 lakh crores the face of the Banking sector not glowing. The rating agency's credit analyst Gavin Gunning said in the report. Gunning said there are concerns that the coronavirus will spread faster, further, and for longer. If such is the scenario the woes of the banks intensify under coronavirus.

Change in FDI policy

Government started disowning the public sector leaving the economy to the private sector. Even the space research and the initiations of space exploration are



opened to the private sector on the same lines of the USA. On 18 April 2020, India changed its foreign direct investment (FDI) policy to curb "opportunistic takeovers/acquisitions" of Indian companies due to the current pandemic", according to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade.^[82] With the fall in global share prices, there is concern that China may take advantage of the situation, leading to hostile takeovers. While the new FDI policy does not restrict markets, the policy ensures that all FDI from countries that share a land border with India will now be under scrutiny of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The Government of India is aiming to attract companies that wish to move out of China or are looking for an alternative to China. The PM's office is conveying to the government central and state machinery to ready pro-investment strategies. A total of at least 461,589 hectares has been earmarked for the purpose, as reported by Economic Times. New FDI rules are intended to keep the Chinese out but the rigid policies will keep the start-ups out. The Government wants to curb their opportunistic takeovers or acquisitions by restricting the FDI rules. But the restrictions may starve the start-ups of needed capital and the technical know-how from the Chinese side. The Indian tech start-ups are in dire need of foreign capital funds. The Indian experts are of the belief that some exceptions to the restrictions will give big relief to the start-up eco-system.

In India up to 53% of businesses have specified a certain amount of impact of shutdowns caused due to COVID-19 on operations (FICCI survey).¹ Various businesses such as hotels and airlines are cutting salaries and laying off employees. By 24 April the Unemployment Rate had

increased nearly 19% within a month, reaching 26% unemployment across India, according to the "Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy". Around 140,000,000 (14 crores) Indian lost employment in the lockdown. More than 45% households across the nation have reported an income drop as compared to the previous year.

On 4 April, former Reserve Bank of India chief Raghuram Rajan said that the coronavirus pandemic in India may just be the "greatest emergency since Independence". The former Chief Economic Advisor to the Government of India has said that India should prepare for a negative growth rate in FY21 and that India would need a Rs.720 lakh crore (US\$10 trillion) stimulus to overcome the contraction.

Numerous companies are carrying out measures within their companies to ensure that staff anxiety is kept at a minimum. Hero MotoCorp has been conducting video townhall meetings, Tata Group has set up a task force to make working from home more effective and the task force at Siemens also reports on the worldwide situation of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Agriculture

Due to logistical problems following the lockdown tea estates were unable to harvest the first flush. The impact of this on the second flush is not known. The entire Darjeeling tea based tea industry will see significant fall in revenue. Tea exports could drop up to 8% as a result.

From 20 April, under the new lockdown guidelines to reopen the economy and relax the lockdown, agricultural businesses such as dairy, tea, coffee, and rubber plantations, as well as associated shops and industries, will reopen.

IMPACT OF CORONA ON ECONOMY



The economic impact of the 2019–20 corona virus pandemic in India has been largely disruptive. The World Bank and credit rating agencies have downgraded India's growth for fiscal year 2021 with the lowest figures India has seen in three decades since India's economic liberalization in the 1990s. The former Chief Economic Advisor to the Government of India has said that India should prepare for a negative growth rate in FY21 and that the country would need a ₹10 trillion stimulus to overcome the contraction. However, the International Monetary Fund projection for India for the Financial Year 2021-22 of 1.9% GDP growth is the highest among G-20 nations. Within a month, unemployment rose from 6.7% on 15 March to 26% on 19 April. During the lockdown, an estimated 14 crore (140 million) people have lost employment. More than 45% of households across the nation have reported an income drop as compared to the previous year.

Major companies in India such as Larsen and Toubro, Bharat Forge, UltraTech Cement, Grasim Industries, the fashion and retail wing of Aditya Birla Group, Tata Motors and Thermax have temporarily suspended or significantly reduced operations in a number of manufacturing facilities and factories across the country. iPhone producing companies in India have also suspended a majority of operations. Nearly all two-wheeler and four-wheeler companies have put a stop to production till further notice. Many companies have decided to remain closed till at least 31 March such as Cummins which has temporarily shut its offices across Maharashtra. Hindustan Unilever, ITC and Dabur India have shut manufacturing facilities except for

factories producing essentials. Foxconn and Wistron Corp, iPhone producers, have suspended production following the 21 days lockdown orders.^[122]

E-commerce

In the third week of March 2020, Amazon announced that it would stop sale of non-essential items in India so that it can focus on essential needs. Amazon has followed the same strategy in Italy and France. On 25 March, Walmart-

owned Flipkart temporarily suspended some of its services on its e-commerce platform and will only be selling and distributing essentials. BigBasket and Grofers also run restricted services, facing disruptions in services due to the lockdown. Delhi Police began issuing delivery agents curfew passes to make it easier for them to keep the supply chain open. E-commerce companies also look for legal clarity related to what are "essentials". On 20

April, Telangana extended the lockdown to 7 May. Swiggy and Zomato will not be allowed to function during this extension period.

Defence

The Department of Military Affairs led by the Chief of Defence Staff has postponed all capital acquisitions until the coronavirus pandemic recedes. No new major defense deals will be made in the beginning of the financial year 2020–21. While the delivery of S-400 missile systems won't be affected, the delivery of Rafale fighter jets might be.

An opportunity for reforms

We have entered, to borrow an oft-repeated phrase, 'an era of radical uncertainty' in which we racing to craft appropriate responses, not only to secure safe health outcomes for all, but also to



ensure that lifestyles and livelihoods are protected.

All crises are also opportunities for radical reform, for re-aligning priorities, and for tweaking policies in pursuit of the greater common good. History can serve, in the words of Pulitzer Prize winning writer David McCullough, as “a guide to navigation in perilous times” We might, in these trying times, take inspiration from President Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s ‘New Deal’, a series of reforms enacted between 1933 and 1939 that lifted the United States out of the Great Depression and restored hope to the American people. It focused on the ‘three Rs’ of *relief* for the vulnerable, *recovery* of the economy, and *reform* of the financial system--useful *Mantras* to keep in mind, as India seeks to re-invigorate its economy.

The pandemic has exposed fault lines in the global trade and financial architecture, disrupting our travel patterns, global manufacturing value-chains, and governance systems. The crisis brings home some potent lessons: individual health outcomes cannot be divorced from the health and hygiene systems of the community that national borders are no defense against threats from nature, and that collective global action is increasingly a sine-qua-non for our own individual protection from such events. The hope remains that the COVID-19 crisis brings about a global epiphany regarding the need for saner responses to the other formidable (and less immediately visible) threat: the effects of climate change. Once this episode is behind us, if its only legacy is to bequeath us a wiser and more deliberative approach to balancing the often-conflicting objectives of economic progress and environment protection, then much good would have come of it.

Life after lockdowns: Reviving the economy

Like other countries, India is also seeking to steer a judicious path between the need to insulate the population, and to revive the economic engine. The rigorous national lockdown has succeeded in slowing the spread of the virus, and the current thinking in the government is to open the country for business in a carefully calibrated manner, focusing on reviving sectors like agriculture, manufacturing, and services; while isolating geographic hotspots and vulnerable groups. The most compelling requirement for reviving the economy is to effectively manage the emergence from the lockdown, ensuring that supply chains are reopened, that manufacturing and service enterprises are free to operate, while ensuring basic health hygiene.

The first charge on the government is to protect the lives and entitlements of the most vulnerable people at the bottom of the pyramid-a daunting task, given that the unorganized sector represents over 90 per cent of the workforce^[2]. India has millions of migrant workers, who are in acute distress, bereft of income support or home comfort. The first round of relief has rightly been the package of INR1.7 trillion for the vulnerable, along with measures like reopening Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) work. Much more needs to be done, and much more is expected, particularly a stimulus- cum-relief package that is imminent at the time of writing. There are demands and expectations that this package will be in the region of at least INR5-6 trillion, around 3 per cent of the country’s GDP. This package could encompass fiscal stimulus, liquidity in the system,



tax deferral, credit-protection, and business-continuity and sustenance assistance for small enterprises. The agriculture sector, which constitutes around 15 per cent of the GDP, also needs immediate relief, in terms of facilitating market access for the current *rabi* crop under harvesting, as well as funding support for farmers to commit to the imminent kharif crop, come June.

Apart from agriculture, sectoral stimulus packages and prioritisation of relief and rehabilitation measures are warranted, given the substantial damages inflicted on sectors like tourism, hospitality, transportation, which have very large employment absorption levels.

Another area of focus needs to be infrastructure, not just for creating assets for the future, but also for absorbing employment in sectors like construction. The government's recently announced National Infrastructure Pipeline of around INR100 trillion^[6] could be re-prioritised by frontloading projects that soak up relatively greater levels of employment.

The prolonged lockdown along with rain and hailstorm in many regions has heightened rural distress, pushing anxious villagers to moneylenders — a situation which farm leaders say can trigger agitations and suicides unless farmers get quick relief. The disruption in wholesale markets and transportation hurdles have ravaged the rural economy. Farmers are chopping orchards, ploughing blooming fields of flowers and selling produce at throwaway prices. The absence of field-level assessment by insurance companies is making compensation difficult. "There is a looming food crisis and I fear hunger deaths may take place if we cannot

address it. According to Du & Bradstreet, COVID-19 no doubt disrupted human lives and global supply chain but the pandemic is a severe demand shock which has offset the green shoots of recovery of the Indian economy that was visible towards the end of 2019 and early 2020. The revised **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** estimates for India downwards by 0.2 percentage points for the fiscal year 2020 to 4.8 per cent and by 0.5 per cent for the fiscal year 2021 to 6 per cent. Further, it is stated that the extent of the actual impact will depend upon the severity and duration of the outbreak.

There are three major channels of impact for Indian businesses according to the report namely linkages, supply chain and macroeconomic factors. The data of the Dun & Bradstreet shows that at least 6,606 Indian entities have legal linkages with companies in countries with a large number of confirmed COVID-19 cases. And business activity in the foreign markets is slow which implies a negative impact on the top line of these companies. Sectors that would be much affected includes logistics, auto, tourism, metals, drugs, pharmaceuticals, electronic goods, MSMEs and retail among others

Countries coped the pandemic

The global economy is expected to suffer USD 5.8-8.8 trillion in losses due to the coronavirus pandemic, Asian Development Bank (ADB). It is equivalent to 6.4 per cent to 9.7 per cent of the global GDP. The GDP in south Asia will also be lower by 3.9-6.0 per cent, mainly reflecting the tight restrictions in place in countries like Bangladesh, India and Pakistan, ADB said in its updated assessment of the Potential Economic Impact of COVID-19. The People's



Republic of China (PRC) could suffer losses between USD 1.1 trillion and USD 1.6 trillion.

The International Monetary Fund downgraded its outlook for the coronavirus-ravaged world economy, projecting a significantly deeper recession and slower recovery. The fund said Wednesday it now expects global gross domestic product to shrink 4.9 per cent this year, more than the 3 per cent predicted in April. For 2021, the fund sees growth of 5.4 per cent, down from 5.8 per cent. warned of the biggest slump since the Great Depression, the IMF said its increased pessimism reflected scarring from a larger-than-anticipated supply shock during the earlier lockdown, in addition to the continued hit to demand from social distancing and other safety measures. For nations struggling to control the virus spread, a longer lockdown also will take a toll on growth. The cumulative loss for the world economy this year and next as a result of the recession is expected to reach \$12.5 trillion.

According to an assessment by the World Economic Forum (WEF), supporting SMEs and larger businesses is crucial for maintaining employment and financial stability.

In India, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman has announced some details of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan package, to provide relief to Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises (MSMEs) in the form of an increase in credit guarantees.

Many advanced economies in the world have rolled out support packages. While India's economic stimulus package is 10 per cent of its GDP, Japan's is 21.1 per cent, followed by the US (13 per cent), Sweden (12 per cent), Germany (10.7 per cent), France (9.3 per cent), Spain (7.3

per cent) and Italy (5.7 per cent). However, the WEF notes that there is concern that the size of packages may prove insufficient for the duration of the crisis; that disbursement may be slower than is needed; that not all firms in need would be targeted; and that such programs may be overly reliant on debt financing. South Korea stands out, since business and economic activities were not completely stopped and therefore, their economy was not severely affected. China recently lifted its lockdown and has since then been gradually reopening its economy without an aggressive second wave of infections so far.

Further, even as economic activity resumes gradually, the situation will take time to normalise, as consumer behaviours change as a result of continued social distancing and uncertainty about how the pandemic will evolve. For instance, in its *World Economic Outlook* report for 2020, the IMF mentions that firms may start hiring more people and expanding their payroll only slowly, as they may not be clear about the demand for their output.

Therefore, along with clear and effective communication, broad monetary and fiscal stimuli will be required to be coordinated on an international scale for maximum impact, and would be most effective to boost spending in the recovery phase.

A high degree of uncertainty surrounds this forecast with both upside and downside risks. On the upside, better news on vaccines and treatments and further policy support could trigger a faster recovery. On the downside, further waves of infections can reverse increased mobility in spending and rapidly tighten financial conditions, triggering debt distress. Announced fiscal measures



amounting to about \$11 trillion globally, up from \$8 trillion estimated in April, have helped cushion the blow to workers and businesses. But emergency spending by governments is set to push the global debt ratio above 100 per cent for the first time. The IMF presents two alternative scenarios: In one, there's a second virus outbreak in early 2021, with disruptions to domestic economic activity about half the size of those assumed for this year. The scenario assumes emerging markets experience greater damage than advanced economies, given more limited space to support incomes. In the second scenario, with a faster-than-expected recovery, global output would be about a half percentage point better than the baseline this year and 3 per cent above the baseline in 2021.

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Public Private Partnership for Transforming India-A Focus

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ABSTRACT

PPPs are an important tool for developing infrastructure and therefore fostering economic development. They are used with infrastructures like roads, airports, ports, power, water, and solid waste treatment and typically involve investment and operation and maintenance. PPPs are also used in social infrastructure like health and education, e.g.. construction and maintenance of a hospital or school facilities, but can also include total or partial clinical or education services. According to the National PPP Policy 2011 Government of India is committed to improving the level and the quality of economic and social infrastructure services across the country. In pursuance of this goal, the Government envisages a substantive role for Public Private Partnership (PPPs) as a means for harnessing private sector investment and operational efficiencies in the provision of public assets and services. There's potential for PPPs in any sector. Interesting examples are agriculture or social housing.

Key Words: Public Finance Initiative, Lease-Develop-Operate (LDO), Operate-Maintain-Transfer (OMT).

Introduction

Public-private partnership (PPP) refers to the procurement approach where the project is executed with a broader span of contractual relationships between the public and private sectors to provide an asset and/or a service . It is a procurement model to deliver public infrastructure and/or service crossing various sectors including transportation, water treatment, energy, environment, health, and education . PPP is believed to provide benefits to the public sector, private sector, and consumers by involving the participation of the government and the private financing initiatives . However, conflicting opinions exist considering the negotiation efficiency, service quality, and accountability within PPPs. PPP-based research has aroused wide interests in recent decades. Both developing and developed countries have actively been

inviting private sectors to be involved in constructing infrastructure projects.

The public-private partnership (PPP or 3P) is a commercial legal relationship defined by the Government of India in 2011 as an arrangement between a government / statutory entity / government owned entity on one side and a private sector entity on the other, for the provision of public assets and/or public services.

A public-private partnership is a cooperative arrangement between two or more public and private sectors, typically of a long-term nature. It involves an arrangement between a unit of government and a business that brings better services or improves the city's capacity to operate effectively. A public-private partnership (PPP) is a long-term contract between a private party and a government entity, for providing



a public asset or service, in which the private party bears significant risk and management responsibility, and remuneration is linked to performance. Public-private partnerships involve collaboration between a government agency and private-sector companies that can be used to finance, build, and operate projects, such as public transportation networks, parks, and convention centers. Financing a project through a public-private partnership can allow a project to be completed sooner or make it a possibility in the first place.

Need for PPP

Economic survey 2009-10 brings out the importance of PPP projects, "PPPs provide variety of benefits in terms of investing public capital to draw in private capital and undertake a bigger number of infrastructure projects, introducing Private sector experience and cost-reducing technologies further leading to efficiencies in operations and maintenance. Hence, other than financial implications, PPPs are unit tools to meet the fundamental obligations of governments to produce higher infrastructure services (with massive externalities), by increasing the answerability of the private sector as a service supplier." The PPP model is needed for ensuring Better Infrastructure, Risk sharing, Optimum allocation of Resources, Value for Money, Innovations, Aid in growth of other Sectors, Catalyst for the Economy, More Employment generation, Improve Image of the country, Increase in GDP and Attracting FDI.

Government of India is committed to improving the level and the quality of economic and social infrastructure

services across the country. In pursuance of this goal, the Government envisages a substantive role for Public Private Partnership (PPPs) as a means for harnessing private sector investment and operational efficiencies in the provision of public assets and services.

India has already witnessed considerable growth in PPPs in the last one and half decade. It has emerged as one of the leading PPP markets in the world, due to several policy and institutional initiatives taken by the central as well as many state governments. Government of India has set up Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee to streamline appraisal and approval of projects.

Transparent and competitive bidding processes have been established. To provide a broader cross sectoral fillip to PPPs, extensive support has been extended through project development funds, viability gap funding, user charge reforms, provision of long tenor financing and refinancing as well as institutional and individual capacity building. PPPs are now seen as the preferred execution mode in many sectors such as highways, ports and airports. Increasingly, PPPs are being adopted in the urban sector and in social sectors. Over the years an elaborate eco-system for PPPs has developed, including institutions, developers, financiers, equity providers, policies and procedures.

Evolution of PPP

We are in 21st century and still India is an infrastructure deficit country. The need of the hour is to transform India into a developed economy by the integration of vital sectors, networking, technological advancement and connecting the rural-urban economies. The government sector both at the



central and at state level find itself helpless to cope with the growing demands of the economy on its own funds. Hence, need is to look for other sources of development and private participation through PPP which is the best viable option available.

PPP ventures guarantee proficient utilization of assets, accessibility of cutting edge innovation, better venture outline, ideal risk distribution, enhanced deliverance of public services and push to public sector reforms. Under the PPP arrangement, the government part gets re-imagined as one of the facilitators and empowering agents, while the private partner assumes the part of financier, manufacturer and operator of the services. PPPs expect to join the abilities, skill and experience of both people in public and private segments to convey higher gauges of services to clients or residents. The private division brings operational proficiency, creative advanced techniques, administrative efficiencies, access to extra funds, development and business risk sharing. Governments globally have sought to enhance the participation of the private sector in the delivery of public services. These initiatives have taken numerous structures, for example, the out and out privatization of beforehand state-possessed businesses, contracting out of specific services and the utilization of private money in the arrangement of social infrastructure (Private Partnership (PPP) offers a long haul, maintainable way to deal with enhancing public utilities conveyance and social base, upgrading the estimation of public resources and improving utilization of citizens' funds. This thought of public and private sector going into joint venture is not new and numerous names

and short forms (BOT, BOOT, DBOT, PFI, PPP and so forth) have been used for the same policy of providing public services and infrastructure facilities which had formerly been delivered by public sector alone.

There is no exact date and year which could speak of the beginning of PPP but it is said that the PPP story began with private sterling investments in Indian railroads in the latter half of the 1800s. By 1875, about £95 million was put by British organizations in Indian "ensured" railroads. Then again we could follow it to the mid 1900s, when private makers and merchants developed in power sector in Kolkata. A new wave in PPP was felt when a policy was made by the Central government in 1991 and it was decided to allow private participation in the Power sector which opened up the doors for independent power producers. The National Highways Act, 1956 was altered in 1995 to empower private support. In 1994, through a focused offering process, licenses were conceded to eight cell cellular telephone utility.

The major shift in PPP was experienced in true sense when the Infrastructure Development Finance Company (IDFC) was incorporated on 30 January 1997 in Chennai and was laid down upon the recommendations of the "Expert Group on Commercialization of Infrastructure Projects" under the chairmanship of Rakesh Mohan. This was the government's serious initiative towards allowing private participation in infrastructure development by utilizing their expertise, capital and managerial skills.

How Public-Private Partnerships Work



For example, a city government might be heavily indebted and unable to undertake a capital-intensive building project, but a private enterprise might be interested in funding its construction in exchange for receiving the operating profits once the project is complete.

Public-private partnerships typically have contract periods of 25 to 30 years or longer. Financing comes partly from the private sector but requires payments from the public sector and/or users over the project's lifetime. The private partner participates in designing, completing, implementing, and funding the project, while the public partner focuses on defining and monitoring compliance with the objectives. Risks are distributed between the public and private partners according to the ability of each to assess, control, and cope with them. Public-private partnerships are typically found in transport and municipal or environmental infrastructure and public service accommodations

Advantages and Disadvantages of Public-Private Partnerships

Partnerships between private companies and government provide advantages to both parties. Private-sector technology and innovation, for example, can help provide better public services through improved operational efficiency. The public sector, for its part, provides incentives for the private sector to deliver projects on time and within budget. In addition, creating economic diversification makes the country more competitive in facilitating its infrastructure base and boosting associated construction, equipment, support services, and other businesses.

There are downsides, too. Physical infrastructure such as roads or railways, involve construction risks. If the product is not delivered on time, exceeds cost estimates, or has technical defects, the private partner typically bears the burden. In addition, the private partner faces availability risk if it cannot provide the service promised. A company may not meet safety or other relevant quality standards, for example, when running a prison, hospital, or school.

Demand risk occurs when there are fewer users than expected for the service or infrastructure, such as toll roads, bridges, or tunnels. If the public partner agreed to pay a minimum fee no matter the demand, that partner bears the risk. Public-private partnerships are typically found in transport infrastructure such as highways, airports, railroads, bridges, and tunnels. Examples of municipal and environmental infrastructure include water and wastewater facilities. Public service accommodations include school buildings, prisons, student dormitories, and entertainment or sports facilities.

Private Finance Initiative is the lifeline for PPP

A private finance initiative (PFI) is a way of financing public sector projects through the private sector. PFIs alleviate the government and taxpayers of the immediate burden of coming up with the capital for these projects. Under a private finance initiative, the private company handles the up-front costs instead of the government. The project is then leased to the public and the government authority makes annual payments to the private company. These contracts are typically given to construction firms and can last as long as 30 years or more.



PFIs are used primarily in the United Kingdom and in Australia. In the United States, PFIs are also called public-private partnerships. Private finance initiatives were first implemented in the United Kingdom in 1992 and became more popular after 1991.

The concern of the World Bank for PPP

Building modern, sustainable, and reliable infrastructure is critical for meeting the rising aspirations of billions of people around the globe. Infrastructure investment helps raise economic growth rates, offers new economic opportunities, and facilitates investment in human capital. PPPs can be a tool to deliver much needed infrastructure services. When governments choose to use public-private partnerships (PPPs), the World Bank Group helps ensure they're designed well, benefit from a balanced regulatory environment and good governance, and are fiscally sustainable. The World Bank aims to foster better, more efficient public services and infrastructure.

About 800 million people live without electricity, 2.2 billion people lack safely managed drinking water service. Congested and inadequate ports, airports, and roadways are a drag on growth and trade. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) can be a tool to get more quality infrastructure services to more people. When designed well and implemented in a balanced regulatory environment, PPPs can bring greater efficiency and sustainability to the provision of public services such as energy, transport, telecommunications, water, healthcare, and education.

These enormously complex contracts between government and businesses can accomplish what neither side can do alone-expanding infrastructure when funds are limited, for example. But they also contain innumerable pitfalls. The World Bank explains what it takes to create an effective public-private partnership and how they can be used for innovation and capacity building.

PPPs for inclusive growth

The fundamental directive of our constitution specifies that bridging the gap between the rich and poor is the foundation of our nation. The major group of people out of ignorance of these programs are lost in the crowd, thus the benefit does not reach them. It is thus the public private partnership is required to reach the marginalized, the forgotten masses and pull them in to the main stream.

India had the world's third largest fishing industry. India is the largest producer in the world of milk, jute and pulses, and also has the world's second largest cattle population with 175 million animals in 2008. It is the second largest producer of rice, wheat, sugarcane, cotton and groundnuts, as well as the second largest fruit and vegetable producer, accounting for 10.9% and 8.6% of the world fruit and vegetable production respectively. India is also the second largest producer and the largest consumer of silk in the world. Public extension services in the agricultural sector have not kept pace with new challenges and opportunities. An integrated strategy for promotion of agribusiness Vision, Strategy an Action Plan for the Food Processing Sector has also been approved by the Government. Vision 2015 was announced by the



Government of India, which suggested the strategy to ensure faster growth of the food processing sector. 100 per cent foreign direct investment (FDI) is allowed under automatic route in Floriculture, Horticulture, Development of Seeds, Animal Husbandry, Pisciculture, Aquaculture and Cultivation of Vegetables and Mushrooms under controlled conditions and services related to agro and allied sector. A new framework by India's ministry of agriculture to encourage private-public partnerships may open up opportunities for entrepreneurs in the farm sector. Under the new scheme, such PPP projects will be supported by government funds provided to states under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

The public and private partnership sustainable inclusive growth model can become a „in thing“ if it is well designed and well programmed.

India being an agro based economy with the second highest farm output in the world needs more sustainable growth in this area. The public private partnership is one step towards attaining holistic growth. The government alone is not the answer to everything; the need is more than the capital investment. Two third of India's population is depended on agriculture and related activities for their livelihood. This sector is the backbone of the nation and therefore to have a sustainable and inclusive growth. The focus of investment should be moved towards the agriculture and the allied sectors. In the last two decades the agricultural related growth has been slower than in the non agricultural sector contributing to the widening of inequality.

Indian economy is the future of the world and all the nations will be eyeing it very closely. Therefore, to renew the commitment of the nation to achieve the high standards of agriculture production, a call for public private partnership is must. There are many areas in which government alone cannot get success but the leading of government policies and growth at the grassroots level can be achieved through participative work. The call for investments in this area by the foreign direct investment, government machinery and standardization of the mechanism can be done only through the participative mechanism. High standard of technology, training and expertise in agricultural area will help in inclusive growth.

Models and structuring of PPPs

Commonly adopted models of PPPs include Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT), Build-Own-Operate (BOO), Build-Operate-Lease-Transfer (BOLT), Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Transfer (DBFOT), Lease-Develop-Operate (LDO), Operate-Maintain-Transfer (OMT), etc. The PPPs are the complex long-term contracts. They typically span 15, 20, 25 years, sometimes more, depending on the nature of the project. In that period of time, technology, demographics, environment, and politics can all change, so contracts needs to be flexible to adjust to the project's life cycle. The art of a PPP resides in the allocation of risks of the project and in the definition of the framework, principles, and rules to deal with change, because it will occur. So fundamentally in structuring a PPP contract we need to articulate a set of incentives and penalties to potential actions of the parties, so to ensure the stability and sustainability of the project.



PPPs always take place in the arena of the political economy because the parties contracting are not equal. One party is a government/public entity, and the other one is a private entity. Governments change and so do policies. And in countries where the rule of law is not enough established to maintain the stability of the contract, investors see a significant political risk that will need to be mitigated. This applies to termination of contracts but also to payment risks. A main risk is the regulatory one, e.g., the commitment of government to comply with a tariff law. Adjustment of tariffs can be highly political, particularly in electoral years, and therefore a private project can be easily politicized. Investors seek protection against such risks through guarantees, sometimes backed by a multilateral, international arbitration for dispute resolution and higher returns on equity.

The public party also needs protections from the private partner. Private investors typically provide performance guarantees, sometimes parent guarantees that can be unlimited or capped. If the company doesn't deliver the product or service at the agreed level of quality or the timing contracted if the building isn't finished on time, if the water supply doesn't meet the specified safety levels- the government draws on such guarantees.

As mentioned, to succeed in a PPP, a political champion is critical. It might be a key minister. In certain countries, it requires firm commitment of the president of the country. It has to be someone who can bring the stakeholders along and has the power to make decisions. Another critical key for success

is the speed of a project since they need to be structured and awarded within a political cycle—and those are quite short, since governments change every four or five years.

And something not always well understood is the issue of affordability of users and/or government. Often government projects are overdesigned or built for capacity not materializing in the medium term. The externalization of costs of PPPs often makes these projects unfeasible because they are not financeable without a substantial government subsidy. So when designing PPPs, a particular attention is given to demand analysis and costing, so that a project is economically feasible. We have many cases where we proposed substantial changes to design, such as reducing the footprint of an airport, changing the number of stations in a metro, etc.

Part of why it's important to do things well up front, with all the roles and risks clearly laid out in the contract, is because if there are problems, there's nothing more financially costly and politically embarrassing than interrupting a PPP.

PPPs in India and the Government policies

The Government of India recognizes several types of PPPs, including: User-fee based BOT model, Performance based management/maintenance contracts and Modified design-build (turnkey) contracts. Today, there are hundreds of PPP projects in various stages of implementation throughout the country. As outlined in its XII Five Year Plan (2012–2017), India has an ambitious target of infrastructure investment



(estimated at US\$1 trillion). In the face of such an enormous investment requirement, the Government of India is actively promoting PPPs in many sectors of the economy. According to the World Bank, about 824 PPP projects have reached financial closure since 1990 in India.

The Ministry of Finance centralizes the coordination of PPPs, through its Department of Economic Affairs' (DEA) PPP Cell. In 2011, the DEA published guidelines for the formulation and approval of PPP projects. This was part of an endeavor to streamline PPP procedures and strengthen the regulatory framework at the national level to expedite PPP projects approval, reassure private parties and encourage them to enter into PPPs in India. This was one of the main roles of the Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) which is responsible for PPP project appraisal at the central level.

Finally, the PPP Cell has produced a series of guidance papers and a 'PPP Toolkit' to support project preparation and decision-making processes. The objective is to help improve decision-making for infrastructure PPPs in India and to improve the quality of the PPPs that are developed. The toolkit has been designed with a focus on helping decision-making at the Central, State and Municipal levels.

The NDA government has given a fresh lease of life to the public-private partnership (PPP) projects across sectors such as housing, railways, roads, aviation, power distribution, mining and even school education and health services.

PPPs relate to the delivery of public services by private entities, and are awarded through a competitive bidding process. PPP strategy holds promise for infrastructure creation if the financing piece is tied up. The government's renewed focus on PPP will hold infrastructure sector in good stead. For these PPP projects to materialize, the next critical path item will be financing. The PPP model has delivered mixed results in India, given problems on account of overextended balance sheets, contract disputes, land acquisition problems and lack of a dispute resolution mechanism. Stalled projects, in turn, have saddled banks, especially public sector lenders, with large bad loans.

Some of the key PPP projects are in the physical infrastructure space. The Union government in August announced a new metro policy wherein it will approve and aid metro rail projects only if they have private participation and ensure last-mile connectivity for users. Also, a new PPP was announced last month to promote private investments in affordable housing to help achieve the "housing for all" target by 2022.

Benefits associated with PPPs

1. PPP in infrastructure projects brings efficiency in service delivery, expertise, enterprise and professionalism apart from harnessing the needed investments in the public sector.
2. The PPP in airport infrastructure projects has brought World class infrastructure at airports, delivery of efficient and timely services to the airport passengers, augmenting revenue stream to the Airports Authority of India without making any investment, etc. of these, for development of Greenfield Airports at Hyderabad and Bengaluru. Presently, the airports being managed



under the PPP model include Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Cochin.

3. The PPP airports in India have been ranked among the top 5 in their respective categories by the Airports Council International (ACI) in terms of Airport Service Quality (ASQ).

4. While these PPP experiments have helped create world class airports, it has also helped AAI in enhancing its revenues and focusing on developing airports and Air Navigation infrastructure in the rest of the country.

India's Pride and major infrastructure projects include the Metro Rail, Chenab Bridge, Qazigund Tunnel and Eastern Freeway along with the Golden Quadrilatera highway network, port connectivity and national waterways. These amazing infrastructure project of India ranked well in the world and makes us proud, other great infrastructure also includes Tehri Dam, Pamban Bridge, Gurgaon Toll Plaza, high rise buildings and big IT parks.

Risks Associated with PPPs

There have been a number of critics associated with Public Private Partnerships in India, in particular related to the risks that come with such partnerships.

It has been argued that PPP involve greater costs than traditional government procurement processes (because of the development, bidding and ongoing costs in PPP projects). Some have questioned the value-for-money relevance of PPP projects in India.

The private sector does not provide a service that is not specifically outlined in the PPP contract. It is thus critical that key performance indicators are precisely

laid out in the contract and that the government monitors closely the work of its private partner.

Furthermore, there is a cost attached to debt and while private sector can help access to finance, if the customers or the government may end up bearing much of this cost.

Another critic of PPP projects is related to their social and political consequences, which can be significant. For example, a PPP project may result in the transfer of civil servants to the private sector, important tariff increases or resettlement issues to name a few.

Finally, PPPs often end up being renegotiated. This is due to the long-term nature of the PPP projects (some run for up to 30 years) and their complexity. It is difficult to identify all possible contingencies during project development and events and issues may arise that were not anticipated in the documents or by the parties at the time of the contract.

Other major drawbacks encountered in 3P projects in India include poorly drafted contracts and lack of understanding of contracts, inadequate resources, lack of managerial experience, breaches of contract, failures in team building, lack of performance measures, corruption and political interference.

Conclusion

The PPP arrangement has been accepted as a substitute to the overall burden of the Indian Government for the expansion of world-class infrastructure development. The time is right to discuss the sudden arrival and pertinence of PPPs in India's development strategy and investigate real alternatives for economic change. PPPs in India had its



own share of obstacles and difficulties but it has been realized that the need of PPP is immense. The future of PPP in India looks bright as the country aims for a higher growth trajectory through strong infrastructure investments. There is significant untapped potential for use of ppp in various new sectors. The Government has to constantly addressing factors constraining private investment and implement appropriate measures to streamline PPP projects. With policymakers keen to involve global firms as well, the next decade promises a swathe of opportunities for domestic and foreign investors alike in the sector. In line with this, the government has undertaken measures to further rationalize PPP processes by formulating a national PPP policy and developing corporate bond markets. The formation of an exclusive PPP department in the DEA to supervise and co-ordinate various PPP proposals was also a part of this initiative. Furthermore, India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (a non-banking financial company) was established to provide financial support for projects with long gestation period. In addition, to further simplify the compliance process, a Public Private Partnership Committee (PPPAC) was formed. Since 2006 till date, PPPAC has granted approval to projects Likewise, various funds such as Viability Gap Funding Scheme and Project Development Fund have been introduced by the central and the state governments. Some of the state governments – for instance, in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh – have successfully built an institutional framework to propel PPP investment.

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Blooming of Indian Green Revolution

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Abstract

Prathima M Bidarimath Green Revolution in India was started in 1960's by India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, to increase food production and to overcome the chronic food defects in India. Because of HYV seeds, fertilizers irrigation water, agricultural machineries, pesticides, agricultural knowledge of the farmers have brought a remarkable change in the field of agriculture and India became self – sufficient in food – front. This remarkable change in agriculture is technically known as Green Revolution or Agricultural Revolution. Green Revolution in Wheat took place in Punjab, Hariyana, Uttara Pradesh, Rajasthaan and other states in India also. Due to Green Revolution there was the considerable increase in the food grains production which was extremely necessary at that time Due to Green Revolution agricultural sector of India is able to meet the increasing demand for food grains. There are both positive and negative impacts of Green Revolution on Indian Economy. Substantial increase in food grains production especially wheat production. However, Green Revolution also has its negative consequences like due to HYVP depended for its success especially on the availability of proper irrigational facilities and various other inputs. Therefore it could be accepted only in those regions which possessed regular irrigational facilities and only by those farmers who could afford to purchase agricultural inputs. As a result of this it is said that green revolution had led to inter regional and inter personal inequalities. In this paper it will high light on the study how green revolution impacted on Indian economy and society, especially on farmers, how it changed the life style of farmers and rural development.

Introduction

India became an independent dominion of the common wealth on 15th August 1947 and declared itself as Republic on 26th January 1950 giving herself a written constitution with a parliamentary democracy and fundamental rights for her citizens and the rule of law. Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of India in 1951. At that time agriculture was passing through a particular beat. In 1951 Nehru started five Year plans phase which were started in Russia in

the leadership of Stalin. Jawaharlal Nehru was impressed by the five Year Plans of Russia. He proposed to adopt the five year plans in India. The planning commission was established in March 1950 by an executive resolution of the Government of India for implementation of five Year Plans. In 1951 the first five plans were started.

We know that Indian economy is based on agriculture with a vast segment of its population engaged in agriculture and allied pursuits; growth of the



Indian agriculture determines the overall growth rate of the National Economy. Development of agriculture (rural) economy and the improvement of the village life are the main concerns of economy. That's why the agriculture was given importance in five Year plan. In the first five year plan agriculture was given the top most priority. In the first five plans, it was mainly directed towards increasing agricultural production and strengthening economic infrastructure. The community development program 'CDP' was launched on 2nd October 1952, through which emphasis was given to the development of agriculture, irrigation, energy and power, industry and minerals, transport and employment¹. The production of food grains increased from 54 million tons in 1950-51 to 65.8 million tons. Production of all agricultural commodities increased by 22.2% to 32% at the end of the plan.

In the second year plan, emphasis was shifted from agriculture to industry and only about The Intensive Agricultural District Program "IADP" was introduced in 1962 for increasing the production with the help of essential elements such as supply of fertilizers, pesticides and improves of seeds etc².

The objectives of the five Year Plan

were to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains and to increase the agricultural production to meet the needs of Industry and exports. In the third 5 Year Plan due to the drought condition, the country had to import Rs. 1100 crores worth of food grains to meet the domestic demand and to increase food

production to feed the millions of malnourished people throughout the nation all of these reasons Prime Minister Indira Gandhi started Green Revolution in 1960's³.

When the import of food grains was going on, the political scenario changed with Indo-China war in 1962 and Indo - Pak war in 1965. To further complicate the situation there were two successive droughts in the year 1965 and 1966, leading to fall in agricultural output by 17 percent, India was forced to import more than 10 million tons of grains in 1966. Such a situation was defined as India's desperate dependence on the US food⁴.

M. S. Swaminathan was an Indian geneticist and international administrator; he and Smt. Indira Gandhi started Green Revolution in India. Green Revolution a program, under which high yield varieties of wheat and rice seedlings were planted in the fields of the poor farmers. From 1966-1969 the three interim annual plans were made for development. During this period high priority was given to minor irrigation, followed by adoption of high yielding variety program to increase agricultural production and productivity. It has been credited with increasing yields of the places where the technology has been adopted. Mr. Swaminathan is known as the "Father of Indian Green Revolution".

The Green Revolution package offered high yielding seeds and the promise of double or triple yields. This involved the application of chemicals to enhance the quality of the soil as well as deter pests and insects. The native crops



were unable to stand up to the chemical application. So the farmers had to purchase the seeds that were able to withstand heavy chemical applications. The high yielding varieties of seeds had to narrow genetic base and the farmers were sowing all their fields' just one type of seeds. This resulted in displacement of thousands of locally indigenous species as well as agricultural systems that have been built up over generations on the basis of knowledge accumulated over centuries. This new 'agricultural strategy' was put into practice for the first time in India in the Kharif season of 1966 and was termed High-Yielding Varieties Program (HYVP). This program was introduced in the form of a package since it is also known as Agricultural Revolution.⁵

The Green revolution was started initially in Punjab. Although it is relatively dry, there had been extensive development of irrigation canals during the colonial period. Additionally; Punjab was home to many large wealthy farmers who would become the first to receive the Green Revolution packages. The new technology of the miracle seeds and associated practices was indeed successful in generating high yields, wherever sufficient sources to effectively implement it could be even be justifiably characterized as revolutionary. This was amply borne out by a number of studies carried out to make a scientific evaluation of the response of different crops in different areas under the high yielding varieties (HYV) program⁶.

Implements of Green Revolution increase in food grains production especially wheat production. HYVP

depended for its success especially on the availability of proper irrigational facilities and various other inputs. Therefore it could be accepted only in those regions which possessed regular irrigational facilities and only by those farmers who could afford to purchase agricultural inputs. As a result of this it is said that green revolution had led to inter regional and inter personal inequalities.

The major achievement of green revolution was that there was a substantial increase in agricultural production. Food grains output increased in agricultural production. Food grains output increased from 81 million tons in third plan to 202 million tons in the tenth plan. However HYVP was restricted only five crops - Wheat, Rice, Jowar, Bajra and Maize. Therefore, non-food grains were excluded from the ambit of the new strategy. Wheat has remained the mainstay of the Green Revolution over the years. Thanks to the new seeds, tons of millions of extra tones of grain a year are being harvested. The production of wheat had increased from 11.1 million tons from third plan to 70.2 million tons in the tenth plan. The production of wheat had touched the high level of 80.6 million tons the overall contribution of wheat to total food grains has increased .Wheat has remained the mainstay of the green revolution over the years. The Green Revolution resulted in a record grain output of 131 million tons in 1978/79.

The average annual production of rice also rose from 35.1million tons in the third plan to 85.6 million tons in the tenth plan. It stood at 99.2 million tons in 2008-09.The green revolution was



mainly directed to increase the production of food grains. It did not affect initially the production of commercial crops or cash crops such as sugarcane, cotton, jute, oilseeds and potatoes. These crops did not record any significant improvement initially. However, significant improvement in the output of sugarcane took place after 1973-74. Likewise there was considerable increase in the production of other cash crops such as oil seeds, potatoes etc. In the year 1960-61 the production of oil seeds was only 7 million tons which was increased to 31.1 million tons. Similarly the production of jute increased from 4 million tons in 1960-61 to 10.6 million tons. The production of potatoes increased from 3 million tons in 1960-61 to 36.6 million tons.

This established India as one of the world's biggest agricultural producers. Yield per unit of farmland improved by more than 30% between 1947 (when India gained political independence) and 1979. The crop area under high yielding varieties of wheat and rice grew considerably during the Green Revolution.

The successful adoption of the new agricultural technology has led to continuous expansion in areas under crops, increase in total production and raise in agricultural productivity. Impressive results have been achieved in wheat, rice, maize, potatoes; etc. The adoption of new technology has also given boost to agricultural employment because of diverse job opportunities created by multiple cropping and shift towards hired workers. At the same time there has been displacement of agricultural labor by extensive use of agricultural machinery. Again the new

technology and modernization of agriculture have strengthened the linkages between agriculture and industry. Even under traditional agriculture, the forward linkage of agriculture with industry was always strong, since agriculture many of the inputs to industry; but the backward linkage of agriculture to industry- the former using the finished products of later was weak. Now, however, agriculture modernization has created a large demand for inputs produced and supplied by industries to agriculture and thus the backward linkage has also become quite strong. In this way, the linkage between agriculture and industry has got strengthened. The Green Revolution also created plenty of jobs not only for agricultural workers but also industrial workers by creating related facilities such as factories and hydroelectric power stations.

Positive impact of Green Revolution

- **Increase in agricultural production**

The introduction of green revolution in 1967- 68 has resulted in phenomenal increase in the production of agricultural crops especially in food – grains. From 1967 onwards, the green revolution aimed at bringing about a certain revolution.

Among the food grains too ,it is the wheat crop which drew maximum benefit from green revolution. The production of wheat increased by more than three times between 1967-68 and account of this reason, it is said that the green revolution in India largely the Wheat Revolution.



- **Prosperity of farmers**

With increase in farm production the earnings of the farmers also increased and they became more prosperous. This has, especially been the case with big farmers having more than ten hectares of land.

- **Reduction in import of food – grains**

The main benefit of Green Revolution was the increase in the production of food –grains, as a result of which there was a drastic reduction in their imports. The per capita net availability of food – grains has also increased from 395 grams per day in early 1950s to the level of 436 grams in 2003

- **Capitalist Farming**

Big farmers having more than 10 hectares of land have tended to get the maximum benefit from green Revolution technology by investing large amount of money in various inputs like HYV seeds, fertilizers, machines, etc. This has encouraged capitalistic farming.

- **Ploughing back of profit**

The introduction of Green Revolution helped the farmers in raising their level of income. Wiser farmers ploughed back their surplus income for improving agricultural productivity. This led to further improvement in agriculture. According to study conducted by Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana farmers plough back about 55 percent of their income for agricultural progress.

- **Industrial Growth**

Green Revolution brought about large scale farm mechanization which created

demand for different types of machines like tractors, harvesters, threshers, combines, diesel engines, electric motors, pumping sets, tc. Besides, demand for chemical fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides etc. Several agricultural products are used as raw materials in various industries. These industries are known as agro based industries. Textiles, sugar, vanaspati etc. are some outstanding examples of agro based industries.

- **Political Strength**

Central and state government's joint venture is essential for the implimentatiton of Green Revolution. Both have done with many programs to boost agriculture products. After liberalization of Bangladesh during 1971 lacks of Pakistani war prisoners were under Indian military care, the most of the agricultural food grains produced during this five year plan were spent to feed them.

Other Practices started in Agriculture through Green Revolution

- Irrigation infrastructure
- Use of pesticides
- Use of insecticides
- Use of herbicides
- Land reforms
- Improved rural infrastructure
- Supply of agricultural credit
- Use of chemical or synthetic fertilizers
- Use of sprinklers or drip irrigational systems
- Use of advanced machinery
- Use of vector quantity

Negative impact of Green Revolution



HYVP was initiated on a small area of 1.89 million hectares in 1966-67 and even in 1998-99 it covered only 78.4 million hectares which is just about 40 per cent of the gross cropped area. Naturally, the benefits of the new technology remained concentrated in this area only. Moreover, since Green Revolution remained limited to wheat for a number of years, its benefits mostly accrued to areas growing wheat.

- **Interpersonal**

Inequalities: There seems to be a general consensus that in the early period of the green revolution, large farmers benefited much more from new technology as compared with the small and marginal farmers. This was not unexpected as the new technology called for substantial investments which were generally beyond the means of a majority of country's small and marginal farmers. Larger farmers have continued to make greater absolute gains in income because of lower costs per acre and by reinvesting earnings in non-farm and farm assets, including purchase of land from the smaller cultivators who could not make the transition to the new technology.

- **Change in Attitudes:** A healthy contribution of green revolution is the change in the attitudes of farmers in areas where the new agricultural strategy was practiced. Increase in productivity in these areas has enhanced the status of agriculture from a low level subsistence activity to a money-making activity. The Indian farmer has shown his willingness to accept technical change in the pursuit of profit thus nullifying the age-long criticism against him that he is backward, traditional and unresponsive to the price and productivity incentives.

- **Frequent famines** Famines in India were very frequent during the period 1940s to 1970s. Due to faulty distribution of food, and because farmers did not receive the true value for their labour, the majority of the population did not get enough food. Malnutrition and starvation was a huge problem.

- **Lack of finance** Marginal farmers found it very difficult to get finance and credit at economical rates from the government and banks and hence, fell as easy prey to the money lenders. They took loans from zamindars, who charged high rates of interests and also exploited the farmers later on to work in their fields to repay the loans (farm laborers). Proper financing was not given during the Green Revolution period, which created a lot of problems and sufferings to the farmers of India. Government also helped those under loans.

- **Lack of self-sufficiency** Due to traditional agricultural practices, low productivity, and a growing population, often food grains were imported - draining scarce foreign reserves. It was thought that with the increased production due to the Green Revolution, the government could maintain buffer stock and India could achieve self-sufficiency and self-reliability.

Agriculture was basically for subsistence and, therefore, less agricultural product was offered for sale in the market. Hence, the need was felt to encourage the farmers to increase their production and offer a greater portion of their products for



sale in the market. The new methods in agriculture increased the yield of rice and wheat, which reduced India's dependence on food imports.

- **Indian Economic Sovereignty** A main criticism of the effects of the green revolution is the cost for many small farmers using HYV seeds, with their associated demands of increased irrigation systems and pesticides. A case study is found in India, where farmers are buying Monsanto BT cotton seeds-sold on the idea that these seeds produced 'natural insecticides'. In reality, they need to still pay for expensive pesticides and irrigation systems, which might lead to increased borrowing to finance the change from traditional seed varieties. Many farmers have difficulty in paying for the expensive technologies, especially if they have a bad harvest.

- **Environmental Damage** Excessive and inappropriate use of fertilizers and pesticides has polluted waterway, killed beneficial insects and wild life. It has caused over-use of soil and rapidly depleted its nutrients. The rampant irrigation practices have led to eventually soil degradation. Groundwater practices have fallen dramatically. Further, heavy dependence on few major crops has led to loss of biodiversity of farmers. These problems were aggravated due to absence of training to use modern technology and vast illiteracy leading to excessive use of chemicals

- **Increased Regional disparities** Green revolution spread only in irrigated and high-potential rain fed areas. The villages or regions without the access of sufficient water were left

out that widened the regional disparities between adopters and non-adopters. Since, the HYV seeds technically can be applied only in land with assured water supply and availability of other inputs like chemicals, fertilizers etc. The application of the new technology in the dry-land areas is simply ruled out.

The states like Punjab, Haryana, Western UP etc. having good irrigation and other infrastructure facilities were able to derive the benefits of green revolution and achieve faster economic development while other states have recorded slow growth in agriculture production.

- **Restrictive Crop Coverage** The new agriculture strategy involving use of HYV seeds was initially limited to wheat, maize and bajra. The other major crop i.e. rice responded much later. The progress of developing and application of HYV seeds in other crops especially commercial crops like oilseeds, jute etc. has been very slow. In fact, in certain period a decline in the output of commercial crops is witnessed because of diversion of area under commercial crop to food crop production. The basic factor for non-spread of green revolution to many crops was that in the early 1960s the severe shortage in food grains existed and imports were resorted to overcome the shortage. Government initiated green revolution to increase food grain productivity and non-food grain crops were not covered. The substantial rise in one or two food grain crop cannot make big difference in the total agricultural production. Thus new technology contributed insignificantly in raising the overall agricultural production due to limited crop



coverage. So it is important that the revolutionary efforts should be made in all major crops.

Conclusion

From the above discussion we can see that there are both positive and negative impacts of Green Revolution on Indian Economy. Due to Green Revolution there was the considerable increase in the food grains production which was extremely necessary for a country like India whose population is increasing demand for food grains. However, Green Revolution also has its negative consequences like due to Green Revolution there was a considerable increase regional and personal inequality. Green Revolution is only limited to certain crops like wheat and rice, and it is also limited to certain areas like Punjab and U.P. Due to economic awareness of the recent past days, among the farmers a change as seen to adopt modern technology in agriculture products though their growth of products in other states increased but they could not get the proper market value for their agriculture products and this made them not cope up with their loans availed through banks, and outsiders, caused many suicide deaths in agriculture community.

In addition, agricultural issues are no longer key public issues, and lack of mobilization means that agriculturists are unable to form powerful pressure groups that can influence policy making in their favor. The government must take care of these points and wave agri loans and make farmers to involve themselves in the green revolution. The

Governments should also take care against destruction of food grains while transportation and storage. Recently in many states millions of tons of food grains were became deteriorated due to lack of governments vigilance.

Though the Green Revolution was Introduced during 1960s and 70s, the fate of Agriculturist not improved for their domestic expenses like weddings, house constructions, religious rituals etc they are only depending on their agriculture products. Due to Atmospheric destructive things of the crops, farmers may not get any money even farmer gets good crop he will not be in a position to get good amount of income. Therefore the government should always take care of the farmers and their growing crops also.

In Present situation farmers in many states are facing many agriculture loss, however apart keeping political implementations, farmers care should be considered positively.

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Use of Mobile Technology and Impact on Academic Libraries

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Abstract

Adoption of information and communication technology has changed the way people access and communicates information. Digital technology has provided faster access to information. Today mobile phones are becoming the integral part of our life and are changing the way one connects and interacts with the world. In this direction application of mobile technology to provide library and information services are significant. The development of mobile technology has resulted in shifting the academic environment from traditional to mobile learning setting. This new technology will be of great help to libraries towards strengthening their relationship and providing enhanced user experience to existing users.

INTRODUCTION

Mobile Web is defined as 'a web in which users are able to access information from any location, regardless of the type of device used' (Villoldo and Salom, 2012). The use of mobile devices to access the Internet and search for information is growing considerably. In an electronic environment, learning and using of mobile technologies such as mobile phones/smart phones, iPhones, PDAs, iPod are boon. The traditional library services are now moving to mobile library information services. There are the challenges in providing the necessary in information to users at the right time. Mobile technology has made communication and information access very convenient and timely to users and can access information from their own homes and offices, and from wherever they are. Mobile applications for information seeker too have grown up tremendously with the growth of technology. Application of the mobile technology in libraries is the need of an hour. Interaction with the user

community can be achieved due to the advancement in the mobile technology.

Librarians must be commensurate with this trend and integrate themselves into the mobile realm if they wish to deliver enhanced user services. Mobile devices and services offer tremendous flexibility for those who want to take advantage of library services. Beside from offering convenience, mobile technologies present new opportunities for libraries to promote access and expand reach.

MOBILE TECHNOLOGY AND LIBRARIES

Technological improvements such as cell phones, low cost connectivity and faster data transmission are among the most important factors which have led to the growing use of mobile devices. Internet access from mobile devices has changed not only the way people communicate, but also has affected the way users search, retrieve and use information to address their daily needs. This was recognized by librarians, who saw their users using their mobile phones instead of laptops or desktops. Librarians



quickly realized the need to provide library websites which could be searched easily via mobile devices.

Today's students and professionals live in a 24/7 digital world. They conduct their lives in an integrated, mobile, just-in-time, and point-of-need fashion. Mobile devices are ubiquitous in today's society, and there's no evidence that it is going to change. In libraries, the Mobile Technology has now come up with "Libraries in Hand" trend. Librarians are in move to determine how these devices are affecting information access and ensure that they are communicating with users and providing Web content in the most appropriate and effective ways. Librarians utilize the mobile technology and put their efforts to increase the market and demand for mobile access to personalized facts and information anytime, anywhere on their own handheld device. Since mobile handheld devices truly are personal devices, search histories and physical locations can be harnessed to produce more accurate, individualized information and services.

MOBILE TECHNOLOGY AND LIBRARY SERVICES

In the distance mode of learning mobile technology can be very efficiently used. Librarians are in move to provide better services with the use of mobile technology to their users for information access and information retrieval and ensure that they are communicating with their users and providing Web content in the most appropriate and effective ways. Since mobile handheld devices are personal devices, search histories and physical locations will harness to produce more accurate, individualized information and services. Thus, the increase in mobile learning in the future will give rise to higher usage of library services. Many libraries offer the

following services to their users through the mobile technology.

1. Mobile library site
2. Mobile On-line Public Access Catalogue (MOPAC)
3. Circulation services
4. Reference Enquiry services
5. Current Awareness Service and Selective Dissemination of Information Service (CAS & SDI)
6. E-mail and SMS –Service
7. Distribution of E-Resources through Mobile site
8. Library News, Events and Blogs
9. Library Hours and library tours
10. Inter library loan service
11. List of new Arrivals
12. Books and Article's search
13. Mobile apps for library
14. Library instructional program through mobile site
15. Library Surveys
16. Feedback / Comments / Suggestions
17. Contacting library staff for help

MOBILE DEVICES USED IN LIBRARIES:

- PDAs (Personal Digital Assistant)
- Smart Phones
- Cell Phones
- iPods and MP3 players
- Tablets

The design of mobile devices and services is important to accessibility. As reading becomes more inclusive of diverse communities, libraries will need to address the ongoing accessibility challenges of the mobile world.

PREREQUISITES FOR IMPLEMENTING MOBILE-BASED LIBRARY SERVICES

Mobile technology is unlikely to be able to supply the necessary service on its own, but needs to be integrated with digital technology. The following prerequisites were identified:

- Digitized information base



- Information products designed for an e-platform
- Electronic information service delivery
- Design of electronic access systems.

ADVANTAGES OF MOBILE TECHNOLOGY IN LIBRARIES

Instant Communication and Time Saving

Users need not record information about resources while browsing and searching library resources or wait at library transaction counter to renew/reserve books and hence the time of the user is saved.

User Participation

Libraries can enrich OPAC by allowing users to incorporate user created content like notes or images uploaded by users.

Location Awareness

Mobile communication enables libraries to offer location-based services/content through global positioning system (GPS) capabilities. Libraries can guide the users to the location of specific document or Service through maps and navigational tools.

Limitless Access

All online resources accessible on their desktop also become accessible through mobiles.

Access to Print-disabled Users

Mobiles communications help providing services orally to vision-disabled and physically-handicapped Users.

User-friendly Aid

Familiarity with their own devices and technology helps the users in accessing information quickly and does not require orientation and training. Mobile users are using the facilities on mobile phones like SMS, instant messaging, web browsing, e-mail effortlessly to communicate. Most of

these features are pre-installed on mobile devices or option for data plan packages.

Personalized Service

Personalized service helps users to interact with library staff to seek specific information or reference away from library.

Ability to Access Information

Information access from anywhere at any time will be of great help for users who cannot visit library in person and provides a constant link to required information resources.

DRAWBACKS OF MOBILE TECHNOLOGY

- compared to wired Internet service, has relatively slow transmission speed
- limited computational power
- inconvenient input and output interface
- insufficient contents
- high price

CONCLUSION

There is always a growing influence of mobile technology in Libraries with the network access becoming more affordable and reliable. The task of libraries is to exploit new technology in a more effective way to promote and integrate them into the design of future library services in a cost efficient manner. Mobile applications have seen mainstream acceptance in teaching, learning, and research. Libraries especially use several tools and techniques to circulate the information to the user community. At the same time, libraries should be advertised. For this purpose, the use of technology is very essential. Mobile technology has become boon to the libraries. It is very essential for libraries to be dynamic and change their outlook to adopt new technologies



and to develop new kind of relationships with users.

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Marginalization of Dalit: A Study of Meena Kandasamy's The Gypsy Goddess

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Abstract:

Indian English literature has attained an independent status in the domain of world literature. It reflects Indian culture, convention, social extremes and ever Indian history through the delineation of life in India and Indians leaving somewhere else. Dalit literature shows the dramatic accounts of socio political experience of the Dalit community in the caste based society of India. It traces the conditions of the Indian social factors that surrounded the Dalit's and there interactions with Dalit's and non-Dalit's. Dalit literature is an attempt to articulate unheard, unspoken, voices. Dalit literatures forms and important and distinct part of Indian literature. It is the literature about the Dalit's their sufferings, anguish, experiences and consciousness. It presents the fight of the underdogs of society for liberty, honor security and freedom for intimidations from the powerful element of the society. Meena Kandasamy is an emerging Dalit poet, fiction writer, translator, journalist and social activities. Her first collection of novel is the Gypsy Goddess (2014). In activist the Gypsy Goddesses the spot light movestowards Dalit's caught In a political fight between have and have not. Oppression and injustices acquires a totally new unbelievable dimension which is based on an actual massacre that took place in independent India.

Key words: annihilation, sufferings, untouchability, dehumanized condition, marginalization.

Introduction

Indian English literature has attained an independent status in the domain of world literature. It reflects Indian culture, convention, social extremes and ever Indian history through the delineation of life in India and Indians leaving somewhere else. Dalit literature shows the dramatic accounts of socio political experience of the Dalit community in the caste based society of India. It traces the conditions of the Indian social factors that surrounded the Dalit's and there interactions with Dalit's and non-Dalit's. Dalit literature is an attempt to articulate unheard, unspoken, voices. Dalit

literatures forms and important and distinct part of Indian literature.

Objectives of the study :

1. To know the Dalits conditions in India.
2. To study the background of Dalits in India.
3. To understand the in depth view of Meena Kandasamy's concern towards Dalits.
4. Try to understand how Meena Kandasamy bringing Dalits in to the limelight through her writing.



Dalit writing is a post-independenceliterary phenomenon. The emergence of Dalit literature has a great historical significance. The causes and effect leading to the age-old existence of oppression and despair of the lives of marginalized class of nations vast population are also observed in many other parts of the world.

Arjun Dangle has defined Dalit literature as : "Dalit literature is one which acquaints people with the caste system and untouchability in India.....It matures with the sociological points of view and is related to the principles of negativity, rebellion an and loyalty to science, thus finally ending as revolution".

The word Dalit is referred to broken ground down people who became subject to deliberate act of exploitation by those above them in a hierarchical social system. The Dalit panthers, once a militant organization had used the term in it's manifesto. It says, members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the working people, the landless poor peasants, women's and those who are being exploited politically, economically and in the name of religion are called Dalit's.

Most ofthe marginalized groups all over the world have a similar system of oppression but the titles are different as per the class divide. In India it was under the pretext of the caste in the western world was under the name of the race. Inequality was the main sources of this marginality which led to insecurity, injustices and exploitation. Marginalized sections were always on the periphery and distanced from the power centers.

Dalit literature revolves around the question of castediscrimination and untouchability. As for as Dalit literature is concerned with the phenomenology of the body and its plight in caste society Dalit literature shows the visible markers of caste division in society. These structuresegregation and deprivation do not permit people a shared space. Dalit literature exceeds or complicate certain theoretical premises linked to the questions of marginality and subalternity in postcolonial contexts.Especially the valorization of the pre-modern, pre-colonial and of everything that seems to have remained immune to the invasion of colonial modernity. Dalit writers and activities have located their struggle in the frame work and idiom of modernity. They have pitted ideas of nationality universality against the unequal Hindu system of values which they deem superstitious,magical and ritualistic .

Dalit have been victims of in the hands of upper caste society, Kandasamy is a poet, translator and dynamic activist from Chennai. As a contemporary Indian women writer Kandasamy is Agonized to witness the age-old social practices like untouchability based on caste system existing in Indiansociety. She voices her anger against caste based injustice which has inspired the marginalized to dehumanized condition as they are subjected to oppression and humiliation. Her collection of work portray the real picture of the marginalized in Indian society.

Meena Kandasamy's most popular fiction "The Gypsy Goddess" can be easily examined on the bases on the caste issues. In this work caste a spotlight on the plight of the Dalit agricultural workers in the south Indian state of



Tamilnadu, who are murdered by oppressive upper caste landlords .

“The Gypsy Goddess” is based on a massacre that took place in the village of kilvenmani on Christmas day 1968. The Gypsy Goddess can be easily examined on the basis of gender inequality.

The gypsy goddess is the fictionalized retelling of the truth behind the story of kilvenmani and the wider Tamilnadu region in 1968 that evokes the lives of the people that suffered through the adversity of what was terrible situation. It also criticize the Indian system, as all of the victims where untouchable Dalit agricultural laborers who were segmented and ostracized by the higher orders of society at the time. In the same system their oppressors were landlords that were much higher up in the hideous packing order, which along with their money and power, unable them to treat these workers in the worst possible ways imagined.

The work by Meena Kandasamy is the description of the daughter that unfolds over five pages in a life unflagging and unpunctuated sentence we want the order to stop but kandasamy knows that to convey the full force of the horror means keeping A Foot On The pedal and intensifying not abating.

Meena kandasamy wins this fight by cataloguing the fate of every victim especially the children. the death of the children is a huge cultural thing. Kandasamy's novel is more than a fictionalized account of national tragedy.

The Gypsy Goddess was chosen as independent newspaper's debut of the year and short-listed/long listed for

several awards including DSC Prize for South Asian Literature, the international Dylan Thomas Prize, and the Tata Literature live first Book Award. The novel has been translated into German (Reis and Asche, Wunderhorn Verlag, 2016), Dutch (Dezigeunergodian, Atlas Contact, 2016) and In French (La Colere de Kuruthi Amman, Plon / Feux Croises 2017).

Meena Kandasamy's novels is more than a fictionalized account of a national tragedy . The book's grimness is tempered by many of the way narrator's writer- to -readers asides and met fictive devices. When we are told the novel in our hands is Tamil in taste , English on the tongue free of all poetry and prosody.

Dished out in pros we question the narrators reliability for offsetting the stark and brutal imagery is an abundance of public flourishes.

In kilvenmani, village the untouchable people who were working under the landlords have to wake up before the sunrise , walk in line everyday break. They have to wash their bricks which where the color of their earth they work. they where not allowed to wear more than a loin cloth. while worker had to wake up every morning with a prayer that there was some tamarind and dried chilli and half an onion in the home, Anything to make the burning red hot chutney that can be licked from their fingers to tolerate the tastelessness of the left over rice.

These poor people had to carry serattai, the coconut shell to the tea stall because they were not served in the tumbler. Women from Cheri, could not take water from the wells or the lakes .



they had to wait for the caste Hindu women to take pithy and pour the water into their pot . the landlords built a cement for their cows . But these Dalit people have to handle under a blanket of night to sky because they are considering as “untouchables” .

Marginality is an experience that affects millions of people throughout the world people who are marginalized have little control over their lives, and the resources available them. This results in making them handicapped in delving contribution to society.

Marginalization deprives a large majority of people across the globe from participating in development. It is a complex problem and there are many factors that Cause marginalization. This complex and serious problem needs to be addressed at the policy level.

The caste system is a strictly hierarchal social system based on underlying notions of purity and pollution. Brahmins are on the top of the hierarchy and shudras or Dalit's constitute the bottom of the hierarchy. The marginalization of Dalit's influences such as civil, political, socioeconomic and cultural rights.

In Gypsy Goddesses, landlords, without any shames, the loots from their own servants when Cheri people were in the rampage.

The landlord entered the Cheri with their rowdies, they select the poorest Cheri's in their spheres of influences and pillage them. The landlords punish the women by stripping them almost naked and whipping them by trying them in trees in front of the whole village. The marginalization of

Dalit influences all spheres of their life, Violating basic human rights such as civil, Political, Social, Economic and cultural rights.

The Gypsy Goddesses is part story, part communist commentary, one is treated to quotations from individual like Gramsci and post modernists such as Derrida. the novel imaginatively reconstructs the buildup to the massacre, the massacre itself , and its aftermath. The protagonist is Meena Kandasamy her self.

The writing is self-reflexive, constantly drawing attention to its fictional nature and explaining its decisions. This is by no means unusual but Kandasamy thinks that it is an act of bombastic supervision.

The marginalization of the Dalit and could be perceived through the following patterns of practices : segregation of the living location and burial grounds. Step motherly treatment meted out to them regarding their dignified participation in public events, social activities, community worship or governing institution.

The rebellion against caste system is as old as the caste system itself. The power structures, legislature, judiciary, an executive right from the ancient era up to the present neocolonial era of market globalization and deployed as the Land maids serving the need of the oppressive caste minded people.

As part of the self-assertion of the victims of untouchability against the derogatory treatment imposed by the caste people. They have closer the self designation as Dalit's to empower



themselves by annihilation of the caste system .

In the Gypsy Goddesses caste violence has become an important element in the political life of contemporary Tamil Nadu, we may define caste violence as systematic, organized and substance act of physical cultural violence directed against the less powerful, marginal and in a hierarchical sense lower social groups by members of the dominant landed groups. Rural violence is not a new and novel feature. Medieval inscription record numerous instances of burning down of entire villages in the 15th century during clashes between the idankai and vallankai groups.

Caste hierarchy was reinforced through a range of measures that included dress codes, restrictions on the use of certain Musical instruction, habitation exclusion by creating tindacheris in which particular social groups were sequestered, limited access to common areas such as the sacred space of the temple, educational institutional and the like.

In the kilvenmani village , on 25th December 1968 at around 10 pm, the landlords and their 200 handmen came in police lorries surrounded the hutments cutting off all routes of escape. 44 peasants burnt alive by the upper caste landlords.

The massacre led to wide spread demand for changes in land ownership and to attitudes regarding caste. Gandhian reformer Krishnammal Jaganathan and her husband led a series of non-violent demonstrations, arguing for the redistribution of land owned by

local Hindu temple and trust lands in vaivalam to members of the Dalit caste.

After a month later of kilvenmani massacre,

Periyar, Said about the event : "wage is not something you can demand, a wage is that which is fixed by market conditions", and he blamed the communists for the massacre.

Conclusion :

According to Meena Kandasamy, Tamil Nadu has witnessed a sharp rise in atrocities against Dalit's because our society was strongly structured by the caste system. Dalit's were considered the lowest in social status and they were subjected to untouchability . They all were neglected , oppressed, downtrodden and exploited by the upper caste people. India is the largest democratic country In the world, yet a section of people are living a life of suppression unendurable and intolerable sufferings. Dalit's are suffering from caste based violence at the hands of dominant caste people due to their social economic and political status.

Kandasamy views marginalization of Dalit in a different way, she has pioneered the third phase in the Dalit literature by assimilating the western theory and criticism in the Dalit literature.

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Aitihyagalalli Raja Manetanagalu

-Dr.GireGouda Aralihalli

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“Ew°AZA «2mu AZA WA EUK°e °TvA gE ybP e ZAR° UPEvA°k°e Ew°AZA WA EAIEAZeAB PVA bE EPEArza dE b°gE Ea AJM eAB SgCqPA ±PbAVG°k°e Ew°AZA WA EUK°eAB EPEArza aAVU Czbe «'AUP» 1za S°A yA°A aAACUE SgCqA°AzPE UPEw bA°k°e CAZbe CPbEAE EA EgA°k°e Dzbe EAVPA WA EUK°e CE bA dEABzA bAIA «'AUP AV G½APEAQa PRA° ybA ybUE j °AEAVP e”¹ »AUAV dEABzA zAIAie° Lw°PA Ew°A P b° AVze

Lw°A ybE±mu:

EAZA PEeqzP e SVA° AUAvbAa 'Lw°A ybPA EAVVTEA 'Legend' JASzba A°Ac ybP AVze "Legend JAS ybPA aAZPA°AE A°AnPEA 'Legenda' CAZA muPE AZAZA. Ezbe aAE° 'Legere' JASAZAVze"² aAE°vB A°AnEi ybP AZA Legend UE C°e 'Things to be read' JAS Cx°«zi"³ »AUAV 'Legend' ybA bP e yb A°AxA Cx°°AvzAVvU



UāqūāAmā ,A, ūbPbā Pā@zā bā Ppāj ,kēāāēAxā JēāPā «μāiāzā āāē F Lwōā . .kāPā ZPāwzē Cōzā UāqūāAn ,A, ūbPj Azāā F zāāūāēā «āō Pōnōā JēāPā Zāj wPā ,MPEāB ©āqāwzē Pā@ āāVāU Pnōzā āāDāiā ōēj ēā «μāiāāV Lwōā āāēēPā» āwzē JēāPā ZDāVā dēāzā ,A»vā ,A, ūbPē tōāV PāāwāV PāzēVāSāzēāB ēēā ,PPEVā āPāUāwzē «āēTPā Zj Vāiā°ē Pā@ āāVāU ©ōmūVāiāā Kpēkēzā ,bāā gāSāVPA ūZāVāVāiā ēēāiā°ē Uē ,PqāāKc°ē Czjā SzāāV ,AāāFPā ūBāiūMā °āUē ,MPEāUāā āāēPā Pā@ēāB CxōāāRPEVā āPāUāwzē⁷ EāVpā ,AāāFPā ūBāiūMēāB ēēāB °ēāēā ±kēāzēūē Māāā¹ ēēāāzējē Czjā Pā@ °āUē ©ōmū āāDāiā Sūūē w/zāPPEVāPā ,A, ūbPāUēzā. F Lwōā zāāūāēā āiāj Azā Pā Pōnōā JāSāzDāVā āiāVpāV Pā Pōnōā JāSāzPē ,PāGāēāēāB āāqāwzē D āāēPā zāR°vā Ew°ā ,A āiāāzēāB ©ōōē āwzēāiēā CzēāB F Lwōā GāTzē Cōzā Māzā ōēj ēā zāāūāēā āāēēPā Pōē āāāōtāāUōPā gāDōāiā ,ūāwzēMā PāGāē JēāPāzēāB F LwōāzPē PāTSōāzā. gāDēā Pā@zāāē ēā ,PāZāāiāzā H j ēā zāāūāēāV āāāPōi āō Jōgē DgāCūāāēVē āāāqāāā nōēPāiāē F zāāūāēzā āāāōtāzā ,A, ūbPāiēāB PPEqā w/zPāPāāw°ē

Lwōā -2

G½āā±bā (°āUūēUēgā Vā@ēPā) zPēgāā F±bā zāāāāiāā zā Pqūzāābāāiēā Pā@Pē Vāāā ūBēāiāVāU zāqāwāiā «±āūā ūēēūāV °ā; -āāzā zāPqūzāābāāiā ē°ūē Sgāwzēā. Pqūzāābāāiēā ē°ūē SāzāUā ēāUāā@Pē JēāPāKā ūēēā ,AāāwzēāB °ēāāUēāB Vāzā PPEqāwzēā. Pqūzāābāāiā Cāāā ,āāūē āāāi ūPzā H gēāB ēāUāā@Pūē GāS½āiāV PPEiēāVē »āUāV D H j ūē ēāUāā@Pēāgā Jāzā PqūzāāVē ēāVbā dēbā GZāqūāiā°ē ēāUāāāgā JāS ōēbā SāCzē Jāzā ,ūāāiāgā āāāVābē

»āūē Cgāā F H gēāB GāS½āiāV PPEiō ēāVbāPē ,Pōāā āāj Pqūzāābāāiā G½āā±bā zāāāāiāPē Sāzēkē ēāUāā@Pāiāā °ēāā āāVāU ūēēā ,AāāwzēāB Vāzā PPEqāwzēāzā dēā āāāVābē

ēāUāā@Pē JēāPāKā H j ēā G½āā±bā zāāūāēzā ūēēūē °ēāāUēāB āāqāwzēāēāā āā ,Pā āwēāēāB ēzā GāTzē F »āzē "Māzēāzā H j ēā ōēgā āūzPāiāē 'ūāūPān' ūāzPāzā ±ā ,ēūāā S tūāVPE CāUāā āēōēāiēāB ēēāāzējē Cāā ,AāōdPā «ōāgēāzāēēūāS āāēāiāā Sgāwzē ēāVpā GzāēPāzēāB Pnō ,AāōdPj ūāV ©iāPPEiō «μāiāā Māzā ±ā ,ēzPē gāāwzē (" Pūzā Ggā Cāiāzāāēbā «I ōVēRPē Cgk mēējē"). zāāūāēzā ūPzPē CāāUēūē «āā ,āzā ōēzēāi ūāqāwzēPā D ōēzēāi ūēāB āāāqāāPbā zāāūāēPē ēūāō °ēūāēāB PPEqā āPāS āāiāā«gāwāU⁸ F vōēāV LwōāzPē GāRūzēāgāā ēāUāā@Pāiāā PPEqā zāāūāēzā ōēzēāi āēāB āāāqāwzēōāzā. CzPē ūāāiāV G½āā±bā zāāūāēPē ēēāā ēāwūāō °ēūāēāB PPEqāwzēāā ,A, ūbPāiēāB āāāVzē F Lwōā ±ā ,ēPē ūēgPā āzā CāāUēēēāVēāzē ēzj āzā Lwōā PāāP Pā@PpPē Zāj wPā āā ,Pā CāāUēāB PnōPPEqāāzēāB ē°ē PāāPā ēāUāā@Pē āiāāā ūēāāzPē °ēūāēāB PPEqāwzēāSāzēāB LwōāzPē āāāw-ā°ē Dzējē CzPē ūāāiāV CāāUē MāCūāō ūēāāiēāB GāS½āiāV ©qāāVvāSāzā w/zāiāwzē F ūēāāiāā zāāūāēzā ūāūPāāiāVgā āPā. F āā° ēā Lwōā ēāgPāV Cgāāūē ,Ppāj 1zPāV zāēāzāw ūēēzēāB GāT1āē

Lwōā -3

gāiāzēgā Vā@ēQēā ©ZāP ūāēāzā āāāVā ,āāāUāā Vpāā zūgēāCūē Māāā ©āzjā Pqūē Vpāā āiāāVē ūāgāPē zjāVē āāūō āāzPē ūā@Sūāō fāiā ,āāāiā zPē . .PqūēSgā āāēūē ūēēē āāāPPEVāPā ūēāVzjā. ēVpōē ēPāSēāāiā gā ,āāāUāā zāāēēā ,AāāwzēāB ūēāVāPPEāqā ūēāUāā



PAW JWIEA gAAQCP EAB PMJ 1 °AQZgA. F „ÁkÁiÁi°è „DU EzZgE vIEA PAW JVIEAB SZAQ'PPEVAP JAZZgA ERÁSEÁ „ÁI gÁ. EzIEAB EFERZÁ 2µIEEESÁ aÁ°AAVA ÁkÁUMZUE F «µiÁiÁ w½'ZIEÁ. „ÁkÁUMÁ 'SgÁVIEÉ EIQE JAZÁ 2µIEEAB JWIEA °ÍVgÁ PÍZ'ZgÁ. PAW JWIEA °ÍVgÁ SZÁ „ÁkÁUMÁ JWIE WÁXID a°ÁAQ1, vP Áa °UP °ÁÁ° EÁ PÁ«ÁiÁEAB JWIEA PREGMÁ aÁÁ°É °AQ 'S„PÁ JZÁVÁÁÁ ÁiÁAPA aÁ°VQ' JAZÁUÁ VÍPÁE JVÁU JCVÁVÉ gÁÁiÁZMEgÁ f~ÁiÁÁ »AzE ERÁSEÁ DqkVPE M¼ÁhVÁS ZÁj wEÁ CA±Á F Lw°KAZÁ w½ÁiÁÁVZÉ C°ZÁ ERÁSEÁ D½PÁiÁ°è dEÁ Á°ÁÁEgÁ „ÁÁÁFPA fÁ°EzÁ 1UUVUMÁEAB CJ VÁPPEVÁPÁ „PÁj ÁiÁÁVZÉ ERÁSGÁ »AZKE „Á „wÁiÁ „APÁVÁZÁ ZÁ°ÁÁiÁ, aÁOUMÁEAB EÁ±Á aÁÁRZÁ «aÁjUMÁ ZÁR~ÁZÁ Ew°Á „ÁAZÁ w½ZÁ SgÁVZÉ DZgE UPEÁ °ÁiÁ aÁÁRZÁ «aÁjUMÁ °ZÁV ZÁR~ÁVgP QI°è F aÁÁ° EÁ Lw°Á CAVPÁ Lw°Á'PÁ „ÁP EAB °EgUQÁVZÉ

ERÁSEÁ PÁ°ZPÉ C°EÁ „ÁI gÁ »AZKE „Á „wÁiÁ°è ¥kVÉ ÁIEÁ ¥qCgÁ aÁ UKEÁ ÁUMÁEAB °MÁ aÁÁR, dEgEAB aÁÁÁ „PÁj UMEAB ¥j aÁVÖ „ÁÁ „PÁÁD „Á»gÁ PÁÁiÁÖZPÉ VEEQVZÁVÉ EzIEAB wgÁj 1ZÁ »AZÁUMÁ ¥ÁÁiÁÁV CEÁPA »AZKE aÁOÁCÁ±gÁ UKEÁ°MÁ aÁVÁU aÁÁÁ „PÁgP EAB «gPEÁCP dEgÁ ZPÁÖ°ÍVgÁUÁZÁVÉ vqZIEEAB aÁVÁU w¼Á°KPE ÁÁqÁ°PÉ gÁVgÁZÁ CACEÁ aÁOÁCÁ±gÁ PÁÁiÁÖEAB F Lw°PÁ CAVUÖVÁV'PPEARZÉ „JgqÁ dEÁAVÁiÁ EFÁiÁ°è EIQEgS°ÁZÁZÁ CxPÁ JgqÁ «°EÁ ZÁ«ÁÖPÁ ¥gÁ¥gUMÁ EIQÁ°E EIQEgS°ÁZÁZÁ „ÁVUÖ°EAB Lw°UMÁ °A° „ÁVPE ZÁ°ÁÁiÁ „Á „w aÁVÁU CEÁ „Á „wUMÁ EIQÁ°E EIQEgS°ÁZÁZÁ °PÁ ÁUMÁEAB Lw°UMÁ aÁÁE°PÁ U„S°ÁZÁ”⁹ JASÁZÁ E°è aÁÁEÁj PÁÁiÁÁVZÉ F Lw°Á ERÁSEÁ PÁ°ZÁ ZÁ«ÁÖPÁ „ÁVUÖZÁ „ÁÁÁFPA SZÁQUE »RZÁ PUEÁÁiÁÁWZÉ

MmÁgÁiÁÁV F Lw°UMÁ Zj vÁiÁ °PÁ° °EÁPÁUMÁEAB VIE°è UPÁÖPj 1PEARÁÉ D¼gÁ gÁ PÁj VÁV gZEÁiÁÁZÁ °TvÁ Zj vÁVÁV C°gÁ SÁ „M SZÁPEAB aÁVÁU C°gÁ DqkVÁVPA PÁÁiÁÖ°ERj „MEPÁVÁiÁEAB EÁ° °AbÁVPE °ÁUME °TvÁ ZÁR~UÁVÁV EÁ° wÁGÁ °EÁPÁSAVÉ ZPÖ „ÁVPE DAiÁÁ „ÁÁ aÁU WÁ EUMÁ »EÁÁiÁ°è C°EÁ „ÁÁiÁÁ Zj vE vÁÁ'Á ¥ÁÁÁRÁVÉ ¥qCgÁÁZÉAB PÁÁÁVÁÉ F »EÁÁiÁ°è Lw°UMÁ „ÁÁiÁÁ aÁI EPE Zj vE PÁPEQÁ°PÉ VÁÁ'Á aÁ°MzÁ ¥ÁVÉ aÁ „ÁVPE Lw°UMÁ PÁ°P Ew°Á „PÁÁ 1Á«ÁVÁÁVZÉ UMPÁ°ZÁ SZÁQEA fÁ°EÁ aÁÁE°UMÁEAB °ÁUME D aÁÁE°PÁ „Á« „kµÁMEAB PÁPEQÁVPE

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o p a a i a e n p a s y p a i a « o e n z h t p r e a e u m a p r e q a z a j u k p e p a z i a s j a i a p a u e o h m a u h p r e a r g a a z e a b c o u k a i a t u b z a . f s u a i a z i a i a z r e a g u u k e a b m u k e a r g a a z j a z a p e l q a p a z i a s j t e a p l z p e h j e y a « z p u a i e p e a b y h z a p r e a m b e

« z k z a p o a i a u k p e p k v e p e a b p a s e a m a i a r p r e a q a a v p e a b c y p a e o z a c a u e p r e a q e a i a v a u c y p a c e a p u m e a b p p a a c y b a z h j a s u e p a z a s j a i a o e « m a z l a z i a i e a z a o r e g b a v b e m a e e s a e g a m o a g a a a r a b e u e m s i a o e a u m a s u a i a a s g e z a p r e a r g a j a z a a i a e o n a a z a o r e g b a a z a a e e a a p p a v e a w a f c a i a v g a a z a a u p a u a v b e e a w a f c y e e e h j e s i g a p a i a a e a b z a a a y j a p a i a a s a z p a v y b a i a v a e e a u e y b a i a a a z a d z p e c a e a j z a j a a a i a e p a a v u d z a v e a f a i , e t w p a c e e w p a y e u k a o r e a i a i g e m a e f u e z r i z h j e , c a w a a a v c z r e a a t a i a u a v b e c e e w p a a i a u d a e a b z h t a o r e a z h j e , c z e a b u e y p a v q b z e y a y m e b a a z a z a a a o r e g a o q o q a v a e e m p a v e b s y o a a a z a z h j e e e b s y d g a f u i s o a z a z a d z s o a z a z a e a u a u a t u k a m a z a z h j e e o e 4 e e m a x p h j a e e e b a c u a o d e a e z h j e f p e a o i p l z p e a a g a z a h j a g y a i a a k c o e 5 e a v p a w e a g a y j i u a i a o e a a i o b u k e e a z p e p a g h t a z a m i a o y j h j a » e b a i a e a b u b i p r e a q b e d v i a a z e a i a m y a y z j e a c x d y p o u k e a q a a a v e a o j i u a v h j u k e a m b e

z a h j a z p u k a s u e y j h j z p e a w a b h p a z a v p a e a o p u m e a b v p a o w a v p a z a z h t o a a z a z a a a y j a a a v a e e a y z a a i a s z a a g m a i a p a a d z p e a a i e q m u e e o e a p a z a z a g u m a g z a o h j u a i a u a v b e f g h e p h j a z a p a o a o i p r e a p a a z a d z p e c a h j a v e a z e r e e a e a s u a i a v a i a v u k a u r e a z h j a u a v b e o v a i a v z a g a p h o z h j a z a z p a o o j z a a i a a p a t a v h j a v b e e f e a e a b h j a a c a e a m a i a e a b z a a a u a o a i a q a a g a e z a z a a e e s e a p a a i a u b e e a i e q m e a a z a p a i z a p a u a a u a w b a a a i e q m u m a o r e g e o r e v i p a a d z a d e h j a y b o c a i a v « a h j a y h z a p r e a m b e d z h j e z a a a a a e h t e a z a o i a v a v u e a u e o a v a v a e e a e a a i a z a a e h t v a e e a a d a a g p e a b u h z a g a m a z h j p e o v z a p h p r e a i e f e a q e a t . c z a p a u a i a o u k e y e a i z a s y z p a o e a b m a z e a z a y z h j a y z h j p a v p a i a o e e u e a e e z b j i f u a q e y z e a a i a e v a u e h i a i a q a a u a p a v e a z h j a i a u b z a v e p h o g a a d d a a a g p e a b h i a i a q a a u a p a v e a z h j a i a u b z a v e p h o g a a d d a a a g p e a b p r e a z a o v z a p h p r e a . o z a i a z a a i e e z p e u e q a v p o m a z a p r e a u a a v a u a d a a g a p a i a v a v e p o a a i a q a v b e z p a o i a y a a z h j e y u e z p a o o j o r e a v g a v b e 6 j g b a v g e a z a a i e q u m a e o e c e a a h j a t u k e a m b e d z h j e a i e q m u k a p r e g b e a g a y a z a u a e a w , z p a o , a r a b e o u u k a u e t a a v o q a v p e i e v a y h v u m a s u e c w a a a i a e a b o a n o a a p e i o i u k a z a h j a z p a o u m e a b v p a a » v a i u e g r a p p z p r e a m a i a r p r e a r g a a z a u e y p a u r e a g y c o e

i e v p a o z a e e n e a z e a t a i a o e o j a a z a a e a a e a m a s a z a z h j e y u e o p a a d e a o a z a o r e a u a v a h j e d z h j e j o g e a b a e a i a o p a z h t p r e a e k a z a d v a t p r z a g a o a p a v a e e p a p r e p m i p h j a i a a b a t e j z a g a z a o a q a v a i a e a b p a t e r e c a m a a e e a i a o m b a o i a o s g a v a e e d z h j e d o a q a v a i a a y a o e h j a w z z a p r e a p a z e a b a a g v a i e v a p a o a e a b y h j a a a z o a v a e e u r e u r u k a e a e f u a d p a i a e a b o a q a o a i a a g a z a w z a i e a t j e a p a z a a x d z h t o a a z a g z p u k e a q a z a g a y b o a i a u k e a r e z p a y h j a e a a a v a e e o a u e e b z h j e e e u e a a j a z a . s z a p a j a z h j e e e u e c e a v p c s a c a i a v p c d z a v a v e g a d v a v e 7

c e a w a i a o u a z a d a i a w a i a e a b i a w i z a z a a a a j a i a j u e o z j a a z a a i a u a a k c o e y h a a d v e a s z a o e r e f a e e e a v a p r e y m e g r p a u b e e a a a r v u e p a g h t a u a v b e i k m u z a s u m e a i a i a o e b o e o u k e d v e e a b p a c q a v b e e a o 1 d p u e a e a a a i a r , z r e q m e b z a v e a a d u p e a b a p a v a u e 1 p r e a p a z a y j i u a i a m v h k a z a c a m a o a t u k e a q a i w a i a s u e i a h j k c o z h j e , d p e i a g a i a h j e a b a z a a i a z a u a



Cmka PEAMPEAB PIR P OPEPE JAZAPEVAPAZA CUPAAITPA AAEPEA YWAPP AUAVZE ; ±AZA bzEA aIDVZA YFEGBUEAB P AdzA aAAZE oAVPEVAPAZA AZA Zmca A EA IDVA KAITAVAU OPEAVVZE

ZP VA TAAIAGA SUE SgaA Zmca A EA ANAVUKA EAVEA AgvAAIA A MwAIa ±tAPMA aIE@UMKEAB YWYAC AVPE "OPE AIA OAUJAZBE OAUAI ANVA SAZA WAgAZA PEBA A»vZA CZKEJ aAVEAIIVZE Zmca APMEQA CZEAB S/M PEVAVAE PEAP J TE CrPE D UE CabA aAU@AC@e JASAZba »EB AIA e CpuO eAU PREI OJE UIS OAZA JAS D±AIA EZE JMEYBA AZADZR e OEAU SAZAU Oe A WEUA EBJE ZNY Zmca A EA GYAZAA-aa YMAIA ZEGP AZAU Cmka PEAMPEAB PIR ZE G½I ZNY VFA-ANA CAZAPEVAPAZA. EA OEAU CFEEA A MwAIa CAUP AVAIA G½AIA APAS YAgMIEA MVAU AIA aAVEAIIVZT"8 F SUIA D FEAZEA PEAKA Zmca A EA aAVEAIIVGZE YAgMa YBAEA A MwAIa ZFEGBUEAB O P O avt AVZE A A AAEPEPE SA C A MPEAB WAgJ 1gAVU VAEA D A MwAIa EF AIBQU E FEGBVAE CrPE VEA I UZE SAIA O A, O A, A ACUBA OEAU, ZPAJ, 1» SUE O AgA aAAVAP AKA GEAZBA 1WUE PEAGPEAIAPAUA MAZ SUIA CV O GAMAVVZE F CV O CAWD AIEPE AAE O AVVZE CZ CAWA AV DVPAU YEGB ; AVZE

CEA PA AVU COPDU E ASACUZAVPA FEAGUKA PAZASJIA GZPREI ZBAJ PEAR ae OPE UEBQA A»vZA AZADZR e EP CAZAIICAZA FEZP AUEQA ZP VA SAQAIAZA VEA CEA PA AVU COPDU E ASACUZ AAVEUKA S O AAT EF AIA e OJ ZAR ae TARPEAZA Zmca A A EP CEA PA UMEAB COPDU VEB YW AIAEAB JgPA OEAIA O P ARAZA EARUE SAZPEA. YI OZA KPAAVA AIAAWEA AR AEAB MAgVBAIA O FEGMA, IDEPA VAIIEAB Szca A AC@e DZJ AZA Zmca A EA aAVEE AgQU E FEGBVZE "EB A BZA EEBEAB EA EA awg A BzP e JMEAZA GYAP AIAVZE JYUE KPAAVA PA. VA-A AUAEAB VEA UA DZA KPAAVZE JYU A AV E A w VEA PPEUMKEAB BF AVAE"9 EAVPA PqUM E E E VED AIA A BA IDEPA EF UK EAB U B PPEV S OAZA. ad AZA JYPA O AEA NI VEA IDEUE KPAAV EAB SAIA AVZE JASAZA «CUP AVVZE S O A B EAVPA MAZ A A M BZA PAgT CAZ A EA KEEA, VED AIA A BA EUBA FA AEPEAB VEGZA CgTZA FA AEPE A AgA OEAZBA J AVZE

Zmca A A AVU O A AVA ZPAJ UAV PA WgA A AZADZR e Zmca A A VEA WEVA PA ZA PKAIA SAWAIEAB @ZNAVE AIEPE YPAUA A OUME O PA PA OCAZA AIEPE tJUVg A ZPREI MAZ A PA AZAVPA ASAZKZE "DPAZBA CEVA AIEE J Oe YB UMEAB EF BU YE I 1 r A AUP EEB AIEAIA AAAZE PAVVA ; Ar A A AIEE ZP e OAV EAV ZEGZA VJ PA ZB UMEAB PAT CZBME PAQAVAIA EKEARZAE J O AIEE ZP e ZEGZA A EPE e O E O MA PAVVZE AIEE A C TE JZ PEVZAV E A EA OAS C UKA KJ VZP e YAr YAr AIA AVVZE DZJE M PEPA FA AEPEAVPA E ZAU C TE P AIA AZA PEVPA UVVZE AIEA - OUA EPEAQWBA APZBE EZDZAV E AVVAIAV E ZEGZP e GJ AIA A PA ZIAEA GSAIEAZA PATAVZE A A ZAEPAV AIEEPAV, PM AV, GJ AIA A AQAIAV, AVVHBAVAVVZE DU nO A A PAVUE PEAR »rzA EEB PATUKEAB EA EA aw PPEV S TE C Oe JgA PA ZIAEA GSE EgAVPE PKA A A EA AEPAZA PKAIAZEAZA PEAR AIA? E O F AIEEPAZAZ EAB PAQB E EAVPAZAZ EAB PAQB E KEEA MAZ A JAWAIA CV O A EUE"10 "ZPAJ JAZBE G½«EA C½«EA O FEAGAI A O BAAIA, F vjA AIEEPAV KPAAVZE e AgBA PAV E PAVVA EUE OAU O AVZBE CZ A EUE CXD AU CGS OAZA."11 E Oe AIEE A AVU ZPAJ UKE O r A UBA ASAZKGA AV E VEA G VZE AIEE A AVU ZPAJ MAZPEIAZA «GAZA EF AIA YW A UMAV ZARAIIVPE FA A EA UMEAB AmAIAQPA Zmca A A YFEZ AIA Oe CqMZ AIEAIEA, CXPA AIA A ZFEA JY AIA O UK E O P A O Zmca A EA CAIAV J Ae FA UMEAB AmAIAQPA OEAZA O APWBA ZFEA Mq AIA AUBA MUA A. D Am CXP A ZPAJ AIA PE AIO CXPA SZOEA AV O E AIA O BA PA PKEG MPE CV O AUEQA Zmca A A AIEEPEAB C; PEARZ AIEAIA? JASAZA AIPA YBAIAV PAQAVZE DU M EA CEVA FA A «gPEACU AmUKA GAPP YB WUE AIEEPA DAJ PPEArgS OAZA ? AmE AEA MIEAB PAZAPEAM PPEARZ AIA? JAS YB PAZASJIA AZADZR e JZAGAVVZE AIEOPE A IZUE



„Működésük során a köznevelési rendszerben a tanítók, a pedagógusok, a szülői közösség, a helyi önkormányzatok, a vállalkozások, a civil szervezetek, a média, a sport, az egészségügyi és a szociális szféra képviselői egyaránt részt vesznek a nevelési folyamatokban.”

Az állam a köznevelésben a szülőket, a pedagógusokat, a tanulókat, a szülői közösséget, a vállalkozásokat, a civil szervezeteket, a médiát, a sportot, az egészségügyet és a szociális szféra képviselőit egyaránt bevonja a nevelési folyamatokba.

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Comprehensive scenario of urban local bodies' elections-2007, in Shimoga District, Karnataka

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ABSTRACT

This article throws light on electoral arena of Shimoga district Urban local bodies. which includes political significance of the area, and it provides the electoral data until the results. The data includes gender wise classifications of the voter ,No. of Wards, No. of polling stations, gender wise candidate details, party wise contested candidates and the result details party wise, finally the study says that the ruling party in the state has placed by the voter in the apex position.

Key words: Ulbs,(urban local bodies), Dudc (district urban development

INTRODUCTION

In a democratic polity the quality of political leadership gets inevitably linked to the process of recruitment of leadership and one cannot, or rather should not, expect any improvement in this respect unless we first obtain a fair and healthy procedure of selection of our leaders. An election conducted in a free, fair and upright manner backed with a rational and mature voting- behavior, in fact, a basic pre-requisite of the emergence of a competent political leadership and, thereby, of an efficient functioning of the system. A faulty conduct of election resulting in an improper selection of leaders, on the other hand, not only means incompetent leadership or non-achievement of goals but also gives rise to various forms of conflicts, frustrations, malpractices, apathies and other such negative trends in the society. This paper will focus on comprehensive scenario of urban local

bodies elections – 2007, in Shimoga District

OBJECTIVES: To collect comprehensive information on shimoga district Urban local bodies during the period of the election, which was went through on September 2007. (it includes 8 Ulbs)

SOURCE: To fulfill the objectives both primary and secondary data were collected. The primary data were collected from the officials of Shimoga District Urban Local bodies, District Urban Development cell (DUDC) the Project directors of DUDC, the Chief officers of Town Panchayaths, and City Municipal councils and Deputy Commissioners (DC) of Shimoga district. The secondary data were, gathered from published and unpublished sources like books, articles, news papers, various committee reports, which set up by the Governments on Urban Local Bodies and



Urban Governments, Gazetteers, the debates of Karnataka state Legislature (i.e., Legislative assembly and Legislative council), the annual reports of Government of Karnataka.

and politically this district is having its own prominence, and also this district has produced, 04 chief ministers for Karnataka state.

TOOLS FOR ANALYSIS: The collected data were examined by using simple perfect mean, and ratios, etc.,

SHIMOGA DISTRICT URBAN LOCAL BODIES ELECTIONS-2007 SCENARIO - A BIRD VIEW.

YEAR OF REFERENCE: The secondary data collected for the study for a period of 2005 to 2010 based on availability.

1) DETAILS OF THE VOTERS.

AREA OF RESEARCH: The Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of Shimoga district has been selected for the study to observe the facts that, it is one of the pioneering district in Karnataka state. Historically

The details of the voters have been shown in the following Table No. 1.

Table.1 reveals that total voters for this election in Shimoga Dist was 4,29,898, out of which 2,18,189 (50.74%) were men and 2,11,800 (49.26%) were women voters.

TABLE NO. 1

SL.No.	Male/Female	Strength	PERCENT
1	Male	2,18,189	50.74
2	Female	2,11,800	49.26
TOTAL		4,29,989	100.00

Source : Field Survey

2) DETAILS OF WARDS OF SHIMOGA DIST URBAN LOCAL BODIES

The details of Shimoga Dist Urban Local Bodies have been shown in the following Table No.2.

TABLE NO.2

SL. No.	Name of the local bodies	Total No. of Wards
1	Shimoga City Municipal Council	35
2	Bhadravathi City Municipal Council	35
3	Sagar City Municipal Council	31
4	Shikaripura Town Municipal Council	23
5	Hosanagara Town Panchayath	11
6	Thirthahalli Town Panchayath	15
7	Soraba Town Panchayath	11
8	Shiralakoppa Town Panchayath	15
Total		176

Source: Field Survey



Table.2 reveals that, Shimoga City Municipal Council is having 35 wards, Bhadravathi City Municipal Council is having 35 wards, Sagar City Municipal Council is having 31 wards, Shikaripura Town Municipal Council is having 23 wards, Hosanagara Town Panchayath is having 11 wards, Thirthahalli Town Panchayath is having 15 wards, Soraba Town Panchayath is having 11 wards, and Shiralakoppa Town Panchayath is having 15 wards.

3) DETAILS OF POLLING STATIONS

The details of the polling stations have been shown in the following Table No.3

TABLE NO.3

SL.No.	Name of the Urban Local bodies	No.of Polling stations
1	Shimoga	246
2	Bhadravathi	140
3	Thirthalli	15
4	Sagar	40
5	Hosanagar	11
6	Shikaripira	28
7	Soraba	11
8	Shiralakoppa	11
Total		506

Source: Field Survey

Table.3 reveals that the arrangements of the polling stations made for this election. As per this arrangement there were 246 polling stations in Shimoga city Municipal Council, 140 in Bhadravathi City Municipal Council, 15 in Thirthahalli Town Panchayath, 40 in Sagar City Municipal Council, 11 in Hosanagara Town Panchayath, 28 in Shikaripura Town Municipal Council, 11 in Soraba Town Panchayath, and 11 in Shiralakoppa Town Panchayath.

1) DETAILS OF CONTESTED CANDIDATES

The details of contested candidates have been shown in the following Table No. 4. Table.4 gives the picture of candidates who are contested gender wise. As per the

details collected 192 candidates were contested for Shimoga City Municipal Council, out of which 159 were male and 33 were female candidates. In Bhadravathi out of 139 candidates 105 were male and 34 were female candidates. In Sagar City Municipal Council out of 142 candidates 119 were male and 23 were female candidates. In Hosanagar town Panchayath, out of 29 candidates 16 were male and 13 were female candidates. In Shikaripura Town Municipal Council out of 126 candidates 107 were male and 19 were female candidates. In Soraba Town Panchayath out of 33 candidates, 08 were male and 25 were female candidates. In Shiralakoppa Town Panchayath out of 62 candidates 38 were male and 24 were female candidates.



TABLE NO.4

Sl.No	Name of the Urban Local bodies	Male	Female	Total
1	Shimoga	159	33	192
2	Bhadravathi	105	34	139
3	Thirthalli	18	19	37
4	Sagar	119	23	142
5	Hosanagar	016	13	29
6	Shikaripura	107	19	126
7	Soraba	08	25	33
8	Shiralakoppa	38	24	62
Total		570	190	760

Source: Field Survey

5) DETAILS OF CONTESTED CANDIDATES PARTY WISE.

The details of Party wise contested candidates have been shown in the following Table No.5

TABLE NO.5

Sl No.	Name of the Urban Local Bodies	B.J.P	INC(I)	J.D.S	S.P	Indepen Dent	Total
1	Shimoga	35	35	20	09	93	192
2	Bhadravathi	35	35	26	03	40	139
3	Thirthalli	15	15	--	--	07	37
4	Sagar	31	31	17	01	61	142
5	Hosanagar	11	11	--	--	07	29
6	Shikaripura	23	23	10	--	70	126
7	Soraba	11	11	02	01	08	33
8	Shiralakoppa	15	15	01	--	31	62
Total		176	176	76	15	317	760

Source: Field Survey

Table.5 reveals that in this election, for Shimoga City Municipal council , B.J.P has nominated 35, candidates, I.N.C.(I) has nominated 35 candidates, J.D.S. has nominated 20 candidates, S.P. has nominated 09 candidates, and 93 were independent candidates, for Bhadravathi City Municipal Council B.J.P has

nominated 35, candidates I.N.C.(I) has nominated 35, J.D.S has nominated 26 candidates, S.P has nominated 03 candidates and 40 were independent candidates, for Thirthahalli Town Panchayath B.J.P has nominated 15 candidates I.N.C.(I) has nominated 15 candidates and 07 were independent



candidates, for Sagar City Municipal Council B.J.P has nominated 31 candidates, I.N.C. (I) has nominated 31 candidates, J.D.S has nominated 17 candidates, S.P has nominated 01 candidate and 61 were independent candidates, for Hosanagar Town Panchayath, B,J,P has nominated 11 candidates, I.N.C. has nominated 11 candidates and 07 candidates were independent, for Shikaripura Town Municipal Council, B.J.P has nominated 23 candidates, I.N.C(I) has nominated 23

candidates, J.D.S has nominated 10 candidates, and 70 were independent candidates, for Soraba Town Panchayath B.J.P has nominated 11 candidates, I.N.C.(I) has nominated 11 candidates, J.D.S has nominated 02 candidates, S.P has nominated 01 candidate, and 08 candidates were independent, for Shiralakoppa Town Panchayath B.J.P has nominated 15, candidates, I.N.C.(I) has nominated 15 candidates, J.D.S has nominated 01 candidate and remaining 31 candidates were independent.

6) Details of party supported and independent candidates: The details of Party Supported and Independent candidates has shown in Table No.6

TABLE NO.6

Sl. No.	Details	Strength
1	Party supported candidates	443
2	Independent candidates	317
Total		760

Source: Field Survey

Table.6 reveals that in this election out of 760 candidates 443 were party supported candidates, and 317 were independent, candidates were contested in the Shimoga District for Urban Local Bodies elections 2007.

7) Details of Shimoga Dist Urban Local Bodies elections (party wise result break-up): On 30th September 2007 the election counting process was done by the designated authorities. The details of the results of Shimoga District Urban Local Bodies elections has shown in Table No.7

Table No. 7.

Sl. No.	Name of the Urban Local Bodies	B.J.P	INC(I)	J.D.S	S.P	Indepent	Total
1	Shimoga	19	11	01	02	02	35
2	Bhadravathi	02	18	13	--	02	35
3	Thirthalli	10	04	--	--	01	15
4	Sagar	16	05	03	--	07	31
5	Hosanagar	02	01	07	01	--	11
6	Shikaripura	18	02	--	02	01	23
7	Soraba	02	05	--	04	--	11
8	Shiralakoppa	11	04	--	--	--	15
Total		80	50	24	09	13	176



Table.7 reveals that in this election in Shimoga City Municipal council out of 35 seats , BJP has secured 19 seats, INC has secured 11seats, JDS has secured 01 seat, SP has secured 02seats and independent candidates had secured 02 seats, in Bhadravathi City Municipal council out of 35 seats BJP has secured 02seats, INC has secured 18seats, JDS has secured 13 seats, SP has not won any seats, and independent candidates had secured 02 seats, in Thirthalli Town panchayth out of 15 seats , BJP has secured 10 seats, INC has secured 04 seats, JDS, and SP, has not secured any seats, and independent candidates had secured 01 seat, in Sagar City Municipal council out of 31 seats , BJP has secured 16 seats, INC has secured 05 seats, JDS has secured 03 seats, SP, has not secured any seats, and Independent candidates had secured 07 seats, in Hosanagar town

panchayath out of 11seats , BJP has secured 02 seats, INC has secured 01seat, JDS has secured 07 seats, SP has secured 01seat and independent candidates has not secured any seats, in Shikaripura Town Municipal council out of 23 seats , BJP has secured 18 seats, INC has secured 02 seats, JDS has not secured any seats, SP has secured 02 seats and Independent candidates had secured 01 seat, in Sorab Town Panchayath out of 11 seats , BJP has secured 02 seats, INC has secured 05 seats, JDS has not secured any seats, SP has secured 04 seats and independent candidates also had not secured any seats, in Shiralakoppa Town Panchayath out of 155 seats , BJP has secured 11 seats, INC has secured 04 seats, and JDS , SP and Independent candidates has not secured any seats.

8) DETAILS OF PARTY WISE RESULTS OF SHIMOGA DIST URBAN LOCAL BODIES

Details of party wise results of Shimoga Dist Urban Local Bodies have been shown in the following Table No.8

TABLE NO.8.

Sl. No.	Name of the Urban Local Bodies	Total No.of wards	B.J.P	INC(I)	J.D.S	S.P	Indepen dent
1	Shimoga	35	19	11	01	02	02
2	Bhadravathi	35	02	18	13	--	02
3	Thirthalli	15	10	04	--	--	01
4	Sagar	31	16	05	03	--	07
5	Hosanagar	11	02	01	07	07	--
6	Shikaripura	23	18	02	--	02	01
7	Soraba	11	02	05	--	04	--
8	Shiralakoppa	15	11	04	--	--	--
Total		176	80	50	24	09	13

Source: Field Survey



Table.8 reveals that in this Urban Local Bodies elections out of 176 seats in the Shimoga District B.J.P has secured 80 seats, and I.N.C.(I) has secured 50 seats, J.D.S. has secured 24 seats, S.P has secured 13 seats and remaining 13 seats were secured by the Independent candidates .

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The major findings based on primary and secondary data are as below,

- 1) The total voters for this election in Shimoga District was 4,29,898, out of which 2,18,189 were men and 2,11,800 were women voters.
- 2) In Shimoga District there are 176 Wards in the Municipal bodies.
- 3) For this election 506 polling stations were established.
- 4) Total 760 candidates contested, among them 570 were male and remaining 190 were female.
- 5) The political party BJP nominated its candidates to all wards in the district the number is 176 , INC(I) also nominated 176 candidates, JDS nominated 76 candidates, SP nominated 15candidates and the independent candidates were 317.
- 6) In this election among 760 candidates, there were 443 party supported candidates, and remaining 317 were independent.
- 7) As per declared result BJP has secured 80 seats INC(I) has secured 50 seats, JDS has secured 24 seats, SP has secured 09 seats and the independent secured 13 seats in the district.

CONCLUSION:

In this election of Shimoga district Ulbs, this can be note that male voters are more than female, there are 3 Cmc,01 Tmc and 4 Tps. In Shimoga there are more polling stations, i.e.,246,

than other Ulbs. It can be say that in the contestant list again male are dominant than female, in the case of political parties the Bjp and Inc(I) were the direct contestants. Here one more point has observed, that is independent candidates has shown more interest to participate in the Urban electoral politics, finally the result shows that the Bjp which was the ruling party in the state was emerged as a dominant political party, and in one Cmc(Sagar) the Independent candidates were played a major role in the urban electoral politics.

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PMTIAIA «ZAEAI PMTIAIA» E PKEQF BJA AAME»PA AUPB»A«PE PEZLA DAIAIA YJ OAGAXIDAZA
AEEEAAGAdEE J@zba aia»wAIAEERB AqPBA PAAXD»AVZE

PEQV EA D ENFZBA AJDZA OBEA CACIAIEB© UZVAIAO E APAAIA, PA; iQvKf K©Q VEEAI UKP E
ZARAIIAA AAE@PA QAIIAAE@PEAB ACUZA G E F AE@zPe zE ADIAIA »EB AIAEERB DZGULUKA
CEA PUMEEERB VACI AO AgwAIA PMTIAIA AZA YBAPUKAV AVAVU SACZAGE PKEQFA gEvgA. PKEAJ
PKEQPAGASGA PKEQEAVEAAZA GPKUE YqBAIA©A SYLA»A» YJ Pba D BJAIAO E AVAE AJ AIAWZBKE
PMTIAGZPE VEQMPPEVAABGE PEQV EA EANIA SVAIAE «AUP AVZE EAN AAQA»AUA AVVEAµCZA
AQ»A»AQ» MAIA PAPAA CAZBGE EAN OQA. AJDZA DO AGPE CEAA A AQ»A» EVBbj UKE CEA»AU»A
AZPA»O»AVZE AVPAZA OEGU GME PAADPE MZVAVUR JEAB»A DAIIA»EAB OEA CZAGE PEQV EA
AEEAEI YEA»ZPE »MZA »AE OA»AUPA COEA EANAIA UEUA OAUKE K»EµA PAgT. CU E UZVAIA
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EAN PAgPEAB A AQ»AVBGE PEQV EA UZUUP E EANAIA CAVZPE O AQ»A»AQ» MAIAPAPA»A »AMI». EZ
SZAPEAB PTI IIAV EER» O AQ»A» PAEOMAVE YPZA »BPA AIAO E PBMIAIEAB YEA»D »AAIAV P»E»A
»A»AUKA E »E O HJA VEAPZA UA»GA D ENFZA E AIA»AIEP AVZE MAIA OQA : MAIA; (AIA)»
JEAB LA E ANPAGUE PAP» JAZBGE PBAIA»LA CXPA PUEVA»LA JAZKID. »AAXD»AZBGE MAIA
O AQ»A»LA E ANPAGUEAB A »EAC» O AQ»A»LA. AAME»PA ZBAIA »E»A»A EzBA DAIA»AU»UE
JqPEQAVZE OARER E BJA O LA»A»Z E EANAIAO VEQV ZPEB O JZAAO1, PEZLA ZVPEPEAB
OZMI AIAQAVZE EAVPA »ESVEA PAIAPPEAB QAIIAA»A»VAIEAB VAOPEQA»A MAIAPAPA»AZPE F
A YEAIAIPE PAgT»AZA AUUUMEA O AVAVU MAIAPAGBA AU»AVGE

F O AQEAB OQA»PBA UAQA E ANPAGBA. ZPE MAIAPAPA»A O AREA »A»UKA E CAWDO»AZBGE,
»DAIAVA YZUKA S»PE D ENFZA GYPA, GPEYPUKA UEUKA, CAV»AG»A CEAYAGUKA AZBBA C»P»PE JOE
»AJ UA»GA U»v MZVZE MAIAPAPA»A »AMI PKEQF BJA CAZEA»MI »AMI»EPEE YER»AVZE E »EA
»A»AUKA »O»V» AV AU»VZE MNER E EAN CAV»AU»A PAIAI»ZPE O B»A»A MAIAPAPA»A O AREA
»A»AUKA E PEQV EA PMTIAIA PAIA PAg»A»UKA PAT SGAVPE F D ENFZA OQA PMTIAIAEAB
YJ ZHA»VZE

PEQF BJA YEAER AV PMTIBJA. ZRA»BAIA PA»EAB VAOPEQAQ BJA. CA BJA APAAIAZA CCZ»A»E
EU»V»A COEA EREVUE »E«APATUKA GP PA UA»UBAd. EA BJA D BJAIAO E APAAIAZA PAAIA»OGA»A
MAIAPAPA»A O AQEAB A»AIEP AV PEQF BJA DµAQA AIA PEB»A»A PPhA (D I) AIA ZPE (da-É-DUA iD)
AIAV»OQA APAS PI »B»ARZE F O AREP E EANA» MZUA»A A»EA AARPEAQ I ZM E AVAE OZI A»A-É
GvAU »V»P A SUE EANAIA JAw-»AW, EAN NI ZA ZD, EAN EfbZPE YP»A»w, »VAIA SUE »JAPPE
EU»V»A PA»AG»BIAIQA YAZDEE VP»A MPBZ Ew»A »EAB YPEAT» OQA»ZAAI A. AEE PAAD OAUKE
ZA»PE »BA »VAIA AUA »AQ»APAZA P»B»A EB»A»P»ZPE BJA, E ANPAGJ UE Sr»A»A v»B»A CrUAIA
«» BJA, EANUE GYPAIEAV»A» MZA AIAZJ UKA, OAUKE EAD»AQA Z»BA YAZDEE - E»AUKA SUE
»A»UKA»E A»A wAU»AZA APAAIPE I ZPAUA»A «» BJA ZA D GA»A YAG»A»ZPE MS»E» E ANPAGA
A»AZA»A »Ez»A EQ»EQ».... Ez»E Ez»E.... CAZBGE I ZV»E P JAZ» P»Z»AUA I Z» JAS AIAZD»
P»AV»Z EIAV»A Y»» A EA PEEUE N AIA»A (»CA O EA AIA») JAZ» PAE»A »E»EAB »AJ »AVBGE
D ENFZA CE»P PE SZAOEA MqEAI PEQF BJA MAIAPAPA»A »A»UKA »AUE DGA»P AU»VZE
NEAIA» AIA»P»A C T »AUE C T »
MAIAPAPA»A -
WAUP»VI WAUP»V»É Kr»A»Agj
WAUM»E EAG»IAAQA »A»A
N»AIA UA»Viqi DqZiv DO»AV»E SAZM»I N»AIA»
D E AQ»A» A»A»A »EN»AIA»VIEAQ»A N (»EEA) AIA»



MPPA aAA-Ti D%ipA aAA-Ti NaAiaA
 PAqipA aAA-Ti zAaQpAQA NaAiaA
 aAgpE aAA-Ti ZNAiaA AgA NaAiaA
 fFEePA aAA-Ti iA qFEAE NaAiaA
 EFEUA aAgMigA EFEAUKEA PwU iAqFEAE
 EAIEAPWU dYBi PFEQUAI OPE AgA EFEUMEA L@e fFeAvij
 dYBi AgMvI EAavaiaE PwU NaAiaA
 PE-TIEAgI NaAiaA fFEZhiO aAA j UFEAqi.....|
 vkaAiaE vFEqPimi«mi NaAiaA

CAZhgE EANAiaA e iAUPA 1zAqgME oAA, oAQAVI P@A aAAV, KEAt. MAZA zAaiaA e J@gME zA PEr
 JAZA aAAAZAA EAAPAA «EAIAAZA fAYO AvAE oQA AuAvZE K;xi, aAA WAUKA @A APAt
 (aAApA aAA) aAAVZA pAAIA, zAaAqE EBEEAPKEAvAvZE EAQAIA tAAIAEB EEEZA oQA AuAvZE
 UA½ UAQAUA PEr D°P@e aAA e vAU o°AZA @gAPA onzi iE«AAIA e aAAE AgA PARZA
 aAZA A-AVA JAZA fFw vPAUE MzV1ZA 1zAVIA SUe EAAPAgA EEAIAAvAvZE fFwAIA «+pA ±DUe
 vA iAvAVU ±DU EPAA PAIAppe MZUP JAS zA E°AIAZA. EAavA ArER e vAgA EAQA, PAI AASZA
 eFzpa CzPE Aj ZA PAQA AgUKA SUe fFwA SgAvZE EAEP e iEAvIAAviEAQA »j aA fFzCE D
 EAra ±pA PAI AAS vPAZA, CzPR e fFz ZA PArEA F vjAt EAAPAgA zAaAPAIADPE «AA tAZA zAaA
 PAQA vPAZE (zAaA oEj ER gaA «AA pA PAQA. E°e AgUKA PARIAA» EAVP ArER e jA; Ue
 aAgA ±pA oQA E½, aA AgUKA zEQA fFwE AgPA ±pA (F aAgUKA oEj A PAgt. EFEUA
 EAV@ EAUAZAZA DUAvZE) FEUA AgZr e FEUA zEQA fFwE AgZr e EAV UAUA aAZA GzE AgZr
 vAQA PwZE dYBi AgAZA E° MwU JgA, A@A GAA aAAQA r e zEUUe CEAPKE° Aa PFEQUAI O
 AUPE PEAgZa EFEUMEAIAEB vAIAj 1ZE E°e dEAZA CEAPPE SZQEA KEPA MQEAI UKAEB
 C%r 1PEAQa PAIAPA EAgA aAZA «ZpAVZE F EAV Ue PA @A OJA APPE CzA PE-TIEAgA. vEUmE
 18-20 CEUKA vEP M tAO ±Cb aAr oE AvIAA EAQA OJA CzA. aAegA PE-TIEAgAUKA Aj 1 FEUA
 PA A@A OJA vAIAj AvAgE UZVIA aPA AIAZA PAIAADPE J@e 1zAVIAEB aAr MVAIA CEa EFAr DgA
 PA AvAgE

PEAVQA PEVvi NaAiaA
 aAEazi Paj PEA½ KAc PEVA
 iASAqi fFEZDPI EAvij
 Hga zAaA EAvvi aAA-Ti PFEQW
 JCVi iEzi fFwAPw KEAIAOAU vEwvi NaAiaA
 ZFEzi ZA-Ti EAQA-A PA-Ti aAEqi Pwvi NaAiaA
 aAEvD EFAvvi EA fFagi aAvi-Ti
 vAEI iZND%iaA
 ZEA aAAUqA PFEmiti fFEA-Avij
 MEgEA ZAza EAza aAAZEA
 PAgQZEA iEi vAv G%a | a|
 iEzi GSAQvi ZEA aAAUKA
 vPmiO E%a NaAiaA

CAZhgE aAAAEAE PEA½ PFEVZAU AIA aAAEUE JZhpA-AVA. fFEADPE aAAR aAAR zAaAEB EEPZA
 JZAV iAV@A vUEA KEAIAOUE EAk1ZA iOPPAOUMEAB aAAV1 -iZi ZEAER e AgA vUEAPFEQA
 PPA@a vEVAZA, KraAgA (K;xi-aAApA aAA) aAAZA pAAIA, «AAEA aAA oEAV KraAgI MAZEA
 vAcUE APAt PA OAPA. @A APAt ZA AgA CER A DgA(fFEAgA) PA OAPA aAAgE CER A PMT



NmiPi½AFvi Nqā°À „žĪō° Uēžvi ..Ávi..... |

«ĀAK ŠAZPĀUI ŸÁvi gĪEŸÁ-Ā;

zĀqĪE ŠAZPĀj UĒ CAEi gĪEŸÁ-Ā |

°ĀEzĪE ŠAZPĀUI °ĀEzĪ gĪEŸÁ-Ā.

UēžPĀj UĒ S°Ā°ĀEĀ zĪEgĪUžĪAiā°ē Mqā°ĀzPĒ E½zĀ, NI zĀ „žĪAiā°ē UēžPĀj UĒ °Īt zĀ S°Ā°ĀEĀUžĪzĪē
°ĪEzPĀ UĒ ..Á½UĪEŸĒ VĀVEPĀ-Ā, °ĀgĀPĀē (CgĪEĀ wAr) PĒEgĪwžĪgĀ. EĀ°ĪEĀiĀ°ĪUĒ J-Ē CrPĀiĀ UĒgPĀ
„PĀwĀU CAzĪē

MAzi, zĀqĪ, °ĀEzĪUĒ S°Ā°ĀEĀ N°ĀiĀā

..ĀQ G½ĀUIPĪ J°ē N°ĀiĀā |

ŸĪ ..ÁŸĒ ŸĪ ĀgĀ PĒEgĪvi N°ĀiĀā? J-ĀgĪPĪ PĀ; ĀEĀ

PĀrŸPĪ PĒEgĪvi N°ĀiĀā | °ĪEzPĀ °ĀE°Āj UĒ S°Ā°ĀEĀ „j. ..ĀUR» 1zĀ EvĪĪj UĒ °ĀgĀPĀē, ..ÁŸPĀtĀU

vĀVEPĀ-Ā, PĀ; ŸEvĀč GŸĀ°ĀgĀ zĪEgĪiĀĀVžĒ S°Ā°ĀEĀzĀ °ĪEvPĀēĀB EĀNUžĪĪiĀ PĀi ĀĀSžĀ AiĀd°ĀEĀ

PĒEgĪVĀĪē «ēĀVĪgĀ S°Ā°ĀEĀ 1ĀPĪ „ĀĀUĀ ŸĀZPĀĀn° EĀĀ „j „ĀVĀĪē DUĀ AiĀd°ĀEĀ °ĀĀĀCEĀ ..Āj

„ĀZĒĒ °ĀVĪĀU ŸĒEĀPĀUR, zĀ°ĪgĀ °ĪEĀEĀB PĀiĀi° JĀZĀ °Ī „ĀVĀĪē „žĪAiĀĀ PĒ°ĀĒUĀē °ĪEzPĀ

PĒEgĪPĀČCAiĀĀV EĀVĪgĀ zPĀVĀUžPĀj UĒ EĪĪĪĪE S°Ā°ĀEĀzĀ °ĪEvĪzPĀē ..ĀzĪk°ē EwĪZUĒ EĀNiĀiĀ

„ĀŸzĀiĀiĀ °ĀĀZĀ°Āj ČĪĪĪE NmiEĀNiĀiĀ „žĪUĀĀ ČĪĪĪEŸPĀUĀwĀē „žĪB °ĀĀVzĀ °ĀĀ-Ē UžĪĪiĀ EĀNUĒ

°ĪUĀgĪE | 1 ŸĀŸō „ĀĀ ŠUĒ CxĪŸĪE tō°ĀVžĒ

MĀĀPĀ °ĀEzĪPĒEvi PĒEgĪvi..... |

EĀNPĀgĀ CtĪUĀ PĪĪŸĪwĀzi N°ĀiĀā | EĀNPĀgĪgĪE MĀĀĀ °ĀĀEgĀ ..Āj PĒEV UžĪĪiĀ vĒPĀiĀiĀ °ĀĀ-Ē

°ĀVĀ °ĀĀVĀĪē:

PĪzPĪ EĀNiĀiĀ PĪĪĪwĀUvi PĪzEĀNiĀiĀ āAYĒgĀ

wĀUĪi-Ē āĀiĀEĀĀNiĀiĀ |

PĒEvi PĀiĀiĀ EĀNiĀiĀ | ŸĀĀqĪEĀ Ē kĪĪqĪUĒer,

PĀĀqĪEĀ Ē PĪzĪĀ-Ā |

DĪPĀiĀPĀ PĀĀqĪĀ PĀĪEĀiĀ Ā PĪŸĀtĀiĀ °ĀĀŸĀtĀ

MAZĀV ..ĪEĀziĀiĀ EĀNiĀiĀ |

EgĀUĒer ..Ā EĀNiĀiĀ |

1°ĀPĀĀ „žPĀē (DUĀiĀ „ŸĀSgi) ..ĀgĀ PĪzĀPĀ PĀgĪt ©1° EĀ PĒEgĪVĀiĀ PĀgĪt °ĪEĀ ..ĪEĀ

PĀ°ĀiĀiĀUŠ°ĀzĀ. DzĪē PĒEĀPĀĀ „žĀ („ŸĀSgi-CĪEĀSgi). ©1°Ā PĀĀiĀĀV ©Īj EĀVĒ °ĪEgPĀV ..Ā,

PĀĀqĪĀVĒ GzĪ PĪČĀV ..ĪzĀ ..Ā zĪEgĪ „ĪtĪ PĪUĪt, °ĀĀUĪt UžĪUĀĀ J°ē ..ĀUžPĀē MAZĀ j ĀwĀiĀV

..ĪzĀ vĀĀ° MvĀV ..ĪĀiĀiĀ ..Ā PĪPĀiĀiĀV ..Ā EĀNiĀiĀ | JĀS PĪPĪz F „Ā°ĀUĀē PĀtSgĀVĪē

JgĪEĀiĀiĀ °ĀiĀzĪ „NĀiĀPĀPĀiĀzPĀē UĪtŸw, PĀ°Āj °ĀĀVĀiĀ „Āw, EĀNPĀgĀ °Ān° SzĀPĀwĪĀ°Ā EĒĒ EgĀ°Ā

PĀi ĀĀSĪUĀĀ, °ĀĪUĀ° SgĀ°Āj Āw, °ĀPĀĀiĀPĒ vĒEgĪPĀ ŸPĀw ĀĀqĀ°Ā „PĀVĪUĀĀ, ČzPĀV gĪVĪgĀ 1zĪVĒ

EĀNiĀiĀ PĒĀ EvĀčUĀĀ «°ĪUĪP°ĪĪUĒ ŠĀČ°Ē CAVĪzPĀē SgĀ°Ā ŸĀĀĪEĀ „Ā°ĀUĀĀ ..ĪU ŸĪzĀEĀPĀVžĒ

PĪŸĀtĀiĀ °ĀĀŸĀtĀiĀ |

°ĪČviU ..ĪEĀZĀ |

AiĀĪj PĀ ..Āj PĪ |

ŠĀziŸ ..ĪEĀiĀzĀ DĀiĀUĀ zĀ°ĀUĀ |

ŸĀ°ĀĀUĒEĀ-Ā |

ŸĀVĀiĀzĀĀ° |

ŸĪE°ĀiĀqĪ EĒĒĒ EĪĪqĀ PĒEĀĀqĪ |

ŸĪE°ĪĪĪ eĒĒĀ |

°ĪE°ĀiĀā |

EĀĀĀqĪzĀ°Ā



o'EAeAaVAgAA aAAVAAO PEeEEPEEEEAaAZAV «daAAEaUAgAZa CgA AgAA F AAUAaAZeA gAdAAEeVAAEZA ±A,AEUAVA CAaVAgAtAEAAEAAAB EEeArZUA DAUAa gAdAAEeVAAEZA aAAE@YAgAApAAEAA eEECPA CxAaA YEGAtM EAaAAPEEAZAa OeAAVAaMZAa PAaQAASgAAVAZE. ZA@APAg UE vaAAa aAAEeVAAEZA »j aEAaAAEAAAB «AAAEI «pAAkUEA DzAgEeEA; AAaAZAgA» e «±EAUA D,AAU «pAAAPAA AgAAaAvAgAeWvZUA ZAReAA» e gAdAeAZAAEAB EaAj UE CEAAUAae1zAEAAVe, eEECPA zEAaVAAEAAZA «pAAAPAA AgAAaAvAgAeEeVvU C,AAgA »gAApAAEAA AUAgAZAAaAa° e CqAV1nAZAY «AE«AAAAEAAAB aEAA@PEI JwU YAAEAB AU; 1zAEeAS YEGAtM PAXE VAAAS deA; AAaAZAZAA. vaAAa aAAAZAZA OAwo,AAAEUE gAdAAEeVAAEUAaAgAA «pAAkEA A,AA,AAAAEAAAB SYA1PEeVAAPAZAgA »EEB EAUA» e F YEGAtM PAXEAAEAAAB ApAAV PATSAAZA. gAApAAVEI gAA, AAUAZAaAgAA aAAVAAO OeAAVAaAgAA AAZAaAAAZA pAApAAEAA vaAAa aAAE@YAgAApAAEAAZA OeAAVAaMZAa aAAE@PA vaAAa aAAEeVAAEZA UEGaA, WAAEeVAAEAAAB OeAAVPEeVAaUAgE. »AUe PAUAOI PZA gAd aAAEeVAAEUAa EwOAA,AA DCPA@CAZAE DAUAa AAUAUAZa° e YAZe vaAAVZAY eEA CxAaA eEUAa YEGAtM AAAYAZAAUAUAa deAFAAEZA eEAAE ©AjZAY YAZAAaAAEAB ApAAVAAVAAZE. AAAPAeI ZA AAaAZAZA° e YAZeP ZA@PA ZAPAAVDAUAZA aAAUAVAeAAEAAAB AAeAAAZAAVe CEAAAA, YAgAAAgAAaAAEAAVe C,AAZA OqEAgA 2OUAAVe GZAJ, AAACqAgAAEAAVe AAUAZA EvAAcAAV CxAaVAAEtoAAZA «±EAUAUAa aAAa PE-AAZA PEAAqAgAAVZE. AAaAAAgAA, gAAaAAAAAtEA eEZA AZA AAAPAaAAVA »j aEA, DzAAOAAEAAAB gAdgAtAAAJ UE eEAcaAA AUAAVAAO CAaUAVA EAaAApAgA ±AgA EAqEAAaUAa, DzAAOFAAA, C°EA AAAYAZAAUAUAa CAaAgA (gAdgAtAAAgA) ZAJ VAeAAAB gAE; AAaAZAgA° e EGA AUAAVAAAPAA

EzEA AAZA AAZa° e gAdaOAAVA aAAVAAO EAUAVA CZAAEAAEAAAB Aa YAAk ASAAZAVZE. 1Aa, UAQAQA, OEAaAAAVa, ZAPAAEAAE, AgAAa eEZA AZAAUAa PAUAOAPZA gAd aAAEeVAAEUAa EAUAUAa aAAVAAO AAZAZAA eEAAE aWAAVgAAaMZAeAAAB PATSAAZA. EAUAaUE AASACUA ZA LwAAVAa aAAVAAO CAaUAVEEAQUE AASAZA PAaAAAZAA AgAAZA AAaAAVAAUAa° e EAa AAUAUAa YAS@ YAZAAVA GZAAAPAEI gAdAAAAUAa° e CcaEAPAZA DvAA «2pAA YEeAApAAVae. PAUAOI PZA gAdOAAa aAAVAAO AAaAFA DqAAVA aAAa EAAVA 'deAAZA' aAAVAAO AAAdEAYAZAAUAa aAAE@PAV EAqEAAAZA AAaAAVA dAAAJ vAAEAAAB DZAJ 1zAAEAA gAE; vaAAVae. PAAqAAEA EAaAdEA aAAVAAO zEEA aAAa EAAVA eEECPA aAAVAAO EEZp AAAYAZAAUAUAa CAeEAAUAUAa. EAUAVA YAgAA AgAAAA ErA deAAV UAAZA DqAAVA EAqEAAa CCBAAgA OeEAQCVA. YAAEAA PAAqAA ±A,AEUAVA° e PAaQAASgAAa YAcEEUAAgAA YAcEAaAgAA PAAYAAAgI' (AAEEAI AA aAAVAAO AAeAgAA deAAgAA (YAAcUAVA) F PEeQAUAeAAEAAAB ZAaQAAYAAEAAUAUAZAaVe gAQaEAA) JAS «CPAZAAUAUAa eEECPA aAAVAAO EEZAAAA jAAVAA» e «AgAAAAEAAAB AAEEAI AA aAAVAAO AAeAgAA AAaEAQAAGAAAA deAYAZAAVA «AV1zAAZAAAB AEA,AAVPE. F YAAgAAEA AAAYAZAAUAa ZAQET AgAAZA° e «±EAUAV PAUAOI PZA° e AAaAAAZAAEAAEAA SAQZ.

ZAJ vAAE aAAE@PAVAI EEAAB PE@aAA LwAAVAa PAAEA EzEA AAZA AAZa° e UAaAAaAa vAAAPAAVae. aAAEgAA aAAVAAO PAUAOI PAJ UE eEEcZAY AAAPAAOAA eEAeAgAAUAa' (eEAeAgAA CxAaA aAAEgAA aAAZUEUAa) JAS AAZAaAA AAAYAZAAUAUAa° e YAAaA° vaAAVZE. SAAYAZAA PAAZA° AA PAUAOI PZA aEAAZA UAUAEAAB eEAQCUA F FAYIO AAaAJ UAUAa YAAE ZAJ vAAAAUAZA CAeEAAUAUAa° e vaAAa AAAYAZAAUAUAa EEEAYAAAB G1/1 OeAAVZAAE. «avAAAPAgAZA AAaAAcUcSAAAZAZA PEAgAEI aAAVAAO QAAEAI JAS MgaI APAaE UAQCQAa F eAAUe EAj ZA CAeEAAUAUAa. OAeAJ vAAEQA ZAaAAQA FEAaA CUa aAAVAAO CZAgA AAaAAVAAVAA PAQAAYAAEAAUAa° e PAQAASACgAAa 2AAaAAVAAEAAAB E° e GZAaAJ ASAAZA.

PAUAOI PZA eUEAAVPA «AAUAUAa aAAVAAO AAUAUAa OeAAUAUAa CZAAEAAEAAAB Aa ZAJ vAAa ZAEIO-AAZA SAAVA YAAEAAEAPAJ. eZAAa PAaEA YAAEAAEAAZA AAZAAE vAAEZEAA DZA MAZAa OeAAZAa PAXE-AAZE. MAAEESA AAAPAa EAaAAPAUAe CxAaA eEAZAAZA IAAUAe D AAZAAE EGAaA AASAZA aWAAVgAAVAAZE EAxA PAXEAAa° e «pAAAAEAAAB RAVAaA,AA PE@aAA GZAaAgAAUAUAaAB PEeQAASAAZA: UAUA JAS AAZAA UAaA IAAUAa AA,AA,AAEAAV; AUeAAa AAaAAAgI AAaAAQAa IAAUAZAa. AAaV; (AAZA«A) JASAZAA ZAaQAAGAtAZa° e CUA,AA IAAUAa AAZA aAAVAAZa AAaV; JAS gAApAAEAA HgAA. AAZA«AAAA PEe CUA,AAVAAa° eAAZA IAAUAa OeAAZAAAZA VAAAZe. PEeQAaEAA SAAVj -AAZA PAaEAJ EAQ AAaAAAZAgA LwAAa



EPAC - 02 Szazadgi JEP A A PA AVPE PATAVPEPAFFEOGAI gi duMEI A KEZP DZMI 0t AVAO
 AIAAI CAUkAZA gMERAIIAZA JA, hWAIIE SZAPA R gA DZAVUKA 0t AVAO AIAAI UKME DVGAVPE
 JASZEB F PKE CXD AVAV ogRE, 1ze, kZOVPA KEAPZE CAQ CAUUKAEACUE R PAGA AZP AZPAO
 AEAMEA EKEVE AZPAUA AC0e F duMEI e ZAQO CWAIIAZAVI Pii PEQA Cw . E0e Pii YA IDQji
 DZA dEUkZAGE VR AZE DZA jAWAI 0e BAIA 0ZAGE AA hWPA PAZgUKR e APAIAZA MAZ S/Aj,
 AUkREGA KEAPUKA AgAIUA AVI PEQA AVAO CzjA JA hWAIIA EAVApi JA hWAIIA EKEVUKEZE
 OKEAVUZE EAVApi ApE S0e j twUKERB ApS0e «ZAP AVA AUO PEKYZgZE VR AERB UAgw1PEQA
 R AZAAICAZA AgAIUAUVAU VEAJ AVZE PEQA APAIIAIA S/APUE 0ZAN YAgLUAIUAUVE «ZAVUKA
 AYPO PR A A C APAUKEAB PEQA A S0KPAU OPE A ARPBjA SgAIIAWZAGE DZjE C Ag Sgr At UE-AAZA
 OPE ZKEAZA AUUD A AEQA A PHt UKEAZJ AVZE EzPE PAgE VA A»va YAgLUUkAVAE R AdZR e
 dEjA fAEIA PEIA, D KEAZIE «ZAEA J0eC SZT AVZE SZT AZA kR A+PEAB »RAIA0A OPE A A»WPA
 DPBUKA CUkZE OPE A VA PIAJ EA ARPBjEB UA0GR AV VA/6-AAZA JujA ANUE NCZAGE A»VR A
 AUUE OPE A OPE A CEI RPEA, OPE UEA OKEUUKA DVAE OKEVA PIAJ EA 0AEPEJA VAVIAEA «AEIA
 AAZPA PAVUKR e ZARAIIA AgA. CzDZPAU ARPBjA «ZAVUKR e E0e A AgkZEPE S0AgAIAIA
 PAKUKR e PE A A AgA R gA.

VFUQA A OKEUE PAGA A AA AEUJUKA gUUKR e PAJ EKEVE PAVA Sgr At UE A AgA A j AIIA
 SZT AZA fAEIA PEIAPE MAZA PEARAIIVZE UAkAT YkZAZPE 0AI AO WZA C EA CEI RPUKA VAVUKA
 SU E SgKZAGE EKEVE E UJUKA ANO WZjA R A PKE PAZASJ UKERB SgKZAGE UAkAT JENS OAZAZA
 duVAU EUJgZ J Ae PHt UKERB VMZA gKE YUKEARZE ANZA H gEAB 0I AO ZKEgZ «ZAVZP ZAV SgPA
 AAQA kZjE VAIAIR-EA SU E AA PA 00A A EgA IZA R Id. EUJUKR e AA0A AUJUKR e VAVIAEIZIA
 EKEVE A IA fPR AZA JAYZAAIUKA 0ZAN 0YAJU AVZE EAVApi YjR AZA M0A C 0e AIAEPAV
 PAT UAVZE DZAPVA VAVIAEA S/APAIA EUJA YkZAZI 0ZAN DPJUUE MVAUAVAGJE PMZAN KEAZA AAZA
 KEAPUKERB EI APEAQI SgAIIA A E AgA EUJA fAEIZA PAJ VA WZAZAGE YA 0UkAZA PAVPA SZAPA
 AEAMEA C R AAIAPME MANVEA ZAZA EA AA AVAZA OPE A CAUUKA E EA PKUKA R A A PIZIA
 »ER AI 0e j AIUAUVE EUJA fAEIZE AIAAWPA SZAPEAB VAZE ZARZA ER A JA AggZa d A A j AIIEAB
 aj 1ZAVE OPE A AgAIA PKAIA 0e AUA C 0U AgAIAZA j AWUE 10AO AIAA A j AWAIIV VEI «ZAP A A R ERB
 PMZAPPEQA SZAOEA UVUUKA C0ZE VAZE ZAZjI EAF AIAGI ZAA AVAVZIEA. DZjE AUUA F OPE A
 j AW YkZAVUKE 0ZAN AKE 0I AO SZAZ PE PE Aj VEI kUP ERB VEZAV1PEVA RPA JAS D E DVEZA.
 PAT I AI gIER e PE PE Aj WAUkUE 2000 gEUKERB YkPAIAWgAVAE VAZE ASYA 0ZAVZjE OPE A
 DPJUUE MAZA PjE fAEIZA 0PA AgA WI EUKUE AQAIUAUVE SZAOEA SU E D E EKEVE VAZE
 VA-AAIAG j AW AgVA A AgVAIA j AWAI »AZE 0ZAN CAKA EKEVE fAEIA EKE RPA AAZAUVAIEE
 AVDAAEZEPE VR 0EUKA 0C AgA IAG j AW 0ZAN EUJA YkZAZPEAB PATAVZE

eAUWAgZAZA Yj UA A AV VAVIAEUKA D«μAgkAZA EUJA YkZAZUKR e A0 EUKA ASIAIA
 0ZANZE 0C AgA IAZR gA GZFEAU Cgr SZAZ VR AU E APAZA j AWAI 0e AVAVAV SZAPEAB PH0PEVA
 AAZAUVAAGJE C0ZE Ln, 0n PAKUKA GZFEAU Cgr SZAPJ UE PEAI PjAIIAWZE EUJA YkZAZUKR e A AEUKA,
 gUUKA, J0e EKEARZjME STU StIzA CAFA APAGUUKA EAZAIIO A IAG O KEAUWZAGE PE A dEjA
 AAAP ANPUKE S0 AIUAUWZAGE IIAIAG A IA EA APAEAO AZA EUJgZ PjE 0PE SgAVAGJE gUUKR EA
 NqAQAA A AEUKA DPJUUE ZP AZA AVA Agt E0CZgA J0e EKEARZjPE ZFEQI ZFEQI PI UKA
 PAT UAVPE UAkAT YkZAZPE EA D YRw EAZAIIO kAI 0A MAZA ZAZA EKEVE C EA GVIA
 AVA Agt, AZP AZA UA, IAPUkAZA VAA VAVAPWZE SqMEI MAZA PjAIIAZjE gkZFEAU Cgr
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COVID-19 related experiences of Tibetan refugees in Bylakuppe

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Abstract

This paper is a reflective of emotional encounter experienced by the Tibetan refugees living in Bylakuppe during the Global Pandemic (COVID-19). The experiences include both positive and negative experiences, which have impacted the socio-economic and psychological condition of Tibetan refugees. The experiences shared by small number of participants might considered as minor, but the impact of Global Pandemic in the lives of Tibetans could not be ignored. Global Pandemic have impacted the daily lives of many; be it daily wage laborers or farmers and nations economy as well, at larger scale, but only few certain sections have been highlighted. The study aimed to express the experiences encountered by the participants (Tibetans) during nationwide lockdown through this article. The study does not intend to generalize the experiences shared by the participants as mass experiences as it included only small number of participants from the settlement. The study focused only on the cases of individual's experience, which is solely personal experience. It is also seen that much of these experiences have occurred by the labeling them in association with the virus.

Keywords: Corona, Tibetan refugee, stigmatization, label bias

INTRODUCTION

In contemporary world, we have seen many Humanitarian Crisis, such as poverty, hunger, disease, Wars and then, COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. In the past few decades, we, the world has been victim of several waves of diseases which spread all over, effecting the psycho-socio, economic and politics of the world, such as Ebola, Nipah, Zika and now Corona viruses (CoVs). The newly identified coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, has caused a worldwide pandemic of respiratory illness, called COVID-19 (Sauer, 2020). Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus (World Health Organization, 2020). Over the short

period of time, the virus has impacted the mental health of the human than of physical health. The waves of Corona have hit the world population by crossing the boundaries of Wuhan city (in China) and spread over to all seven continents of the world. It is assumed that the first human cases of COVID-19 had been reported in the month of December 2019 by the officials of Wuhan city in China.

According to WHO (World Health Organization, 2020), the virus has affected 216 countries¹ with more than 50 lakhs of confirmed cases with high

¹ This data is as of May 2020. The number could be more each passing day.



number of deaths along with cured cases. As per latest report in (worldometer, 2020), COVID-19 has affected 218 countries around the world.

This virus has been considered as one of the most dangerous viruses of the decades causing the weakening of human immune system. The death rate caused by COVID-19 is still prevailing in the world without any specific symptoms shown in a week or two. It is difficult to understand the symptom of Corona virus, in many cases, the report on symptoms of individual differs. Various symptoms discovered in many cases includes fever, cough, sore throat, diarrhea, breathing problem, muscle aches and headache, which are very familiar among the population.

The COVID-19 has also had its impact in the lives of Tibetans refugees living in Bylakuppe. Apart from physical, Covid-19 has impacted the psycho-social experience of an individual or group. Though the virus was originated in China, the prejudice made by certain group of people had caused tension and worry in the daily lives of Tibetans in Bylakuppe. The lived experience of Tibetans caused by the virus is analyzed by the application of labeling Theory; one is labeled by other group of people in association with something. Tibetans are complete aware of the prejudice existing in the minds of few local Indians.

METHODOLOGY

This study was inspired by the observations made by the researcher in the settlement during the nation-wide lockdown. The study begun with a survey was conducted via Google form to understand the impact of COVID-19

among Tibetan living in different parts of the country via Instagram, Facebook, WhatsApp. The survey aimed to understand the general awareness of COVID-19 among the community. The study does not focus on specific gender of age as the virus could be found in any human beings. The focus of the study aims to put forward the oral interactions shared by both the parties: researcher and the respondents. The experiences shared in the study are the expression of feelings caused by COVID-19, individually. Due to COVID-19 constraint in the neighborhood, the number of Sample size is small. The study focused in TDL settlement through snowball sampling by interviewing 40 Tibetans. The study has used both quantitative (Survey) and qualitative method (face to face In-depth interviews) to study the experiences faced by the respondents.

Affective Financial Distress:

As mentioned earlier, COVID-19 has impacted the lives of the people around the world, which includes Tibetan refugees around the world. In the survey conducted, it was found out that COVID-19 has significantly affected the psycho-social and economic conditions of the Tibetans around the world, especially Tibetans living in TDL settlement. Much of these effects can be understood from the current psycho-socio and economic situation of the respondents.

It is known that epidemic and economic crisis have disproportionate impact on the most vulnerable segments of the populations, which can trigger the worsening inequality. The cases of Tibetan refugees share similar experience as rest of the world. Tibetans, being a minority in the locality face existing fact



of being minority group, which differentiate them from local Indians. It is important to address the treatment of inequality towards Tibetans during the pandemic and the nation-wide lockdown. On the creamy level, the economy of Tibetan seemed to be less affected by the ongoing pandemic, but the economy of Tibetan refugees in Bylakuppe have been deeply affected due to COVID-19. Nation-wide lockdown made Tibetans to stay in denial for the seasonal sweater business as majority of the Tibetans refugees in Bylakuppe are involved in the seasonal migration for every winter. For some, there are other alternative source of income, but for others like Tsering Dolma: (as stated)

"I don't know whether I will be able to go for sweater business or not. I am very tensed because this is the only source of income for me. I can't go for other job due to lockdown in every place. I even have so many left over stocks of last year. I have taken huge loan for the business and I won't be able to pay the loan amount and extra interest will be put on me".

Another financial difficulty experience shared by Chokey

"I used to study in Bangalore and before lockdown I have come home. Since the lockdown begin, I have been paying for my rented room in Bangalore in which I haven't stayed for 4 months. The owner charges full amount. It is difficult to pay 8000 every month as a student". she adds, my owner doesn't follow the order issued by the PM.

Economic instability has always been part of everyone's life, but the impact of Corona Virus has affected the lives of

majority at large. The impact of Corona is elaborated by (Lora James, 2020) in the article stating that many people have lost their jobs and seen their income cut due to the coronavirus crisis. And unemployment rates have increased across the major economies as a result. As the nation's economy struggle with effects of virus through 2025 (Nag, 2020), one can assume the impact on Tibetans sweater business traders.

Similar experience shared by Paldon, "My source of income depends on sweater business and this year, nobody is going for business. I don't know how I will manage as I don't have any other sources like others. It will be difficult for my family to survive. This is all because of Corona. I don't know why China spread such a deadly virus".

Despite these tough experiences, experiences like unable to withdraw money, no pocket money, no salary have been common issues among the respondents. It is difficult to process the experiences shared by the participants during Global Pandemic.

Social Experiences

Tibetan refugees in India, being stateless, are not allowed to own property or businesses, and are mostly confined to rural Tibetan refugee settlements, far away from the cities. This discrimination, which is heavily restrict their employment opportunities and ability to take root in cities, where there are more jobs. Thus, majority of them have returned to their settlement during lockdown. Many Tibetans, who have been working in other places have returned to their settlement during Nationwide lockdown. The return of family members has brightened the home environment of



the families. The home environment of a family was gathering of family members together, which wasn't possible in the past due to certain circumstances. Positive environment can be noticed in the life of Youdon as she states, "Because of Corona, I have got to spend a quality time with my family. After many years, we are able to spend some good time together with family specially, with my children".

Dhondup also shared her positive experience, *"I have never spent so much of time together with my husband in our 15 years of marriage. He works in Government job and have been posted to different places, where rest of the family members stay here in the settlement. we have been spent 4 months and it feels good to be together."*

But experience is different for Tenzin, *"I have stayed at home for too long. I am feeling suffocated because I am not able to go out or hand out with my friends."*

Thus, the pandemic has brought mixed feeling for the Tibetans; some felt joyous being at home and for few like Tenzin, this long stay at home made him unable to spend quality time with his friends. The social experiences faced by Tibetans during pandemic was more with family to maintain legal uniformity within the community and the mixed experiences were confined with the family or in the neighborhood.

Effects of COVID-19 on Mental state:

People with preexisting health complications, such as Diabetic, heightened their anxious thoughts and compulsive behaviors. Disrupted support system and self-isolation made them vulnerable to acute stress reactions in an

epidemic which made them stay out from public and receive fewer visitors (Schoch-Spana, 2020). For Tsering Dickey, being a Diabetic patient, the misconception arises as *"I heard diabetic patients have high tendencies to get infected by the virus. That's why I am isolating myself from others. I didn't go out of my house since the lockdown began. I think from march, I didn't go out of my house"*

The misconception of high chances of infection on existing health complications has feared many Tibetans, making them unable to have social interaction with others. They must provide clear guidance and suggestion to stay away from infection of corona. It is clearly seen that there was incomplete awareness spread within the community without providing resolution to the misconception. Many of these individuals have felt solidary and resilience messages were not provided to them. These individual with existing health complications are unable to take firm decision to make interaction within the community.

"if not properly addressed through policy the social crisis created by the COVID-19 pandemic may also increase inequality, exclusion, discrimination and global unemployment in the medium and long term" (United Nation, 2020).

Theoretical Framework:

Stigma and discrimination: Tibetans, who have been living in Bylakuppe for nearly 60 years, are racially different to the local Indians faced racial and ethnic minority communities. Tibetans in Bylakuppe were associated with the virus and prejudice by another group of people. The experiences cause an emotional outbreak while coping with ongoing



crisis. Such experiences have left Tibetans to battle the emotional trauma of socio-economic along with isolation that a group of local Indians have created. The prejudice of local Indian as many interconnect Chinese race and Tibetan race as same; intentionally or unintentionally. The experiences encountered are similar to the discrimination and stigmatization by the local population, livelihoods and health services.

Self-labeling/ labeling bias:

The theory of self and labeling is interconnected with the experiences that an individual face in his/her lives. The labeling of an individual occurs in the society, where one labels other based on dissimilarities shared by both the actors. Durkheim's theory of self-labeling and labeling bias might have originated in the 19th century, but the implication of labeling theory in the experiences Tibetans refugees living in Bylakuppe during nationwide lockdown. Labeling might not be a new thing to discuss, but the existence of labeling of Tibetans in associated with Corona virus is something that needed to be discussed.

Labeling theory argues that disadvantaged groups are more likely to experience labeling as compared to other groups. Minorities and impoverished individuals may be more vulnerable to informal labeling as well. As mentioned by (Bernburg, 2009), the stereotypes that associate deviant with racial minorities and impoverishment, members of such groups may be more likely to be associated with social stigma

Labeling Bias: The construction of self-image of what others think of self

depends on the experience that one goes through. The experiences encountered builds certain ideas on the mindset of labelled victim. This idea is caused by the social interactionism that one interacts with other group of people. Most of us have experienced self-labeling or been part of labeling bias in our lifetime. We are often labeled in one way or other in comparison with others by race, background and physical diagnosis. Therefore, the labeling bias occurs when we are labeled and others' view and expectation of us are affected by that labeling (Social Science , 2019). It is unexpected to find out the labeling of Tibetans by the local Indians despite living in the locality for nearly six decades. This labeling is associated with corona virus has impacted the self-esteem of young Tibetans as stated by Sherap:

"When I was travelling to market, people call me Chinese or Corona. They have made a signature to call out different names. I feel bad when they Tag us as Chinese or corona because it has nothing to do with me or us. We are Tibetans and we have no relationship with the origination of corona virus". They are trying to tease as I look like Chinese.

Such incident has affected the Self-esteem of Tibetan for being a minority in the society of mainstream. Tannenbaum's theory of labeling highlight on the labels that is tagged along with person or his activities (Barmaki, 2019). The label used here, are in relation to detrimental the psychology caused by virus in the lives Tibetans living in Bylakuppe. Much of these experiences of labeling occurred when an individual interacted with other group of people (Local Indians). The stigma attached with the physical appearances



were suspected to co-relate with the virus, which seem challenging to explain. In these types of situation, one self-label as internalized prejudice; the prejudice which occurs in an individual who see the prejudice directed to them by others. Internal prejudice occurs when a person is treated differently by the members of various other groups. Dawa shared similar experience,

"Whenever they shout Corona, I feel, they are directing it to me. I don't know how to explain them. They don't know anything about Corona and starts to shout Corona to Tibetans".

Another social influence on our self-esteem is through our group memberships. For example, we can gain self-esteem by perceiving ourselves as members of important and valued groups that make us feel good about ourselves.

Social Identity is expressed through group memberships. The sense of Tibetan identity is explained through disassociation of two different identities as shared by Sonam,

"Whenever the local people call me Corona, I explain them, I am Tibetan, not Chinese. They should know that I am Tibetan, not Chinese. Though we have been living here for years, many are still confused and unable to distinguish between Chinese and Tibetan".

This provides a positive feeling for Sonam because he perceives that his group members are not associated with the origin of Virus and gives him positive energy to defend himself as a group member of specific group of people.

The stigma and experiences make Tibetans vulnerable to fit in the society, making them struggle to show their worth. This experience is similar to the Merton's theory of labeling; people become deviant when a deviant label is applied to them. Here, the virus is labeled to Tibetans by the local group of Indians (Lumen, 2020). The experience of rejection also caused a hostility in the experience shared by Tsewang,

"I have gone to Periyapatna to buy vegetables and one man asked me go away from the market. I got frustrated and go into trouble with him. I didn't like how he assumed that I will have virus. Not just me, many Tibetans have faced such situation in the market".

While some struggles to justify the social stigma and discrimination, old Tibetan lives in the hope of prayer as their instill Hope for the future.

Prayer as the Hope: Instill Hope

The older members of the community consider prayer as the instill hope to safeguard them from the virus. They expressed that Prayers help them to cope up with the situation with faith and for better future. For them, prayer is a sign of hope during the crisis and it gives them peace of mind. Due to nationwide lockdown, they believe that reciting Buddhist mantras might keep them away from outreach of the virus.

As shared by Po Passang "I can't do anything to this virus. China has spread such a dangerous virus in the world. The only thing I can do is sit at home and pray for the virus to go away from the world".



Tseten Lhamo "I wish the medicine for virus comes out soon. Other than that, I can only hope for the peace in my prayers. Daily I am reciting mantras to safeguard the world from this virus". The schedule of reciting mantras at home had helped them to stay away from social gathering and strongly believes in the effectiveness of mantras for better social environment. The prayer encouraged them to avoid social interaction during the pandemic.

Conclusion:

The experiences shared by the participants were affected by social organization, individuals, media and most of all, misconceptions. The discrimination and stigmatization encountered by Tibetans have caused them to self-label, bias and deviant behavior in some way. For some, the stage of lockdown had been a crucial period of their lives causing financial insecurities, mental health pressure and social distance with loved ones. Tibetans experienced different social situation, where the realization of social identity came out stronger than individual identity. The officials and health authorities should empathize the fear of masses and normalize the stress that has been caused by the misconception, Discriminations and stigmatization.

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Differential cultural system in modern India –A Study

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ABSTRACT

The word 'caste' owes its origin to the Spanish word 'casta' which means 'bread, race, strain or a complex of heredity qualities. The development of 4 castes in India took place from the Varnas. Society is divided into diff. castes. Earlier there were 4 but now over 3000 and work education etc, are associated with it. Role, prestige etc, is fixed according to his caste. The leaders of independent India decided that India will be democratic, socialist and secular country. In modern India the term caste is used for Jat and also for Varna. The term, caste was used by the British who ruled India until 1947. The word 'race' has been sometimes used to denote the classification of human beings on the basis of the skin's colour such as black race or white race. Culture of prejudice refers to the theory that prejudice is embedded in our culture. We grow up surrounded by images of stereotypes and casual expressions of racism and prejudice. Culture consists of all learned, normative behaviour patterns – that is all shared ways or patterns of thinking and feeling as well as doing.

KEY WORDS: Caste System, Community, Racism, Families, Illiterates, Untouchability

INTRODUCTION

The word 'caste' owes its origin to the Spanish word 'casta' which means 'bread, race, strain or a complex of heredity qualities. The Portuguese applied this term to the classes of people in India known by the name of 'Jati'. The English word caste is an adjustment of the original term. "Caste is a collection of families or group of families bearing a common name; claiming a common descent from a mythical ancestor, human or divine professing to follow the same hereditary calling and regarded by those who are competent to give an opinion as forming a single homogeneous community. You belong to a caste by

birth and can't change it later and one has to follow the set rules and regulations and gets punishment on their violation and one can even be thrown out of his caste. If one dares to go out of his caste he can never return. In class one may change it with effort like in an illiterate class one can become literate and therefore go over to the literate class i.e. caste is hereditary in nature and once born in a caste one can't change it. The development of 4 castes in India took place from the Varnas. Varna was not strictly based on birth and one could change his Varna. It was based on "Karma theory" Parashurama became kshatriya by karma from a Brahmin Vishwamitra was a Kshatriya and



became Brahmin. This is not allowed in caste system.

CULTURE

Meaning of Culture

Sometimes an individual is described as “a highly cultured person”, meaning thereby that the person in question has certain features such as his speech, manner and taste for literature, music or painting which distinguish him from others. Culture, in this sense, refers to certain personal characteristics of an individual. Sometimes culture is used in popular discourse to refer to a celebration or an evening of entertainment, as when one speaks of a ‘cultural show’. In this sense, culture is identified with aesthetics or the fine arts such as dance, music or drama. This is also different from the technical meaning of the word culture. Culture is used in a special sense in anthropology and sociology.

Characteristics of Culture

1. Learned Behaviour

Not all behaviour is learned, but most of it is learned; combing one’s hair, standing in line, telling jokes, criticizing the President and going to the movie, all constitute behaviours which had to be learned. Sometimes the terms conscious learning and unconscious learning are used to distinguish the learning. For example, the ways in which a small child learns to handle a tyrannical father or a rejecting mother often affect the ways in which that child, ten or fifteen years later, handles his relationships with other people.

2. Culture is Abstract

Culture exists in the minds or habits of the members of society. Culture is the shared ways of doing and thinking. There are degrees of visibility of cultural

behaviour, ranging from the regularised activities of persons to their internal reasons for so doing. In other words, we cannot see culture as such we can only see human behaviour. This behaviour occurs in regular, patterned fashion and it is called culture.

3. Culture is a Pattern of Learned Behaviour

The definition of culture indicated that the learned behaviour of people is patterned. Each person’s behaviour often depends upon some particular behaviour of someone else. The point is that, as a general rule, behaviours are somewhat integrated or organized with related behaviours of other persons.

4. Culture is the Products of Behaviour

Culture learning’s are the products of behaviour. As the person behaves, there occur changes in him. He acquires the ability to swim, to feel hatred toward someone, or to sympathize with someone. They have grown out of his previous behaviours. In both ways, then, human behaviour is the result of behaviour. The experience of other people are impressed on one as he grows up, and also many of his traits and abilities have grown out of his own past behaviours.

5. Culture includes Attitudes, Values Knowledge

There is widespread error in the thinking of many people who tend to regard the ideas, attitudes, and notions which they have as “their own”. It is easy to overestimate the uniqueness of one’s own attitudes and ideas. When there is agreement with other people it is largely unnoticed, but when there is a disagreement or difference one is usually conscious of it. Your differences however,



may also be cultural. For example, suppose you are a Catholic and the other person a Protestant.

6. Culture is shared by the Members of Society

The patterns of learned behaviour and the results of behaviour are possessed not by one or a few person, but usually by a large proportion. Thus, many millions of persons share such behaviour patterns as Christianity, the use of automobiles, or the English language. Persons may share some part of a culture unequally. For example, as Americans do the Christian religion. To some persons Christianity is the all-important, predominating idea in life. To others it is less preoccupying / important, and to still others it is of marginal significance only.

7. Culture is a way of Life

Culture means simply the "way of life" of a people or their "design for living." Kluckhohn and Kelly define it in his sense, "A culture is a historically derived system of explicit and implicit designs for living, which tends to be shared by all or specially designed members of a group." Explicit culture refers to similarities in word and action which can be directly observed. For example, the adolescent cultural behaviour can be generalized from regularities in dress, mannerism and conversation. Implicit culture exists in abstract forms which are not quite obvious.

Diversity

Diversity Race is a system of social identity constructed over generations through cultural, social, economic, and political relations. Ethnicity is associated with static

traditions, customs, and values that reflect a deep and enduring cultural identity, and a desire to keep that identity intact. Social class, which includes socioeconomic status or SES, documents another form of cultural inequality. Gender is what our culture symbolizes as maleness and femaleness, and is further defined by prescribed roles for men and women. Other factors: Sexual Orientation, Religion, Age, etc.

Subculture of Medical Workers

Culture is the collection of beliefs, ideas, artifacts, and other traits of a group of people. Because culture encompasses virtually everything that can be learned, it is ever-shifting, and not everyone follows the group's beliefs. Subcultures are smaller groups within the larger culture that have slightly different or additional traditions and ideas. They tend to share much in common with the larger culture and typically interact with members of the majority on a regular basis. Most people belong to at least one group that can be classified as a subculture. Large groups of friends or family members tend to form their own subcultures.

Infallible

The physicians described values and norms associated with expectations of being flawless and never committing any errors, which the physicians experienced as something of a burden. They were aware that such expectations could negatively affect physicians' willingness to have open dialogue about mistakes, slips and lapses they make, thus restricting potential learning from errors. The values and norms related to the highly competent and almost omnipotent physician appear to be



present from the outset of medical training. During training, physicians are expected to push their own boundaries in order to develop and hone their skills. These expectations were predominantly expressed by the interns and residents.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CASTE SYSTEM

1. Based on birth, or birth is the determinant factor of caste system. Once born in a caste he has to remain the same. Status, position prestige is fixed according to his caste. i.e. A scribed. The castes are divided into sub-caste.

2. Endogamy and exogamy – In a caste syst. There is restriction on marriage. Westermarck- "Restriction on marriage Endogamy and Exogamy are the essence of the caste system. "Endogamy their one's own caste or sub-caste. Exogamy –same caste but not same clean i.e. Gotra.

3. Social Hierarchy is found in caste syst. Brahmin is high and sudra have the inferior position and prestige. Prof. Bhurey – Sanskritisation in this the lower caste people can initiate the upper caste. De-Sanskritisation – Upper caste can initiate the lower caste.

4. Occupational restriction and hereditary occupation – your occupation is fixed by your caste. A black smith son will always be a black smith.

5. Economic disparity – The higher caste people are generally economically better off and the lower caste people work harder and yet they get little benefit i.e. they are poorer.

Segmental division of society i.e. society is divided into different castes. Earlier there were 4 but now over 3000 and work education etc, are associated with it. Role, prestige etc, is fixed according to his caste. Every caste has moral obligation.

All people are morally obliged to their own castes and sub-castes i.e. there are certain rules and regulations which one has to follow and are punished if they don't. They are not so much to that society or community but more to his caste.

Social Hierarchy: In caste system, Hierarchy is found and the Brahmin are it the highest level and the Indra's are the lowest and therefore are the untouchables and even unseables. Sanskritiation is Ghuray's concept i.e. this can initiate the higher caste and therefore change their position.

Restriction on food: In the caste system there is restriction in the food too. The members of the higher caste can't take food from the lower caste.

Kalahari- fruits can be eaten by the higher caste from anyone and nothing will happen.

Pakka Khana – from the Kshatriya and Vaishya. Tried in ghee etc.

Kachna Bhajan – rice or Kheer – This can be taken only from his own caste.

All these are the 3 types of food and this is in ref. to the Brahmin, the highest class. There is no restriction in water too. Only the kahar can give them water and they can drink from no other caste generally the maids are Ramani Kahar, and because of this they feel somewhat proud cause they are not so backward so that their touched food may not be eaten.

FACTORS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CASTE

Traditional Theory – Vedas, mainly Rig Veda, Maha Bharat, Geeta, Upanishad, Manu Smuriti. It says caste system. Originated from the body Bramha, i.e. from the mouth came Brahmin,



Keshahiya, arms, Vaishyas – thighs and Shudras from feet. And the place was given to the hierarchy of organs in the body. Varma, status and position is fixed according to this. Therefore 1st come Brahmins then Kshatriyas then Vaishayas and last Sudras. The month for preaching, learn, ceremonial preformation, the arms – protections, thighs – to cultivate or business feet – helps the whole body therefore the duty of the Sundras is to serve all the others. Manu – C.S. has developed due to Auolay and pratilog.

1. Religious theory given by Hocart' C.S. Originated due to religious factor a due to performance of various religious rites. In India religion plays an imp. place. Everything is based on this religion. He gave – pure work i.e. to perform religious work. Those who do Yagya they are Brahmins, the ones who gather flower – messages – impure work – those who sacrificed the low caste (Dasas).

2. Political theory – Abbe Dubois, - C.S. originated due to the supremacy of Brahmins – the Brahmanism, theory. To maintain their superiority diff. castes and sub-castes came into being Ghuray – 'Caste is the Brahmin child of the Indo-Arjun culture, cradled in the Ganges and Yamuna and then transferred in other parts of the country'.

3. The hierarchy is according to occupation. The higher the occupation the higher the position and status in societies. If the according is considered good in a place that caste is high but it may necessarily be higher in another place. In general C.S. originated from the Varmas and then in marriage but these

varmas of Anolog and sub-caste was formed.

FEATURES OF CASTE SYSTEM

1. There was a segmental division of society in which they were classified in several units called as caste. The term caste used to present race or breed of a person. There have been 2800 different castes found in India and they have their own set of norms and beliefs.

2. Hierarchy system was evolved in those times. There has been the degree of highness and lowness amongst people.

3. Endogamy can be seen as a vital feature of the caste system. Endogamy is practicing marriage function in the same caste and it has been followed in India till now up to maximum extent. For example, even if anyone wishes to marry someone of other caste and class, he/she can face a powerful opposition and sometimes it can lead to Honor Killing. Honor killing is practicing death of people in love with different castes. In UP a couple was killed brutally just to satisfy caste ego which does not permit people to marry someone from other castes.

4. Hereditary Status and Hereditary occupation are some of the basic features which can be called as an ascribed status of a person. It clearly means that caste is not something which is achieved by a man on the basis of merit. Indeed it is clearly a place which cannot be altered or switched. For example, a person born in Shudra category will do chores like cleaning toilets till his/her death. Likewise, a Brahmin's son was bound to follow the priest culture; he was not allowed to go to his career choices.

5. One of the most negative influences of the Caste system is also counted in its feature that is Food and Drinks indifference attitude by upper-class people. For example, if a Shudra



prepared food and a Brahmin arrived at a temple where he is hungry. He will die of hunger but will not touch the food prepared by the lower class people.

CASTE SYSTEM IN MODERN INDIA

The leaders of independent India decided that India will be democratic, socialist and secular country. According to this policy there is a separation between religion and state. Practicing untouchability or discriminating a person based on his caste is legally forbidden. Along with this law the government allows positive discrimination of the depressed classes of India. The Indians have also become more flexible in their caste system customs. In general the urban people in India are less strict about the caste system than the rural. In **cities** one can see different caste people mingling with each other, while in some rural areas there is still discrimination based on castes and sometimes also on untouchability.

In modern India the term caste is used for Jat and also for Varna. The term, caste was used by the British who ruled India until 1947. The British who wanted to rule India efficiently made lists of Indian communities. They used two terms to describe Indian communities. Castes and Tribes. These lists, which the British made, were used later on by the Indian governments to create lists of communities who were entitled for positive discrimination. This category includes in it communities who were untouchables. In modern India, untouchability exists at a very low extent. The untouchables call themselves Dalit, meaning depressed. Until the late 1980s they were called Harijan, meaning children of God. This title was given to them by **Mahatma Gandhi** who wanted

the society to accept untouchables within them.

RACE

Race is one of those terms which are used with a variety of meanings. The Greeks classified all mankind as either Greek or barbarian, yet none of these is a racial group. The term 'race' is sometimes used as synonymous with nationality. A nation does not necessarily consist of individuals with uniform physical characteristics. Sometimes it has been frequently confused with language, as well as with religion. The word 'race' has been sometimes used to denote the classification of human beings on the basis of the skin's colour such as black race or white race. But race cannot be equated with colour of the skin. Sometimes we use the word race in a very wide sense and speak of human race thus including all the human beings.

Race a Biological Concept

This confusion arises as results of failure to realize that race is not a sociological term but is distinctly a biological and anthropological concept. It signifies a biological category. "A race is a large biological human grouping with a number of distinctive inherited characteristics which vary within a certain range." Language and religion are cultural concepts and therefore, on their basis race a physiological concept cannot be accurately defined. Ethnic differences between men are matters of blood. They are biologically inherited along with such physical characteristics as eye, skin and hair color. By race anthropologists understand a group of individuals who possess common hereditary traits which separate them from other groups. It refers to a "subdivision of the human species, the members of which



distinguish them from those of other subdivision”.

Classification of Races

India is a melting pot of races. It is an ethnological museum. The ancestors of the majority of present population have migrated to India from surrounding territories across the Himalayas. Indian population is constituted of major races of the world. We find people of different races in India.

There are seven racial types in Indian population.

1. The Turk-Iranian

These types of people are found in the Frontier Province and Beluchistan. These parts now belong to Pakistan. Turks-Iranian people are very tall and have a fair complexion. They possess dark eyes, narrow nose.

2. Indo-Aryan

This racial type is found among the Eastern Part of Punjab, Rajasthan and Kashmir. Most of the people have long heads and prominent noses. They are tall, their complexion is fair and eyes are of dark color.

3. Scytho-Dravidian

Scytho-Dravidian is a mixed racial type of Scythians and Dravidians. People, having this racial ancestry are said to be found in Saurashtra, Coorg and hilly tracts of Madhya Pradesh. It is also said that while the upper strata people are predominantly Scythian, the lower strata people are fairly dominated by Dravidian elements. They are broad headed, have a fine nose, are of medium height and their complexion is fair.

4. Aryo-Dravidian

This racial type is found in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar. They are the product of inter-marriages between the Indo-Aryans and the Dravidians. They have long head and the complexion varies from lights brown to black.

5. The Mongol-Dravidians

In the population of Bengal and Orissa this racial type is most prominent. Bengali Brahmins and Kayasthas form the largest percentage. This racial type has come into existence as a result of intermixture of Mongolians and Dravidians while some element of Indo-Aryan race is also found. These people are generally black and round headed having medium nose and medium height.

6. The Dravidian

This racial type is found in Southern India, particularly south of M.P, Chotnagpur, Madras and Hyderabad. The Santhals of Chotnagpur represent this type. They have dark complexion, dark eyes, short stature, long head and broad nose. The Dravidian race, as mentioned by Risley, like the Aryan, is a linguistic group and pots a racial group, says Majumdar. Most of the Indian anthropologists are not inclined to accept the racial classification of the Indian population presented by Risley.

7. The Negrito:

According to him the presence of Negrito race in India is a controversial issue. However, it is claimed that there is an element of Negrito race in Indian population and Negrito element is found in the blood of Andaman Islanders. Further, it is also pointed out that Negrito element is found in the blood of some South Indian tribal people like the Kadar and blood of Nagas.



CONCLUSION

Caste is a collection of families or group of families bearing a common name; claiming a common descent from a mythical ancestor, human or divine professing to follow the same hereditary calling and regarded by those who are competent to give an opinion as forming a single homogeneous community. The development of 4 castes in India took place from the Varnas. Hierarchy system was evolved in those times. There has been the degree of highness and lowness amongst people. . **In general the urban people in India are less strict about the caste system than the rural. In cities one can see different caste people mingling with each other, while in some rural areas there is still discrimination based on castes and sometimes also on untouchability.** For many cultures, religion has always been an integral part of life.

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The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) ACT, 2013

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Introduction

The Indian legal landscape changed dramatically in 2013. Corporate governance received a boost from the revamped legislation in the form of the Companies Act 2013, which superseded the Companies Act 1956. Vishaka triggered a national consciousness on an issue that was, until then, not given its due importance. Following up on Vishaka, the Supreme Court of India enlarged the scope of sexual harassment by ruling that physical contact was not essential to be considered an act of sexual harassment. This case established that actions resulting in a violation of one's rights to 'Gender Equality' and 'Life and Liberty' are in fact a violation of the victim's fundamental right under Article 19 (1) g. The case ruling established that sexual harassment violates a woman's rights in the workplace and is thus not just a matter of personal injury. This case ruling had issued Vishaka guidelines under Article 32 of the Constitution of India. The Supreme Court had made it mandatory that these had to be followed by all origination until a legislative framework on the subject has been drawn-up and enacted. However, the legislative void continued and the Supreme Court in Apparel Export Promotion Council v. A.K Chopra ((1999) 1 SCC 759) reiterated the law laid down in the Vishakha Judgment. Until the writ petition filed by Dr. Medha Kotwal of Aalochana (an NGO) highlighted a number of individual

cases of sexual harassment stating that the Vishakha Guidelines were not being effectively implemented. the Supreme Court took cognizance and undertook monitoring of implementation of the Vishakha Guidelines across the country. The Supreme Court asserted that in case of a non-compliance or non-adherence of the Vishakha Guidelines, it would be open to the aggrieved persons to approach the respective High Court.

Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 is a legislative act in India that seeks to protect women from sexual harassment at their place of work. It was passed by the Lok Sabha (the lower house of the Indian Parliament) on 3 September 2012. It was passed by the Rajya Sabha (the upper house of the Indian Parliament) on 26 February 2013. The Bill got assent of the President on 23 April 2013. The Act came into force from 9 December 2013. This statute superseded the judgement of Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan, the Supreme Court observed that Equality in employment Article 19(1) can be seriously impaired when women are subjected to gender-specific violence, such as sexual harassment in the workplace And therefore issued guidelines to ensure women have equal working conditions and are protected from sexual harassment. It has been ratified on the 25th



June, 1993 by the Government of India To make provisions for giving effect to the said Convention for protection of women against sexual harassment at workplace.

Background and provisions: According to the Press Information Bureau of the Government of India:

The Act will ensure that women are protected against sexual harassment at all the work places, be it in public or private. This will contribute to realization of their right to gender equality, life and liberty and equality in working conditions everywhere. The sense of security at the workplace will improve women's participation in work, resulting in their economic empowerment and inclusive growth.

1. Sexual harassment results in violation of the fundamental rights of a woman to equality under articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution of India and her right to life and to live with dignity under article 21 of the Constitution and right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business which includes a right to a safe environment free from sexual harassment;

2. The protection against sexual harassment and the right to work with dignity are universally recognized human rights by international conventions and instruments such as Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, which has been ratified on the 25th June, 1993 by the Government of India;

3. To make provisions for giving effect to the said Convention for protection of women against sexual harassment at workplace.

Major Features: The Act defines sexual harassment at the work place and creates a mechanism for redressal of complaints.

It also provides safeguards against false or malicious charges.

The definition of "aggrieved woman", who will get protection under the Act is extremely wide to cover all women, irrespective of her age or employment status, whether in the organised or unorganised sectors, public or private and covers clients, customers and domestic workers as well.

While the "workplace" in the Vishaka Guidelines is confined to the traditional office set-up where there is a clear employer-employee relationship, the Act goes much further to include organisations, department, office, branch unit etc. in the public and private sector, organized and unorganized, hospitals, nursing homes, educational institutions, sports institutes, stadiums, sports complex and any place visited by the employee during the course of employment including the transportation. Even non-traditional workplaces which involve tele-commuting will get covered under this law.

Purview of sexual harassment according to the act:

one of the difficulties is to understand this concept as it involves a range of behaviors, even the victims find it difficult to explain what they experienced. There have been efforts from both national and international level still there is no single definition which can define prohibited behavior.

The international instruments define Sexual Harassment as "violence against women and discriminatory treatment which is a broad definition compared to the national laws. National laws focus on the illegal conduct more.

In general sense it is known as "unwelcome sexual favor and other



verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature that tends to create a hostile or offensive work environment”

The Supreme Court of India defined Sexual Harassment as any unwelcome sexually determined behavior (whether directly or by implication) such as;

1. Physical contact and advances,
2. A demand or request for sexual favors,
3. Sexually colored remarks,
4. Showing pornography,
5. Any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of sexual nature.

The Act also states that the following circumstances (whether implied or explicit), inter alia, may constitute sexual harassment:

Promise of preferential treatment in employment;

Threat of detrimental treatment in employment;

Threat about present or future employment;

Creating an intimidating or offensive or hostile work environment; and,

Humiliating treatment potentially endangering health or safety.

A key part of the definition is the use of the word unwelcome. Such unwelcome or uninvited conduct/act is totally prohibited. Sexual or romantic interaction between consenting people at work may be offensive to observers or may also lead to the violation of the workplace's policy, but it is not sexual harassment

Every employer is required to constitute an Internal Complaints Committee at each office or branch with 10 or more employees. The District Officer is required to constitute a Local Complaints Committee at each district, and if required at the block level. The

Committee is required to complete the inquiry within a time period of 90 days. On completion of the inquiry, the report will be sent to the employer or the District Officer, as the case may be, they are mandated to take action on the report within 60 days.

The Complaints Committees have the powers of civil courts for gathering evidence. The Complaints Committees are required to provide for conciliation before initiating an inquiry, if requested by the complainant. Penalties have been prescribed for employers. Non-compliance with the provisions of the Act shall be punishable with a fine of up to INR 50,000. Repeated violations may lead to higher penalties and cancellation of license or registration to conduct business.

The biggest recent change to the POSH Act came in 2019, when the Women Development and Child Welfare Department issued a general notice that any business in Telangana that had ten or more employees was now required to register their IC with the State Shebox portal by no later than July 15, 2019. This is in an effort to allow officials to better track the compliance statuses of businesses around the area. The government of Maharashtra issued a similar letter, requiring all businesses to fill out a form outlining their compliance status and internal committee and submit it to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate by no later than July 20, 2019. Sexual Harassment In The Online Workplace In the recent case of Sanjeev Mishra vs. Bank of Baroda¹, the Rajasthan High Court ("Court") has widened the scope of the term 'workplace harassment' to include online harassment.



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Challenges on Girls' Education in Telangana State

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Abstract

Girls' education is a big opportunity for India to be developed socially and economically. Educated girls' are the weapons who yield positive impact on the Indian society through their contribution at home and professional fields. They are the reason of improved economy in the country as well as society. At elementary and secondary level girls' enrolment rate has been decreased from 2016 to 2019, but girls' gross enrolment ratio has been increased at higher education level from 2016 to 2019. Parental attitude, lack of infrastructure, lack of security, superstitions related to girls, socio-economic condition of parents are the major challenges for promoting girls' education in India. There was a time when people thought that it was not necessary to educate girls. Now we have begun to realize that girls' education is essential. The modern age is the age of awakening of girls. They are trying to compete with men in all spheres of life. There are many people who oppose girls' education. They say that the proper sphere of girls is the home. So, they argue that the money spent on girl's education is wasted. This view is wrong, because girl's education can bring about a silent revolution in the society. Girls' education plays a vital role through up gradation of depriving Marginalized sections, especially girls in society. Because girls are the back bone of society, they are the mother of the race and guardian of future generation, so that education is very much necessary. Girls must be educated, for it is the Girls who mould the next generation and hence the destiny of the country. Education-basic, functional or digital, always enlightens a person from the darkness of ignorance and innocence. Awareness about importance of cleanliness, good habits and knowledge about various disciplines helps a woman to support her family and groom her children as better citizens of the society in Telangana State.

Keywords: Girls' Education, Status, Challenges, Telangana

Introduction

Education leads to enlightenment as it facilitates knowledge, skills and abilities. It helps a person with average intelligence to identify the difference between right and wrong and hence good and bad practices in the society. In a way education helps a man to be more civilized, a responsible human being towards his family and society at large.

Education is therefore considered to be one of the basic needs after food clothing and shelter. Access to basic education is therefore made compulsory by Governments of many countries all over the world. Article 13 of the United Nations' 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (UNESCO) recognizes the right of everyone to an education. For more than 300 years ago, there was practically no



education for girls in India. Only a few girls of the upper castes and upper classes were given some education at home. Literacy of girls at that time was looked upon as a disgrace. The notion of providing education to girl children never entered into the minds of parents. A superstitious feeling was alleged to exist in the majority of the Hindu families that a girl taught to read and write will soon become a widow after marriage. According to the report of National Committee on Women's Education (1959), "It cannot be denied that the general picture of the education of girls was the most unsatisfactory and girls received practically no formal instruction whatever, except for the little domestic instruction that was available to the daughter of the upper class families. The government also took the responsibility to promote primary education in general and that of the girls in particular. However, government efforts could not go a long way due to the Indian War of Independence of 1857. After the war municipal committees and other local bodies were encouraged to open primary schools. In the year 1870, training colleges for women were established for the first time and women were trained to become teachers in girls' schools.

Importance of Girls' Education in India

Education for girls can have the benefit of delaying marriage and pregnancy for young girls. Instead of a girl getting married before age 20 and often suffering abuse by her husband, girls who attend primary and secondary school are more likely to have a say in who they marry. Girls who attend school also are able to use more effective methods of family planning and therefore have fewer and healthier babies. An educated girl and

woman will have learned about HIV/AIDS and know many different ways to protect herself from getting the disease. Every year of schooling helps a woman make better decisions for her and her family. Women who attended school often have healthier families. These women are more likely to seek medical help from clinics or doctors. Because they can read, literate girls can understand a doctor's detailed instructions and follow up for help if needed.

Education and Women

A popular saying goes 'While educating a man benefits him alone, educating a woman benefits the whole family and society at large'. It is a proven fact that children of educated women enjoy high education standards and fare better than children of illiterate mothers. Educated women, manage their homes better as they support their families economically, financially and emotionally. Women comprise approximately half of the population in the world. But the hegemonic masculine ideology made them bear a lot as they were denied equivalent opportunities in different parts of the world. Despite best efforts by national and international organizations education is still not accessible to many particularly women from developing countries like India. Key challenge in achieving gender equality in education is reaching those girls who remain out of school even in countries where school campaigns have led to significant gains in enrolment.

Review of Literature

Gupta (2012) did a socio-economic analysis of child labour as domestic servants in Bhatinda district. It came to



the notice that the labour pool was higher for females as compared to the males while the percentage for the school going male children was higher than the female children. It was found that the number of working children was much higher in rural areas than urban areas especially in the age group of 10-14 years. Lack of education was found most prevalent among the child domestic workers. Children belonging to scheduled castes were most deprived from education as 53 per cent SC children were never admitted in school. The percentage of SC children going to informal schools was found higher than children from other community. Poverty was found to be the major factor forcing children to join labour market. Children were found working under poor conditions, beyond normal working hours, perform heavy tasks and getting very less remuneration.

Banghad (2012) Carried out a study titled, "prevalence of anemia in rural and urban pre-adolescent girls (12 to 16 years) of Beeds district". The study attempted to assess the nutritional and socio-economic status of rural and urban adolescent girls. The study found that the hygienic, sanitary and economic conditions of rural sample were not good. The nutritional level was found very low amongst the adolescent girls. The consumption of vegetables, milk and meat was low. The girls from rural areas were more undernourished than their compare to their urban counterpart. Girls in the rural areas were found working in the fields, fetching water and tendering livestock.

Hosamani (2011) conducted a sociological study on school dropouts to find out the basic problems of primary education in India, to emphasise the importance of

primary education in India, to locate the problems of school dropouts, to identify the social background of the dropouts. The findings of the study recorded that there was imbalance in the distribution of female teachers and the absence of women teachers in schools might have serious fallout on improving the girl's education. Family's internal problems and unavailability of support and encouragement for girl child education were amongst the chief reasons for children's dropping out.

Ahluwalia (2005) conducted a study on "Primary School Students' Problems: A status Survey of Gujarat' to know the problems of the students studying in lower primary section of four major cities of Gujarat cities of Gujarat, namely, Ahmedabad, Rajkot Surat and Vadodara as identified by their teachers, to find out the common problems of students of lower primary section of four major cities of Gujarat, as identified by the teacher, to know the academic, physical, social and psychological problems of students of upper primary section of Rajkot as perceived by them, to know the common academic, physical, social and psychological problems of students of upper primary section of four major cities of Gujarat, to get the suggestions from principals to solve problems of the primary schools students, to get the suggestions from doctors of Surat city to solve the problems primary school students. Some of the findings of the study were; the students had too much of workload of studies, they were over expected by their parents, they were taught only by chalk and talk method, they were afraid of examinations, they had to carry heavy bags to the school, number of students were found large in



the classroom, many students came from weak financial background.

Objectives of the Study

- a) To understand the girl’s education in India and Telangana
- b) To assess the challenges on girls education in Telangana

Research Methodology

The present study based on Secondary data was collected from different research journals, books, reports and government websites.

About Telangana

Telangana became the 29th state of India, separated from undivided Andhra Pradesh, on 2 June 2014. It has a geographical area of 1,14,840 sq.km. With a population of 3,51,93,978 (2011 census). It is the 12th largest state in the country in terms of both area and size of population. The state is bordered by Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh to the north, Karnataka to the west and Andhra Pradesh to the south and the east. The population growth rate has decreased from 18.77% in the previous decade to 13.58% during 2001–11. Only 38.88% of Telangana’s population resides in urban areas. However, the urban population has grown by 38.12% during 2001–11, as compared with 25.13% in the previous decade. Hyderabad accounts for around

30% of the total urban population in the state (Government of Telangana, 2016a). Of the total population of the state, scheduled castes (SC) constitute 15.44% and scheduled tribes (ST) 9.34%. The sex ratio is 988, which is better than the national sex ratio of 943. However, sex ratio for children declined from 957 in 2001 to 933 in 2011, which is a matter for concern.

Telangana state has 2,537 higher secondary institutions and 6.9 lakh students are studying in these institutions. Only 404 government institutions and 41 are aided.

Enrolment in 2016-17 Enrolment in schools by grade: Enrolment trends from class 9 to class 12 during 2016-17, regardless of gender is decreasing with every consecutive higher class. In all classes, the overall number of boys enrolled is greater than the number of girls. However, only in class 11, the number of girls is slightly greater than of boys. The percentage of children with special needs (CWSN) to total enrolment at the secondary level is 0.69 whereas at the higher secondary level, it is 0.09. This is a worrying fact, and the state needs to address the issue of accessibility of schools for CWSN.

The number of girls studying in urban schools is greater than boys, but in rural schools, enrolment of boys is higher than of girls. Overall, enrolment in rural areas is greater than in urban areas.

Table 1: Enrolment by Gender and School Location

School Education	Boys	Girls	Total
Rural	4,69,946	4,60,522	9,30,468
Urban	3,83,740	3,88,548	7,72,288
			17,02,756

Source: Compiled from U-DISE Flash statistics



Challenges of Girls' Education in Telangana

It is generally accepted by many that schooling has innumerable benefits for the child. But the irony of the fact is that even after 62 years of its independence, a vast majority of Indian children, especially girls are deprived of these benefits. Girls are often taken out of school to share the family responsibilities such as caring for younger siblings.

1. Negative parental attitude towards educating daughters is one of the important challenges to promote girl's education in Telangana.
2. Lack of female teachers is another potential barrier to girls' education. Girls are more likely to attend school and have higher academic achievement, if they have female teachers. Currently, women account for only 47.70 % of teachers at the Elementary level.
3. Lack of infrastructural facility in schools is one of the major problems in development of girls' education in Telangana. Annual Status of Education Report (2014) agreed that due to lack of girls' toilet facility, dropout rate at elementary and secondary levels have been increased than the past decades.
4. Parents often complain about insecurity for girls attending schools. Instances of abduction, rape and molestation of girls dampen the enthusiasm of parents and girl students in pursuing education beyond a certain age; thereafter they remain bound to their homes.
5. In many parts of the country, children's health is a big concern, especially if they're facing poverty. If there's not enough food or sufficient clean water to keep girls nourished and

healthy, they may not be well enough to attend school.

6. When girls are forced to marry young, they are often pulled out of school at a very critical age in their development. The transition from primary to secondary education is key for girls to gain the life skills they need to escape the cycle of poverty. Yet, this is often the same time that many girls leave school due to early marriages.

Conclusion

Before drawing conclusion it may be mentioned that the task of the school authorities in India is to prepare the girls for the triple role she will have to play in adult life. First, as the founder and fashioner of a happy home, secondly to be able to earn her livelihood independently and honourably if circumstances demand her to do so and thirdly to discharge her duties as a responsible and enlightened citizen. The Indian Education Commission 1964-66, rightly emphasized, "For full development of our human resources, the improvement of homes and for moulding the character of children during the most impressionable years of their infancy, the education of girls is of greater importance than that of boys". However, the change in the attitude of the public towards girls' education would go a long way in improving the situation.

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Use Pattern of Electronic Resources by the Faculty Members of Selected NAAC and NBA Accredited Engineering Colleges: A Study of KITSW and BITS Engineering Colleges of Warangal District of Telangana State

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Abstract

The present research article mainly focused on access, use and satisfaction with electronic resources by the faculty members of two selected NAAC and NBA accredited engineering college libraries of Warangal district of Telangana State. A Total of 223 faculty members from KITSW and BITS, a majority, 192 (86.09) were male and remaining 31 (13.90) were female respondents, out of 98, 85 (38.11) were male and remaining, 11 (4.93) were female respondents from BITS college of Warangal district., a large majority, 153 (68.60) of the respondents from urban, 46 (20.62) from semi-urban and 24 (10.76) from semi-urban region, a highest respondents are Assistant Professors (104; 46.63%), next to Associate Professors (85; 15.24%) and; remaining are Professors (34; 15.24%), a large majority, 182 (81.61) respondents are publishing research articles in UGC Care/ Impact Factor Journals, followed by, 87 (39.01) respondents have the research visibility in `H-Index/i10 Index`, 58 (26.00) are publishing articles in Scopus/Google Scholar, and the end of the study, some constructions were made by the investigator of the study.

Key-words: NAAC and NBA accreditation, electronic resources, Use, KITSW, BITS

Introduction: Today, we are living in the information age. Information is a dynamic and unending resource that affects all disciplines and walk of life. Electronic resources are one of the vital sources for scientific information which is used by various levels of users like teachers, scientists and students Electronic resources are becoming substantial components of engineering college library collection. The main objective of an engineering college library is to assist engineering professionals in

enhancing and updating their knowledge and skills in engineering education and research. The primary role of engineering college library is to collect and organize the recorded information in engineering and allied subjects to meet the needs of the users.

As we know well, the libraries are the store-house of knowledge since date backs. But, in the digitized present global world, these libraries are converting from print to digital resources, to easy access;



to its user community at 24x7x365 days, at their palm tops/desk tops. The library is a knowledge center where all the resources such as; print and e-resources are made available to the user. E-resources are the backbone of any digital library in this information superfluous era. Most of the modern library users are referring e-resources for their learning, teaching and research activities. It gives an opportunity for the best use of the e-resources and offers easy access to various resources of the library through its interface from anywhere. Electronic resources are one of the vital sources for scientific information which is used by various levels of users like teachers, scientists and students. Electronic resources are becoming substantial components of engineering college library collection.

The primary objective of an engineering college library; is to assist engineering professionals graduates in enhancing and updating their knowledge and skills in engineering education and research and the college library collects and organize the recorded information in engineering and allied subjects to meet the needs of the users.

Profiles of the Select NAAC and NBA Engineering Colleges of KITS and BITS:

The two premier NAAC and NBA Accredited engineering colleges, which are located in Warangal district were selected for the present study. The KITSW engineering college is established at Urban, and the second one, BITS is located at rural of Warangal district of Telangana State. The profiles of colleges and libraries were briefly discussed, to understand the nature of library resources, especially, electronic resources, which are available selected engineering colleges of the present study.

The Kakatiya Institute of Technology and Science (KITSW, 1980): The Kakatiya Institute of Technology and Science (KITS), was established in Warangal district 1980. This is the first private and foremost reputed engineering college in Warangal district of un-divided Andhra Pradesh, The institute, over the years has substantially grown in academic programmes, infrastructural facilities and attracted academicians of proven competence into its faculty. It gained recognition amongst academic circles as one of the premier technical 1st institution in this region

The Central Library-A Profile: The Central Library of KITS, supports to the teaching learning program of the Institute. It provides reading & lending facility to the users. It has a collection of 64,821 books with 13455 Titles, back volumes, pamphlets, standards, CD-ROMs, Video cassettes etc. It receives 100 National and International Journals.

The Digital Library has campus LAN connectivity through computer center and is connected to web server. 30 systems providing network facility are installed for browsing. The institute has the subscription of AICTE e- journals, e-shodhsindh consortia and DELNET consortia e-resources. The NPTEL laboratory has procured a hard disk from IITs contains 125 web courses and 135 Video courses furnished.

The Balaji Institute of Technology & Science (BITS, 2001): The Balaji Institute of Technology & Science (BITS) is the one of the best Engineering College in Warangal district, popularly known as BITS, was established 200, Narsampet besides, Warangal district (Rural). The BITS has been consistent to maintain excellence in the academic standards since its inception. Discipline is hallmark



of BITS. It is also offering the same courses like, KITSW.

A profile of library: The library is the soul of our educational institution. Keeping in view intensive and extensive use, the library being constantly enriched by the acquisition of latest books and journals keeping in pace with changing times, to further advancement of the college academic activities. The library is a well equipped with modern facilities, specialized collection of books, journals and non-book material are available in Engineering, Technology and Management.

Review of Related Literature: A review of literature on use pattern of e-resources reveals that there were many studies that are more on a descriptive than analytical. Therefore, more and more studies are needed to highlight various issues that affect the system of e-resources for users of engineering faculty, research scholars and students more than other user community.

Anjaiah, M. and Lalitha, R. (2020), were conducted a study on Use of Electronic Resources by the Faculty Members of Engineering Colleges: A Case Study of Kakatiya Institute of Technology and Science (KITS) (Autonomous), Warangal, Telangana State. They found in their study that a majority (63.53%) of the faculty members are visiting the library for the purpose of accessing the e-resources, a majority (64.71%) of faculty members are using the e-journals, a majority (51.76%) of faculty members are using IEEE database frequently, followed by 48.24 per cent were Springer Links, The study also found that there is need to enhance the various types of resources, and conduct of awareness and information literacy programmes and at the end, it is suggested that the KITS engineering

college authority have to establish digital library with fully modern facilities. Kumar and Chandrashekhra (2019) carried out a survey on Use of N-List by the faculty members of Govt. College, Kushal Nagar, Karnataka. The study reveals that, 100 percent of faculty members are aware of N-List followed by 66.67% of faculty members are use N-List occasionally, 83.33% of the faculty members are access N-List at the library and the study also found that 50% of the faculty members are using N-List with low speed of internet.

Availability of Library Resources in KITSW and BITS college libraries: These colleges are providing the various type of print and electronic resources, as per the needs of their respective engineering college library users, to full-fill their needs. This article, focused on availability, use pattern and satisfaction of faculty members on electronic resources such as subscribed consortia, E-ShodhSindh consortium, DELNET, Open Access and Open Educational Resources and others

Research Methodology: For the present study is designed to seek faculty opinion and views, with regard to aware, access and use pattern of e-ShodhSindh consortium based e-journals of two premier NAAC and NBA Accredited Engineering Colleges; Kakatiya Institute of Technology and Science, (Autonomous; KITSW) and Balaji Institute of Technology & Science (BITS) were located at urban and rural areas of Warangal district of Telangana State.

Research Tool: In order to collect the comprehensive and relevant data for this study the questionnaire method was used. A list of questions was formulated keeping in view the objective of the study. The valid questionnaires were personally distributed to 300 faculty members and



received 223 filled in questionnaires. The response rate is **74.33** per cent.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To know the current status of the selected engineering college library e-resources;
2. To know the frequency, visit and purpose college library by the faculty members;
3. To know the different types of electronic resources used by the faculty members;
4. To identify the different electronic databases, OAR, OER and other e-resources use pattern of the selected college faculty members;
5. To know the level of satisfaction on availability of e-resources; and
6. To suggest suitable suggestions to improve facilities and services related to the use of e-resources.

Scope of the study: The present study is limited to the faculty members of Kakatiya Institute of Technology and Science (KITSW) and Balaji Institute of Scientific and Technology Warangal (BITS), Telangana State.

Data Analysis: For this research article, the researcher was collected the needed data randomly from the respondents of the selected two premier engineering colleges, namely, Kakatiya Institute of Technology and Science (KITS) (Autonomous) and Balaji Institute of Science and Technology (BITS), Warangal, Telangana State and the same is analyzed in a logical sequence inbelow:

College-wise Distribution of Respondents: The researcher distributed three hundred administered questionnaires to the two selected engineering college faculty members and received filled-in 223 and the response rate is 74.33.

Table-1: College-wise Distribution of Respondents

Sl. No.	Nature of Questionnaire	KITS	BITS	total
1	Distribution of Questionnaires	150	150	300
2	Received Filled-in Questionnaires	125 (41.66)	98 (32.66)	223 (74.33)

Source: Primary data

Gender-wise Distribution: The research scholar distributed questionnaires to the selected sample of the respondents and their given replies were recorded in the following table in detail.

Table-2 Gender-wise Distribution of Respondents

Sl. No.	Status of Gender	KITS	BITS	Percentage
1	Male	107 (47.98)	85 (38.11)	192 (86.09)
2	Female	20 (8.96)	11 (4.93)	31 (13.90)
3	Total	125 (41.66)	98 (32.66)	223 (100.00)

Source: Primary data

It is evident from the above Table No.2 that the gender-wise distribution of respondents. A total number of respondents are 223, out of which, a majority



respondents, 192 (86.09) were male and remaining 31 (13.90) were female respondents. Among, 192, a large majority, 107 (47.98) were male and remaining, 20 (8.96) were female respondents from KITSW college and out of 98, 85 (38.11) were male and remaining, 11 (4.93) were female respondents from BITS college of Warangal district

This study shows that the male respondents are higher than the female respondents from both selected two engineering colleges of the study.

Table-3: Residential-wise Status of the respondents

Sl. No.	Residential Status	KITS	BITS	Percentage
1	Urban Area	99 (44.39)	54 (24.21)	153 (68.60)
2	Rural Area	21 (9.41)	25 (11.21)	46 (20.62)
3	Semi-Urban Area	05 (2.42)	19 (8.52)	24 (10.76)
4	Total	125 (41.66)	98 (32.66)	223 (100.00)

Source: Primary data

As per the data mentioned in the table3 with regard to residential-wise respondents of the selected two engineering colleges of the study. Out of 223, a large majority 153 (68.60) of the respondents from urban, 46 (20.62) from semi-urban and remaining a small, i.e. 24 (10.76) were from semi-urban area. This study found that a large majority of the respondents from urban region.

Table1-4: Designation wise Distribution of the respondents

Sl. No.	Respondent	Male	Female	Total
1	Professors	30 (13.45)	4 (1.79)	34 (15.24)
2	Associate Professor	76 (34.08)	9 4.03	85 (38.11)
3	Assistant Professor	86 (38.56)	18 8.07	104 (46.63)
4	Total	192 (86.09)	31(13.9)	223 (100.00)

Source: Primary data

It is evident from the above Table No.4 that the designation wise distribution of respondents. A total number of respondents were 223, out of which, a highest respondents are Assistant Professors (104; 46.63%), next to Associate Professors (85; 1524%) and; remaining are Professors (34; 15.24%). This study clearly shows that Assistant Professors are higher than than the Associate Professors and Professors.

Table -5: Academic Status of Respondents

Sl. No.	Academic Status	Respondents	Percentage
1	Highest Degree Ph.D.	35	15.69
2	PG/UG with NET/SLET Qualification	71	31.83



3	PG/UG without NET/SLET Qualification	117	52.46
4	Total	223	100.00

Source: Primary data

Data presented in the above Table No. 5 explains with regard to academic status of the respondents of the two selected engineering colleges. Out of 223, a large majority, 117 (52.46) of the respondents have with PG/UG and without NET/SLET Qualifications, 71 (31.83) respondents have the PG/UG with

NET/SLET Qualifications and remaining, 35 (15.69) respondents have the highest Ph.D. qualification, which is mandatory to each department have a PhD holder, as per the AICTE procedure. It could be noticed that, there is need to qualified faculty in the engineering colleges.

Table-6: Teaching Experience of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Teaching Experience	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
1	Below 5 Years	101	45.29
2	6-10 Years	80	35.87
3	11-15 Years	25	11.21
4	More than 16 Years	14	6.27
5	Total	223	100.00

Source: Primary data

The above table No. 6 describes with regard to the faulty members` teaching experience of the two selected engineering colleges of the study. A total of 223, a majority, 101 (42.29) of the respondents are have the teaching experience is below 5 years, followed by, 80 (35.87) are have 6-10 years, 25 (11.21) are have between 11-15 years and remain, 14 (6.27) respondents are have the more than the 16 years of teaching experience. It is found fro the study that , a majority of the teaching faculty have the below five of teaching experience.

Table No.7 presents data about the teaching faculties` research visibility, which is very essential for further promotions as well as academic career development of the faculty in engineering colleges. A majority, 182 (81.61) respondents are publishing the research articles in UGC Care/ Impact Factor Journals, followed by, 87 (39.01) respondents have the research visibility in H-Index/ i10 Index, 58 (26.00) are publishing articles in SCOPUS/ Google Scholar, Research Gate, Web of Science/IEEE indexed Journals, 55 (24.66) were preparing the NPTEL course content in video form, 22 (9.86) respondents were involving in Swayam-MOOC course content preparation, 108 (48.43) were giving guest lectures at various academic plot forms and 66 (29.59) respondents obtained the patents.



This study found that majority faculty members are involving in preparation of course content, publishing articles in reputed and impact factor and indexed, peer-reviewed journals and they are having good academic caliber. Frequency of Visiting the Library: The respondents are visiting library for use of e-resources of their academic career and development. A question has been asked to the respondents and their replies were given in the following Table No. 8 in detail.

Table-7: Research Visibility of the Respondents (N=223)

Sl. No.	Research Visibility	Respondents	Percentage
1	Articles Published in UGC CARE/ Impact Factor Journals	182	81.61
2	H-Index/ i10 Index	87	39.01
3	SCOPUS/ Google Scholar, RG Web of Science/IEEE	58	26.00
4	NPTEL Videos Prepared	55	24.66
5	SWAYAM: MOOCs Content Preparation	22	9.86
6	Guest Lectures	108	48.43
7	Awards @ International/National	16	7.17
8	Patents	66	29.59

Source: Multiple answers

Table-8: Frequency of Visit Library by the Respondents

Sl. No.	Frequency	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
1	Daily	122	54.70
2	Weekly	55	24.66
3	Fortnightly	22	9.86
4	Monthly	19	8.52
5	Occasionally	5	2.24
6	Total	223	100.00

Source: Primary data

It is clear from the Table 8 that, out of 223, a majority, 122 (54.70) respondents are visiting library Daily, followed by 24.66 per cent were Weekly, 9.86 per cent were Fortnightly, 8.52 monthly and remaining, 2.24 16.47 per cent were occasionally. It shows that a majority of

the faculty are visiting the library daily to use library resources and services.

Purpose of Visiting the Library: The faculty visits the library with specific objectives. So, the scholar intends to seek their views on purpose of visit and their



given replies were presented in the following table no. 8 in detail.

Table-9: Purpose of using e-resources

Sl. No.	Purpose	Respondents	percentage
1	Teaching	71	31.83
2	Research	37	16.59
3	Writing of Articles/Books	67	30.04
4	Update Knowledge	33	14.79
5	Sharing of Information	15	6.72
Total		223	100.00

Source: Primary data

It is observed from Table 9 shows that, 71 (31.83) faculty members using e-resources for teaching, followed by, 37 (16.59) research purpose, 67 (30.04) writing of articles/books, 33 (14.79) update knowledge, remaining 15 (6.72) for sharing of information. This is found from the study that the majority faculties are using e-resources for writing of articles/books.

Table-No.10: Frequency of use of e-resources

Sl. No.	Frequency	KITS (125)	BITS (98)	Total
1	Daily	53 (32.73)	50 (22.42)	103 (46.18)
2	Weekly	32 (14.34)	11 (4.93)	43 (19.23)
3	Fortnightly	23 (10.31)	25 (11.20)	48 (21.53)
4	Monthly	13 (5.82)	94.03	21 (9.41)
5	Occasionally	7 (3.13)	3 (3.13)	21 (9.41)
6	Total	125 (41.66)	98 (32.66)	223 (100.00)

Source: Primary data

It is clear from the Table 10 that, out of 223, a majority, 103 (46.18) respondents are using of e-resources, followed by, 48 (21.53) fortnightly, 43 (19.23) Weekly, 48 (21.53) fortnightly, 21 (9.41) monthly and remaining, 21 (9.41)occasionally. It shows that a majority of the faculty are visiting the library daily to use library resources.

Table-No.11:
 Use of Search Preferences of E-Resources
 (N=223)

Sl. No.	Search Preference	No. of Respondents (N=223)	Percentage
1	Author	185	82.95
2	Title	153	68.60
3	Subject	85	38.11
4	Keyword	121	54.26
5	Publisher	63	28.25
6	If, any others....	5	2.24



Source: Multiple answers

The above Table 11 discuss about the use of search preferences of e-resources from two selected engineering college library of the study. Out of 223 faculty members, a majority, 82.95 per cent for search preference is, **Author** for obtaining the needed e-resources from the library, followed by, 68.60 per cent for **Title**, 28.25 per cent were **Keyword, Subject** (38.11), 63, (28.25) for e-books and the remaining 63 (28.25) for **Publisher** using e-projects in the college library and so on.

It is clearly shows from the study that, all most library users are using library resources and services.

Mostly Use Electronic Databases: The faculty mostly use of online or e-databases for their study and research fields. Hence, the investigator seeks information from the respondents and the replies given by them were presented in the following table NO.12 in detail.

Table-12
 Mostly Use Electronic Databases by the Respondents

Sl. No.	Name of the database	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	IEEE	197	88.34
2	ASME	167	74.88
3	ASCE	102	45.73
4	Springerlinks	195	87.79
5	Elsevier Science Direct	166	74.43
6	J-GATE	89	30.94

Multiple answers

Table 12 shows with regard to mostly use pattern of online databases by the faculty members in the selected two engineering colleges (KITS & BITS) of the present study. A total of 223, a majority (88.34%) of faculty members are using IEEE database frequently, followed by 87.79 per cent were Springer Links, 74.43 per cent were Elsevier Science Direct, 74.88 per cent were ASME, 30.94 per cent were

J-GATE and the remaining 45.73 per cent are using ASCE database frequently in the college library.

It is clear from the above table that a majority faculty are using IEEE database than the other online databases. It is observed that the faculty are access in and utilising the electronic resources by KITS and BITS engineering colleges in Warangal district.

Table-13: Preferred format of use of e –resources

Sl. No.	Preferred format	Users	percentage
1	PDF	124	55.60
2	HTML	88	39.46
4	Ms WORD	11	4.93
Total:		223	100

It is evident from table 13 with regard to preferred format of e –resources of the

two selected NAAC and NBA accreditation of the selected two



engineering colleges. A large majority of the respondents, 55.60 per cent are using e-resources preferred format is PDF, 39.46 per cent are preferred format is HTML and remaining 4.93 per cent faculty members are using format MS Word. It is found from the study that a large majority faculty members are preferred format PDF is using more to download the articles.

Tables-14
 Problem faced by the Respondents while accessing e- resources

Sl. No.	Nature of Problem	Respondents	percentage
1	Access Difficulties (Slow access& speed)	45	20.17
2	Lack of ICT Training on e-resources	22	9.86
4	Lack of time	17	7.62
6	Frequently Power off	42	18.83
7	Non-Availability of relevant information	31	13.90
8	Lack of ICT skilled library staff	20	8.96
9	Lack of Information Literacy programmes	41	18.38
10	Total	223	100.00

Primary data

It is evident from table 14 that, 20.17 per cent of the faculty members are facing problem "access difficulties like slow access speed, followed by, 18.83 per cent with Frequently Power- Off, 18.38 per cent with not conduct of Information Literacy programmes, 13.90 per cent Frequently Power off, non-availability of relevant information, 8.96 per cent with Lack of ICT skilled library staff, 9.86 per cent with Lack of ICT Training on e-resources and 7.62 per cent with Lack of timings of digital libraries. On the whole, it is found from the above table that the selected college faculty members are different kinds of problems periodically, while accessing and downloading the needful articles from internet resources, online databases and also consortia resources.

Table-15: Respondents Opinion towards Electronic Resources

Sl. No.	Respondents` Opinion	No. of Respondents	percentage
1	very much satisfied	64	15.74
2	Satisfied	143	43.51
3	Somewhat satisfied	50	27.77
4	Not satisfied	16	12.98
Total:		223	100

Primary data



As per the data mentioned in the above table no.15 with regard to respondents` views on availability, access, knowledge and use of e-resources, which are available in college libraries of the selected engineering college libraries of the present research work. A total of 223, 64 (15.74) of faculty members` opinion `very much satisfied` with e- resources, followed by, 143 (43.51) were `Satisfied`, 50 (27.77) were `Somewhat satisfied` and remaining, 16 (12.98) of faculty member were `Not Satisfied` with e – resources.

It is indicated from the study that, a large majority of faculty members,207 (92.83) were satisfied with e-resources. It is a good sign.

Table-16 Overall Level of Satisfaction on Electronic Resources

Sl. No.	Satisfaction	Faculty Members		Percentage
		KITS	BITS	
1	Strongly Agreed	26 (11.65)	18 (8.07)	44 (19.73)
2	Agreed	85 (38.11)	65 (29.14)	150 (67.26)
3	Not Agreed	14 (6.27)	15 (6.72)	29 (13.00)
4	Total	125 (41.66)	98 (32.66)	223 (100.00)

Primary data

It is found from the above Table 16 that, out of 223faculty members, majority (55.29%) of the faculty members were `very much satisfied` with the availability of e-resources followed by 25.88 per cent were `satisfied`, 15.29 per cent were `somehow satisfied` and only 3.53 per cent were `Not satisfied` with the availability of e-resources.

Major findings from the study:

1. A Total of 223, a large majority of the respondents, 192 (86.09) were male and remaining 31 (13.90) were female respondents. Among, 192, a large majority, 107 (47.98) were male and remaining, 20 (8.96) were female respondents from KITSW college and out of 98, 85 (38.11) were male and remaining, 11 (4.93) were female respondents from BITS college of Warangal district.
2. A Total of 223, a large majority, 153 (68.60) of the respondents from urban, 46 (20.62) from semi-urban and 24 (10.76) from semi-urban region.
3. A Total of 223, a highest respondents are Assistant Professors

(104; 46.63%), next to Associate Professors (85; 15.24%) and; remaining are Professors (34; 15.24%). This study clearly shows that Assistant Professors are higher than the Associate Professors and Professors.

4. A Large Majority, 182 (81.61) respondents are publishing research articles in UGC Care/ Impact Factor Journals, followed by, 87 (39.01) respondents have the research visibility in `H-Index/i10 Index`, 58 (26.00) are publishing articles in Scopus/Google Scholar.

5. A Majority, 122 (54.70) respondents are visiting library Daily, 24.66 per cent `Weekly`, 9.86 per cent were `Fortnightly`, 8.52 `monthly` and remaining, 2.24 16.47 per cent were occasionally.

6. 71 (31.83) faculty members are using e- resources for teaching, 37 (16.59) research purpose, 67 (30.04) for writing of articles/books, 33 (14.79) for update knowledge, and; remaining 15 (6.72) respondents for sharing of information.

7. A Majority, 103 (46.18) respondents are using of e-resources,



followed by, 48 (21.53) fortnightly, 43 (19.23) Weekly, 48 (21.53) Fortnightly, 21 (9.41) Monthly.

8. 88.34 per cent of faculty members are using `IEEE database` frequently, 87.79 per cent `SpringerLinks`, 74.43 per cent `Elsevier Science Direct`, 74.88 per cent `ASME`, 30.94 per cent `J-GATE` frequently from the college library.

9. 20.17 per cent of the faculty members are facing problem "access difficulties like slow access speed, 18.83 per cent with Frequently Power- Off, 18.38 per cent with not conduct of Information Literacy programmes, 13.90 per cent Frequently Power off, non-availability of relevant information, 8.96 per cent with Lack of ICT skilled library staff.

10. A Total of 223, majority (55.29%) faculty members were `very much satisfied` with the availability of e-resources, 25.88 per cent `Satisfied` and 15.29 per cent were `somehow `Satisfied`.

Conclusion: The electronic resources or e-resources were introduced the new environment for both users and libraries. The new environment brings about challenge and opportunities. Users will become more and more relying on the use of e-resources for information discovery. The way that they seek, search, select and use information has changed drastically. The library itself has to understand the user's demands and needs, and try to respond to meet those demands and needs.

In this study, respondents, who were participated and involved in this survey are almost aware about using e-resources. Most of the respondents are used these e-journals for their teaching and research and update their subject knowledge.

Suggestions: Based on the findings of the study, the following suggestions were made, to improve the use of e-resources and services to faculty members.

1. There is urgent need to procure more curriculum-based online databases/e-resources for selected engineering college libraries, to offer online library resources, specially, e-resources and services to its users` home, by using ICT facilities.

2. There is also urgent to need to provide infrastructure facilities in college libraries such as development of infrastructure, digital libraries, increasing computer nodes, ted talks, and other facilities for accessing electronic resources by the faculty of selected engineering college libraries.

3. The engineering college authorities have to allocate more budgetary funds to library, to acquire more relevant and useful online databases as required by the user fraternity.

4. On priority based, Increase `Internet Bandwidth` to ensure faster access to e-resources; and; this will save the time of the faculty and also solve the problem of slow accessing.

5. There is urgent need to arrange Inverter (UPS) facility in college digital/internet in the college libraries to overcome frequent power failures problem,

6. There is urgent need to conduct Information Literacy Programmes for the faculty to access and use pattern of e-resources and to make use of maximum e-resources for academic and research work. Ex. Conduct on use of online databases, e-journals, e-books, research visibility, plagiarism check, new arrivals, upcoming ICT developments periodically



by the publishers, vendors and subject experts to its library users.

7. Need to conduct of user surveys regularly, to determine the needs of e-resources and to identify changes in the use of e-journals.

8. Proper training should be provided to the existing library staff about the maintenance and use of e-resources which in turn will help to train the users

9. Libraries must increase their working hours of e-resources section so that user can use maximum facilities provided by universities.

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Revit Alizing Folk Medicinal Practitioners: A Need of Research

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Introduction

Human civilization has given new thoughts from stage to stage, the result of that is the scientific advancement and welfare of society. The new findings and efforts of the people has led to many innovation of the theories and practices Continuation of scientific development and enquiries many of our problems have been solved and solutions are found. Hence research has been the part of our life and leading to exist with civilization. Man is responsible for his problems and solutions. The research it a systematic effort of gathering, analyzing and interpretation of the problems Research series as an essential process in human society Research force and techniques are alto refined from time to time Research encourages interdisciplinary approaches in the human life.

Social research concern with the study of human society human organisations and human behavior. The need for the depth and clarity of the study of social phenomena enhances the role of research as a method of seeking explanations to the unexplained social phenomena. Research has a greater role in providing solution to problems faced by the community. The standard of techniques used in the study is capable of reproduction. Research is much more used as fact finding machinery in social sciences than a problem solving device. Specially in the developing country like India the need of fact findings are more

related to many marginalized or neglected groups.

Traditional medicine also known as indigenous or folk medicine comprises knowledge system that developed over generations within various societies before the era of modem medicine. In recent years the traditional medicine system is becoming a challenge especially in villages though people have faith in traditional or folk medicine. But in the present time education plays a vital rule in every aspect. 35% of folk medicinal practitioners are illiterates in the sample group of the study.

The World Health Organization define traditional medicine as the health, practices, approaches, knowledge and beliefs incorporating plant, animal and mineral based medicines, spiritual therapies, manual techniques und exercises applied singularly or combination to treat, diagnose and prevent illness or maintain well being. It is known that the ancient Sumerians were used this herbs from 5.000 years ago Egyptian medicine of 1000 BC known to have used various herbs for folk medicine In India many herbs are used and described by ancient seers like Charaka and Sushrutha.

This study is based on the preliminary survey in 8 villages from Soraba and Shivamogga Taluks, Totally 50 traditional medicine practitioners are interviewed.



The objectives are of the study as follows

1. To understand the need of the Traditional Health Practitioners as the marginal groups.
2. To analyses the number of traditional health practitioners including knowledgeable Women households.
3. To focus on the list of conditions or ill health being treated by the traditional health practitioners.
4. To analyses the problems and perspectives of folk medicinal practitioners – heritage.

Observation.:

1. The respondents are in the age groups of 24 to 80 years.
2. Both male and female practitioners are found but male practitioners are more in number.
3. Among total respondent 8% of them are giving medicine to both humans and animals.
4. 41% of respondents have no formal education and 3 were attended university education ,
5. Only 8% of them are financially depending more on their practice for their livelihood with other few business apart from the agriculture.
6. 10% of respondents do not demand any fees from the patients.
7. Greater part of villages have good faith in traditional treatment regarding some particular ill health conditions – Jaundice, Bone setting, Cough, Ladies problems ... etc.
8. 98% of respondents are mainly dependent on plants or flora for their preparation of medicine.
9. There is a contradictory situation as on the one side villagers accept folk medicines, on the other side

traditional medicine is now under assault in every village as a result this practice is declining.

10. The major drawback of these practitioners is lack of sufficient support, availability of resources and lacking and maintaining formal procedures. Only 3% of practitioners are maintaining patient record.
11. 98% of practitioners are not aware of other practitioners, recently very few are identifying with their associations.
12. 88% of practitioners are ready to take advanced trainings and camps to enhance their knowledge
13. Sometimes if ill health was not cured or if patient do not satisfied with the treatment patients may comment and abuse the practitioners.
14. Due to the rigid conditions or lack of interest or non availability of herbs and plants this knowledge and technique is not transferred to their juniors or family members.

Some of the ill health conditions are treated by the folk medicinal practitioners like cold, cough, fever, headache, stomach pain, menstrual disorders, white discharge, joint pains, jaundice, diabetes, diarrhea, anemia, indigestion, wounds, bums, cuts, poisonous bites, skin problems. Childlessness, kidney stones, fractures, bones wiling, denial und eye problem and cancer.

Suggestions:

1. Folk medicinal practitioners should not looked down.
2. Practitioners should not develop inferiority before any other type of treatment.



3. As they accepted to take extra training to enhance their knowledge government should produced and support in this regard.

4. Traditional practitioners instead of marginalizing themselves should come to the main stream of society. They should develop the network of relations and contacts.

5. Government should provide basic tool kits to strengthen them.

6. Local governing bodies and NGO's should come forward to facilitate their needs and support them by developing plantations and herbs which are declining.

Before concluding the study, I would like to quote a person called Vidya Narayanmurthy from Narasipura village, Sagar Taluk, Shivamogga district, Karnataka state. People from all over the country and outside the country use to come and take herbal medicine by standing in a big queue which was in kilometers long was witnessed his popularity of treatment Mr. Narayanamurthy is specialist in treating cancer and other ill health condition. The treatment was very affordable only Rs.300 he charges, with various environmental objections and enquiries he was succeeded in his treatment and served the society. Very recently he was passed away his family members are continuing the healing practice.

It is needed to mention some of the organizations like Institute of Ayurveda, Quality Council of India. AYUSH Institutions, integrative medicine, Foundation for revitalization of local health traditions, Bangalore etc, are working to uplift the mat finalized and neglected groups of folk medicinal practitioners.

Especially in COVID-19 situation, I strongly recommend for the

organizations and universities to take more research work in different angles to sustain the folk medicinal practitioners considering us an asset of the human society.



Tourism in Karnataka: Opportunities and Challenges

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Abstract

Karnataka State is one of the most attractive tourist destinations in India and has a prominent place on the world tourist map. It has varied tourist attraction for both domestic & international tourists. The Karnataka is a premier tourist destination which attracts tourist for its historical forts, palaces, art, and culture. In the world scenario also, tourism has emerged as the biggest industry and posse's great employment potential. The boost in the tourist arrivals have resulted in the swift growth of tourism sector in Karnataka. The growth of tourism sector has resulted in employment generation, foreign exchange earnings, development of infrastructure facilities, capital investment, socio-economic growth, increasing in the contribution to GDP and so on. This paper is an effort to understand the perspective of tourism in economic development of Karnataka and identify the factors influencing the growth of tourism. It also identifies the challenges and opportunities of tourism development in Karnataka.

Keywords: Karnataka, Tourism, Economic development, Challenges, Opportunities.

Introduction: In many developing countries, tourism is widely accepted as a way to contribute to economic development, job opportunities and foreign revenues. Due to these factors tourism worldwide has developed rapidly in the last decades. Tourism consists of the activities undertaken during travel one place to another for the pleasure and enjoyment of certain destinations, and the facilities that cater to the needs of the tourist. The travel and tourism sector in India provides significant socio economic benefits. While the direct contribution to GDP is estimated at INR 14,809 billion (USD208billion) in 2016, 3.3% of total GDP and is forecast to rise by 6.9% in

2017. These have further been forecasted to rise at a growth rate of 12 per cent over the next decade. In 2014-15 the travel industry contributed Rs 7.6 trillion and 3.6 million jobs to the Indian economy. By the end of the 2016, the travel and tourism sector will support around 25 million direct and 40.3 million total jobs, these have been forecasted to increase at a growth rate of 2.1 per cent by 2023. India is ranked 37th for providing the good air transport network in the world. The Indian travel and tourism industry ranked 5th in the long-term (10-year) growth and by end of 2020 Indian tourism industry expected to emerge as a second largest employment



generator in the world. Apart from economic benefits, tourism plays a vital role in cross-cultural exchange of the two cultures. It helps to learn about different languages, life styles and tradition. It provides opportunities to adopt the qualities of different cultures vice versa, as tourists are also bound to cause tension among the local population by introducing new life styles and progressively promoting social, cultural and religious disruptions. Tourism provides opportunities to local people to raise their living standards by increasing employment opportunities. Tourism serves as a means of conserving the cultural heritage of the local area which otherwise might be lost due to development. It provides scope for conserving local dance, art, craft, music, drama, dress and old historic monuments.

Objectives

- ❖ To examine the factors responsible for the growth of tourism in Karnataka
- ❖ To examine the contribution of tourism to the Karnataka economy
- ❖ To identify the challenges and opportunities of tourism development in Karnataka

Methodology

The information in the study is collected from secondary sources that are from various online sources, websites, articles, Reports, Books related to tourism in Karnataka.

Review of literature

Mrs. Lakshmi et.al (2014) studied that, the development of the state, supporting industries, income earned by the region and infrastructural facilities of the

government of Karnataka. It could be concluded that the Karnataka tourism policy had the main aim of attracting more number of both domestic and foreign tourists which increase the revenue to government as well as economic development of the state. Thus, policies framed should take care of fulfilling the responsibility in developing tourism sector in proper direction and the forthcoming policy could even more supported to the tourism development.

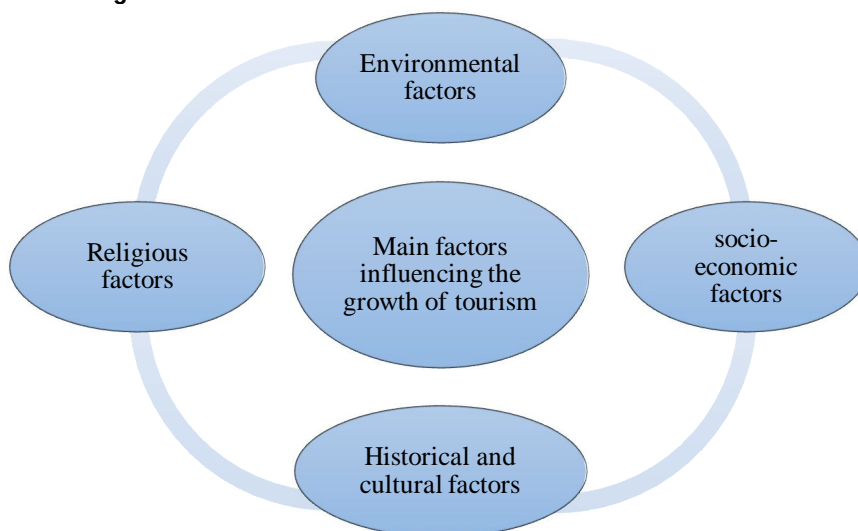
Dr. B. Sudha (2015) discussed that, the development of current tourism scenario and its impact on hotel and food services. It could be concluded that, an effort has been made to identify areas requiring improvement including those currently not so developed or popular but with sufficient potential for attracting tourists. **Sahel and Bashir (2018)** analysed that, the relationship between the number of tourists, tourism investment, and government tourism spending and economic growth in south Sumatra. The authors found that there is a one-way relationship between the number of tourists and economic growth, while investment tourism has a two-way relation to economic growth.

Anitha KP et.al (2018) stated that, the main purpose of their paper is to study to assess and analyze the opportunities, challenges and other related issues of tourism industry in Karnataka. This study also identifies the need of a well balanced and effective policy of the state government towards the sustainable tourism development in Karnataka. The authors concludes that, the central and state government, private sector and the community at large pertinent for sustainable development and maintenance of the travel and tourism sector in the state. Existing literature it is argued, have explored aspect of

tourism development like; its economic, social, cultural and environmental role and impact destination.

Factor effecting tourism

Studies reveal that following are the broad categories of factors that affect tourism.



Environmental factors

Two main environmental factors that have led to the growth of tourism:

Good climate: Good climate is one of the most important features of attraction for any tourist place. Pleasant climate with warmth and ample of sunshine attracts tourists who come from the temperate and colder regions. In Karnataka the evergreen forest in the Northeast parts of the state is also a major attraction for visitors, particularly for foreign tourist. Karnataka has emerged as one of the leading state in India and Karnataka was the fourth preference of travel destination in India.

Beautiful scenery: Tourism booms at picnic spots with beautiful sceneries. For example, Mullayanagiri Hills, St. Mary's Island, Kavala Caves, Sangama and Mekedatu, Yana, Charady Ghat, Devaramane, Glenlorna Tea Plantations, Bisle Ghat and Viewpoint Long Sea Beaches, Fresh Water Lakes, Waterfalls, etc., often attract large numbers of

tourists. There are number of lakes in Karnataka which are popular for their pilgrimage place and tourist place for its natural surroundings and beauty which attracts tourists to visits these lakes. The famous lakes in Karnataka are Hiekolale Lake, Ayyanakere Lake, Cauvery Nisargadhama, Bhadra Dam, Honnamana Kere Lake, Chiklihole Dam, Hemavathi Dam, Bheemeshwari.

Socio-economic factor

Accessibility: In Karnataka major destinations are already on the rail map. At present, there are many famous trains run by Indian Railway with joint effort of KSTDC to provide easy and cheapest convenience by rail to domestic and foreign tourists. The major luxury train which attract tourists are the Golden Chariot. For easy conveyance of tourist the state will encourage air taxi service and helicopter service by air taxi operators within the state.

Accommodation: Hotels and motels provide an experience of Karnataka with



safety and security to the traveller. Variety of rooms such as, AC and non-AC, standard and tents provide rests to traveller. The hotels and motels are standardized for categorization in three to one star and heritage category. These hotels provide facilities of travel counters, shopping arcades, indoor and outdoor games for children and city sightseeing tours which make the stay in KSTDC hotel a complete experience.

Amenities : Growth of tourism at a particular place is also influenced crucial factors like; how well the site is maintained for touring activities like skiing, roping, paragliding, rowing, fishing, surfing, safari adventure, etc. The Karnataka safari tours are fast becoming the preferred options for most tourists, especially the adventurous. The most popular safaris are Bus Safari, Jungle Safari and jeep safari.

Historical and cultural factors: Many tourists are attracted to places of historical significance and that which have a legacy of rich cultural heritage. People love and enjoy exploring destinations where there are famous ancient monuments, marvellous forts, castles and palaces of earlier kings and queens, etc. The Royal state of Karnataka offers many grand forts and palaces, which are part of the heritage of India and attract a large number of tourists from all over the world. The Mysore Maharajas, Hampi Virupaksha Temple, Badami Cave Temples, Sringeri Sharada Peetham, Pattadakal Mallikarjun Temple and Hoysal Temples are the major attractions for tourists to enjoy heritage of Karnataka.

Religious factors: Karnataka is undoubtedly the most charming and colourful state of the country acknowledged for its lively and colourful traditions, arts, heritage and culture. At

the same time, Karnataka is home to a number of religious communities that reside in peace and harmony here. People of various faiths including Hindus, Muslims, Jains and Christians have lived in perfect communal harmony for many centuries. Some of the famous pilgrimage sites in Karnataka are Durga Temple in Aihole, Keshava Temple in Somanathpur, Murudeswar Shiva Temple in Bhatkal, Udupi Sri Krishna Temple, Vitthal Temple in Hampi etc.

Contribution of Tourism to the Karnataka Economy

Tourism makes a large contribution to the economy of Karnataka in India. Recent hike in the figures of tourists to Karnataka in India has proved that tourism is a vital source of income for the state of Karnataka. One may not forget that many heritage hotels all over Karnataka are being run successfully for a handsome amount of money and the considerable amount of tax being paid to the state government support the local economy and people of Karnataka which would have not been possible without the tourists visiting Karnataka. Local transporters, hotels, shopkeepers, monuments, museums, guide and tour operators are just a few who survive through tourists. If proper efforts are taken, then 36% of the total population of Karnataka can live from tourism. Rural tourism of Karnataka could bring enormous wealth to the villages of Karnataka. Tourism accounts for 14.8 percent of Karnataka economy and provides economic benefit like foreign exchange earnings, regional development, infrastructure development and promotion of local handicraft.

❖ In Karnataka tourism accounts for 2.1 percent of gross state domestic



product and 1.8 percent of the state employment

❖ In a labour intensive industry such as tourism the greater proportion of income is likely to be derived from wages and salaries paid to those working in jobs either directly serving the needs of tourists or benefitting indirectly from tourists' spending

❖ Tourism has a significant multiplier effect on the state economy. It increases employment opportunities, generating revenue, developing infrastructure, increasing investment opportunities and revival of traditions and heritage conservation and management. It is estimated that every rupee spent by a tourist changes hands 13 times and that every hotel room generates direct employment to three persons and indirect employment to eight persons.

❖ The tourism industry aids and supports the foreign exchange reserves. It benefits our state in generating foreign currency. Every year a large number of tourists visit Karnataka. They visit places; stay and shop in our state. All this contributes to a significant amount of foreign currency generation.

❖ In Karnataka, tourism is the third largest employer after agriculture and textiles sector.

❖ Tourism Industry is more gender neutral as compared to other Industries and women account for 46% of the international tourism workforce. For Karnataka also tourism sector provides enabling platform for increasing labour force participation rate.

Tourism in Karnataka

Karnataka, the sixth largest state in India, has been ranked as the third most popular state in the country for tourism in 2014. It is home to 507 of the

3600 centrally protected monuments in India, the largest number after Uttar Pradesh. The State Directorate of Archaeology and Museums protects an additional 752 monuments and another 25,000 monuments yet to receive protection. Tourism centres on the ancient sculptured temples, modern cities, the hill ranges, forests and beaches. Broadly, tourism in Karnataka can be divided into four geographical regions: North Karnataka, the Hill stations, Coastal Karnataka and South Karnataka. The Karnataka government has recently introduced The Golden Chariot a train which connects popular tourist destinations in the state and Goa.

North Karnataka: North Karnataka has monuments that date back to the 5th century. Kannada empires that ruled the Deccan had their capitals here. Badami chalukyas monuments are located at Pattadakal, Aihole and Badami. Aihole has been called the cradle of Indian architecture and has over 125 temples and monuments built between 450 and 1100 BC. Rashtrakuta monuments at Lokapur, Bilagi and Kuknur and Kalyani Chalukyas monuments built in Gadag style of architecture at Lakkundi, Gadag, itagi in Koppal District and the Vijayanagar Empire temples at Vijayanagara are some examples. Hampi in Ballary District has ruins spread over an area of 125 km², with some fifty four world heritage monuments and six hundred and fifty national monuments. An additional three hundred monuments await protection. The Deccan sultanate monuments at Bijapur and Gulbarga show unique and discrete Hindu influences and rival the Muslim monuments of North India.



Coastal Karnataka: Coastal Karnataka is the stronghold of Hindu and Jain pilgrimage spots with Udapi and its many temples being the centre of Dvaita philosophy, Gokarna is known for Vedic studies, Sringeri has the first of the Shankaracharya mathas and important for its Asvaita philosophy, Karkala and Mudabidri are well known places of Jain worship and Vaishnava rituals. Exquisite Vijayanagar temples built in Chalukya Malabar region combinational style are seen in Bhatkal, Kumta, Shirali etc.

South Karnataka: South Karnataka is a unique combination of spectacular vesara style Hoysala architecture, colossal Jain monuments, colonial buildings and palaces of the Kingdom of Mysore, impregnable fort at Chitrasurga and densely forested wildlife sanctuaries that offer some of the best eco-tourism

available in the country. Belur, Halebidu in Hassan District, Somnathpura in Mysore District, Belavadi, Kalasa and Amrithapura in Chikmangalur District, Balligavi in Shimoga District offer some of the best of Hoysala architecture dating from the 11th to 13th centuries, while Shravanabelagola in Hassan district and Kambadahalli in Mandya district have well known 10th century Jain monuments. Scenic forests and the high density of wild animals of this region are a popular attraction for those interested in the wilder side of life. Bandipur National Park, Nagarahole, Biligirirangana Hills, Bhadra wildlife Sanctuary and Bannerghatta national parks are a few popular places for jungle safaris.

Table 1 Arrival of Domestic and Foreign Tourists in Karnataka from 2015-2019

Year	Domestic tourists	Foreign tourists	Total
2015	119863942	636498	120500440
2016	129762600	461752	130224352
2017	179980191	498148	180478339
2018	187239994	544152	187784146
2019	186728001	615149	187343150
Total	803574728	2755699	806330427

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka 2019-20

The above table shows that the arrival of domestic and foreign tourists in Karnataka from 2015 to 2019. In the year 2015 domestic tourists are 119863942 and foreign tourists are 636498 arrived in Karnataka and in 2019 domestic tourists are 186728001 and foreign tourists are 615149 arrivals to Karnataka. Finally it will show that domestic and foreign tourist's arrive to increase year by year in Karnataka tourist destinations.

Challenges of Tourism Industry in Karnataka

Despite its many tourists' attractions, tourism has not been developed to its full potential in Karnataka because of the following challenges:

Poor infrastructure: In Karnataka, most infra-structure development has been concentrated around industrial districts while tourist destinations have been neglected in this respect. The maintenance of link roads other than national and state highways is extremely poor. The absence of intra-city air connectivity has been a major bundle.



Connectivity has been a road block in attract tourist visiting Bijapur-Bagalkot-Gadag. Accessibility to reach tribal remote areas is so poor that the tourism is not able to reach these areas.

Lack of innovativeness in marketing: Karnataka is one of the famous tourist destinations in the India but the tourism marketing is not so developed. There is no such promotional marketing activity about Karnataka tourist attractions so that tourists can be attract towards Karnataka. There is also no holding of cultural programmes in other state and countries of the world to make people aware about Karnataka tourism.

Tourism policies instability: The lack of any comprehensive policy for the development of tourism is one of the major factors responsible for the slow growth of tourism sector in Karnataka.

Language problem: language can be one of the hindrances in tourism. Although Kannada is an official language, but in many parts of Karnataka people do not understand it.

Trained tourist guide: Availability of trained guide will be a problem. The guide plays a very important role in attracting tourists. The guide should have thorough knowledge about the place and he or she should able to generate interest in the mind of tourist to visit the site. The guide can show the album, video film, brochure to give knowledge about the places.

Lack of cleanliness at various monuments: Apart from roads tourist visiting Karnataka have stressed the need to provide basic amenities like clean toilet and other facilities. Bagalkot is a very beautiful city an exotic local perfect holiday spot but also deals with dirty interiors of city. In a recent survey Karnataka's most well know lakes the Murnal Lake and Agasthya Lake in the

list of most severely polluted water bodies in the country.

Safety Concerns: The state governments presently have no legal provisions to give protection to the visiting tourists. Several incidents of misbehave, molestation and sexual harassment with foreign tourist have been reported in various parts of the state in the recent past. These kinds of incidents create insecurity in the mind of tourist.

Lack of facilities provided by the government: Tourism has been announced as the exports industry, but the facilities provided by the government to KSTDC is not similar to the one provided to the other exports oriented units.

Opportunities of Tourism Industry in Karnataka

Tourism in Karnataka is one of the fast growing industries. There are many tourism products in the state which attracts tourists such as forts and palaces, shopping, safari tours, wildlife sanctuary parks, heritage and pilgrimage places, lakes in Karnataka and many more. There are many popular tourist destinations in the state which attract tourists from India and abroad that include historic cities Hampi, Mysore, Bijapur, wildlife centuries Mookambika, Arabithittu, Bhimgad. Mysore and other cities of Karnataka have developed some unique selling proposition to attract domestic and foreign tourists. Some of the hotels of Karnataka are providing traditional food in a very traditional style. The state runs the "Palace on Wheels", 'Heritage on Wheels' and luxury train 'Golden Chariot on Wheels', which is a famous attraction for foreign tourists. The government can promote medical tourism by providing super specialty medical facilities at a cheaper rates the government can also develop



infrastructural facilities for promoting camp tourism and eco- friendly nature tourism. If efforts are made by KSTDC to promote tourism, by means of adopting better marketing strategy, providing services at a cheaper and reasonable rate compared to that being provided by the other countries, then definitely the inflows of foreign tourists will go up from the present level. If this is achieved than the tourism industry in Karnataka will be greatly benefitted. Thus it can be said that tourism industry in Karnataka is a very important economic activity, which has direct and indirect impact on economic, social and cultural life of the people.

Conclusion

Tourism is a triadic composition of social, natural and the cultural phenomenon, which is emerging as the world's largest employment generating industry. Tourism in Karnataka offer many unique products such as forts and palaces, heritage hotels, colourful fairs and festivals, local art and handicrafts. The total number of domestic and foreign tourist arrivals in the state has increased. It showed an increasing trend except few years during the study period. No doubt tourism industry in Karnataka suffers some social and environmental problems. Though it is true that the state government is giving concentration both on the development of the tourism and activities related to tourism industry in Karnataka.

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Examinations Anxiety on Performance of School Students

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Abstract

The study is titled as "examinations anxiety on performance of school students". Through this study we were able to identify the various forms of test-anxiety experienced by senior secondary school students during examination. This could help us to determine the relationship between test-anxiety and academic achievement of senior secondary school students. How test anxiety effect on academic achievement with regard to age and gender. Also, the academic achievement of male and female students of senior secondary schools. The study is a descriptive survey study. The study utilizes an already tested instrument to test the anxiety caused due to pressure of examination. The population of the study comprises of higher secondary school male and female students currently studying in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th. The sample of the study chosen from 5 higher secondary schools, using simple random sampling method. Academic achievements measures used in the study is only applicable in Indian setting and caution is needed in discussing this variable as other measure of academic achievement is found in the literature.

Keywords: Examination, Anxiety, Performance, Students

INTRODUCTION

Examination stress is a particular type of stress which is felt by almost every person in life but the causes for such a feeling can be numerous under different situations and in different environments. The extent to feel such a stress can also vary from individual to individual. When students' aspirations are too high to reach but his abilities, interests, attitudes and capacities do not match with it, one may feel stress. An individual may excel in limited areas but sometimes when one wants to excel in every walk of life without considering one's own capabilities or underestimating own self may suffer from stress. When students do not plan

their studies in the beginning of the academic year and don't set their aims of life, they may face difficulties before commencement of the examination, hence causing stress.

Many students perceive examination as a threatening event. Their attitude towards examination is negative instead of working hard and developing confidence in them, they develop fear and remain tensed due to one or the other reason which may lead to stress during examination. Students learn more and more to achieve excellence. But when they don't meet their targets, they chose wrong methods of study like rote memorization etc. which lead them towards stress.



The psychologists and educationists have been focusing their research proposals in the area of stress. They remained mostly in the fields of occupational stress, stressful life events and stress due to some chronic diseases etc. But less attention has been paid to the issue of examination stress realising the present day need in the area of education where focus is upon mobilizing and directing the inner potentialities of students to cope with difficulties and achieve better.

Education is the building block for every country in the world, and India is not an exception as a vigorous and efficacious edification can boost the development of the country. However, schooling can additionally become an encumbrance to the country as low academic achievement is one of the major quandaries facing the families, society and regime at immensely colossal. Exam periods are a key time that stress arises for most students. Attempting to cumulate years of strenuous exertion and study into a handful of two- and three-hour segments is a difficult task and is made no more facile by the pressure placed on students to prosper. Many students, especially those who work best with deadlines - find themselves staying up all night studying and going through the next day exhausted. Do the benefits of an all-night study session outweigh the sleepiness and fuzzy cerebrating that generally appear the next day is a question of vital importance to the student community and the education as a whole.

Academic performance went downhill for those who stayed up all night and the study additionally found that most students didn't stay up all night studying because they had to. They did it because it was 'kind of frolic,' or a rite of passage.

In other words, if you stay up studying half the night before an exam you are less, not more, liable to pass.

The test apprehension construct is considered as a situation. A categorical trait, Urmia accounting for individual differences in the extent to which people find examinations threatening. What is the relationship between test solicitousness and examination stress and are they the same thing or not? Questions about the causal status of test apprehensiveness have been raised on the substructure that test apprehensiveness may just be a proxy measure of ability and that both high solicitousness and poor performance are joint affects of poor study skills.

Academic achievement can be explicated utilizing attribution theory (Weiner, 1986). Attribution theory is a cognitive theory of motivation which states that a relationship between student's credence's regarding cause of prosperity or failure and the ways this credence's are internalized will influence student's academic achievement, prospect to prosperity and self-concept.

There are several factors affecting academic achievement, one of these is test apprehensiveness. According to Zeidner (1998), test-solicitousness is a multidimensional sign that can be described as a group of phenomenological, physiological, and behavioral reactions to appear with possible negative consequences or failure on an examination or kindred evaluative situation. Test-solicitousness especially worry has impact on academic performance and working recollection. Thus, test- apprehensiveness contributes to academic achievement because of



susceptibility to diversion and interference experienced by the students.

Main Text: Most of students suffer from anxiety at some level during an examination. However, when anxiety affects examination performance it has become a problem. Examination anxiety is a kind of performance anxiety, it's a feeling that someone might have in a situation. Where performance really count or when pressure's on to do well.

Examination anxiety can bring a stomachache or headache. Some people might feel shaky, sweaty; feel their heart beating quickly as they wait for the test to be given out. A student with strong test anxiety may even feel like he or she might pass out or throw up. Almost everyone feels nervous before an examination. Butterflies in stomach and worrying thoughts - "Will I be able to answer the questions?" "Have I done enough revisions?" - are indications of examination nerve. A certain amount of nervous tension probably helps one to perform to the best of his or her ability, helps to feel alert and focused but too much anxiety can BLOCK thoughts, create a negative frame of mind, lead to panic and potentially poor exam performance.

How can one define examination anxiety? Examination anxiety is an excessive worry about upcoming exams and a fear of being evaluated. It is experienced by many normal students. It is not mysterious or difficult to understand. It is manageable by following a plan of helpful suggestions. It is also different from typical nervousness, because it is more intense, more disruptive, more disturbing. It is

more potentially overwhelming. It is not helpful or motivating. Anxiety is present in everyone, yet few will openly admit to its presence. It is one of the most distressing built on enigmas of man. It is presumed to be a sign of weakness, so all deny its existence and attempt to avoid it. It encompasses tension, nervousness, fear and worry.

In this age of competition, the Secondary School Students feel fear, tension, nervousness and stress. The examination anxiety is a very serious problem as many cases of suicide found in the newspapers during the period of examination. The symptoms of examination anxiety mainly refer to feeling of tension, nervousness and worry as well as trembling, heart palpitations and the throat being dry.

There are four main areas which can contribute to examination anxiety.

- Lifestyle issues
- Information needs
- Studying styles
- Psychological factors

Lifestyle issues that can contribute to examination anxiety are:

- Inadequate rest
- Poor nutrition
- Too many stimulants
- Insufficient exercise
- Not scheduling available time
- Not prioritizing commitments

Information needs that can contribute to examination anxiety are:

- Exam taking strategies
- Academic information such as course requirements, teachers' expectations, exam dates and testing location
- Knowledge of how to apply anxiety reduction techniques while studying,



before an examination and during an examination

Studying styles are:

- Trying to memorize the textbook
- All night studying before exams
- Reading without understanding
- Can't recall the material
- Not making review notes

Psychological factors are:

- Feeling no control over the examination situation
- Negative thinking and self-criticism
- Irrational thinking about exams and outcomes
- Irrational beliefs, "If I don't pass my parents will kill me!"
- Irrational demands, "I have to get 100% or I am worthless."
- Catastrophic predictions "I will fail no matter what I do."

How can examination anxiety affect? Examination anxiety affects different students in different ways:

- **Physical symptoms:** headache, insomnia, upset stomach, sweaty palms, dry mouth, increased heart rate, shortness of breath, diarrhea, more frequent urination, etc.

- **Behavioral changes:** tense movements, losing focus of actions, less coordinated movements, nail biting, moving or walking faster than normal, escaping behavior, etc.

- **Emotional changes:** worry, fear, anger, frustration, discouragement, panic, hopelessness, depression, etc.

- **Cognitive changes:** scattered attention, irrational thoughts, difficulty in concentration, negative and self-abusing thoughts, etc.

- **Social changes:** social withdrawal, avoidance of friends and family, etc.

Students cannot focus on organize thoughts and they have poor recalling of important concepts and keyword. They cannot understand examination questions, go blank on familiar questions and recall correctly after the examination. Thus, examination anxiety is an effective coping with the inevitable stress of an examination before the examination and a strong emotional reaction of fear that interferes with thinking clearly during the examination. The expectations of the teachers and the parents as well as the problems regarding career development and the lack of job opportunities etc. are more or less responsible for the examination anxiety of the students.

All parents want that their children must get the first class or the first rank in the class. Each teacher expects 100% result in his or her subject. The other members of the family also force the child to get first class. Students sometimes get frustrated and commit suicide. Sometimes the examination anxiety affects the physical and mental health of the students. No one wants physically and mentally disturbed students. If the problem of examination anxiety and its effects are understood, suggestions can be given to teachers and parents for the better future of the students.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Review of literature is a vital part of any research. It helps the researcher to know the areas where earlier studies had focused on and certain aspects untouched



by them. Stress is the force behind much learning. Students under the pressure of a final examination may be motivated to pick up the book, burn the midnight oil and cram. As a result, they may find that not only has he to pass the exams, but also learn a bit of the subject while his more carefree classmate, not stressed enough to study, may find his academic career prematurely terminated as a result of flunking the examinations

Jereyard and Bhuvaneshwari. (2020), they concluded the study by specifying that there is Test anxiety among higher secondary students but only few are above the severe level. In the case of gender difference girls and boys significantly differ in test anxiety levels. Psychological intervention can reduce the level of test anxiety. The significant difference between boys and girls can be erased off by psychological interventions

Choudhury (2019) investigated examination anxiety among a randomly selected 300 secondary school students (Male = 140 and Female=160) from fifteen secondary schools of Tinsukia District, Assam. The study revealed that nearly 39.67 % of the secondary school students had high or extremely high level of anxiety about their examination. Besides, a significant difference was also observed between the male and female students with respect to their examination anxiety. Female students displayed more anxiety in comparison to their male counterparts. Further, the study demonstrated that there was a significant difference in Examination anxiety of secondary school students in terms of their locality and management type of institution.

Rozek et al, (2019) followed 1,175 high school biology students for a year to study how stress affected their ability to pass major exams. They noticed that low-income students were disproportionately harmed by difficulty regulating test anxiety. But 10- minute writing exercises (Expressive writing and Stress reappraisal) encouraged students to let go of negative thoughts, regulate their emotions, and reinterpret stress as a positive force helped them perform better. Both types of exercises proved to be effective at boosting student achievement, especially that of low-income students. The achievement gap between low- and high-income students decreased by 29 percent, and the course failure rate for low-income students was cut in half, making this intervention a potentially valuable tool for increasing equity.

Yusefzadeh et al, (2019) did a quasi-experimental study and investigated the outcomes of study preparation on reducing test anxiety. Improving the performance of public health students at Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran, in the academic year 2016–2017. All the bachelor's students of the second and third year in public health major were assigned into the intervention (n=20) and control groups (n=25). The assignment based on study preparation items and defined benchmark. Data on general stress and test anxiety were collected by subjective self-assessment via paper-and-pencil surveys in the first week of the semester and before final exam, respectively. No significant difference was found in the level of general stress between the two groups at the beginning of the semester (p=0.55) based on study preparation items. The level of test anxiety in the intervention



group (47.90) was lower than in the control group (34.64) at the end of the semester ($p=0.001$). The mean value of exam scores was higher in the intervention group ($p=0.015$). The intervention improved the performance of students and reduced the level of test anxiety.

Manchanda et al (2018) conducted a cross sectional experimental study comprising of low-middle socioeconomic status of co-ed school in Delhi. Where in 165 school children of (9th STD) were chosen out of which 65 were male and 65 were female students. The sample was divided into Group A 10 - 14 yrs. and Group B 15 - 18 yrs. Results indicated that both girls and boys showed examination anxiety (e.g. > 7). Higher scores were seen in Group B (15 - 19 yrs.) in both boys and girls but P values were not significant. Total anxiety score was higher in girls but not significant and also it was seen that there was no significant difference in the sub-scores. The conclusion is that both girls and boys showed examination anxiety but are not significant enough.

Shih (2012) examined that how Taiwanese Junior Senior Secondary students' perfectionistic tendencies and achievement goals were related to their academic burnout versus work engagement, and to determine differences in the indicators of burnout versus engagement among students with different subtypes of perfectionism. It was found that perfectionism along with achievement goals emerged as statistically significant predictors of Taiwanese students' burnout and work engagement. When students' aspirations are too high to reach but his abilities, interests, attitudes and capacities do not match with it, one may feel stress. An

individual may excel in limited areas but sometimes when one wants to excel in every walk of life without considering one's own capabilities or underestimating own self may suffer from stress. When students do not plan their studies in the beginning of the academic year and do not set their aims of life, they may face difficulties before commencement of the examination, hence causing stress.

Kapil and Alpana (2011) examined the impact of stress management techniques of adolescent's performance level. Results showed that girls preferred social support technique more as compared to positive attitude technique for improving the emotional intelligence, academic performance, whereas boys preferred positive attitude technique more than social support technique.

Austin et al. (2010) explored the associations among emotional intelligence, coping, personality and examination related stress in Canadian undergraduate students. Stress was measured at the start of the semester and again in the pre-examination period. Higher levels of stress were associated with lower scores on components of emotional intelligence and higher scores on emotion-focused coping and neuroticism. A scale-level factor analysis of the emotional intelligence and coping subscales produced three composite factors, which each had high loadings from at least one emotional intelligence and one coping subscale. The associations of the emotion regulation factor and the task focus factor with personality, stress and subjective well-being emotional intelligence were examined using structural equation modeling. The results showed that these



factors mediated the effect of personality on stress, subjective well-being and emotional intelligence.

Vassend (2008) investigated the effects of examination stress on students. The researcher found that examination stress was associated with an increase in state anxiety and self-reported physical symptoms with the exception of heart-complaints which showed a gradual decline over the three experimental phases. In phase three, all symptom measures showed a reduction below baseline levels and below the control group's levels. Correlation analyses revealed that symptom scores were associated with reflecting examination stress and neuroticism.

Asthana (2007) assessed alienation among college students of Varanasi and found the significant relationship between their intelligence and personality. The findings indicated that introvert students were more alienated. To handle and direct the potential resources of student community, we have to account for the issue of examination stress among school children. When students accept the challenge with healthy spirit and work hard under examination pressure then stress becomes positive and helps them to achieve the emotional intelligence goal.

Ajwani and Sharma (2004) explored relationship between test anxiety and academic achievement among college students and confirmed that high academic achiever would show greater anxiety in testing situation as compared to low academic achievers. When anyone develops positive mental attitude towards the demands of the situation then stress may accelerate the power of

one's work. The identification of the reason or the situation, which is causing stress, helps to prepare oneself to face it in the best possible way.

Mrinal (2003) explored coping resources as mediator of stress among students and its outcomes has been investigated among 200 students, 100 males and 100 females were administered. The researcher revealed that males have significantly greater physical resources than females. The females have significantly lower emotional coping resources in comparison to androgynous males as well as females. In terms of socio-economic status, high socio-economic status males have greater overall coping resources.

Stark (2001) studied student voices/perspectives on a changing school environment assessments and tests. Survey outcomes indicated that almost two-thirds of students agreed or strongly agreed that school has become more difficult each year. When asked to identify the source of school stress, over one-half of students identified themselves as the primary source of stress. A number of students also see their parents as another primary source of stress. Less than half of the students indicated they were worried about their future. Additionally, almost 90% of students indicated they felt ownership of their learning.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Every study is distinguished on the basis of its different purposes and approaches. Therefore, so many methods have been adopted. For the present study, Descriptive Method was used. Because it is considered as one of the best methods



in education, it describes the current status of the research work. It involves interpretation, comparison, measurement, classification, evaluation and generalization all directed towards an understanding and solution of significant educational problems.

RESEARCH METHOD

The study is a descriptive survey study. The study utilizes an already tested instrument to test the anxiety caused due to pressure of examination.

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The population of the study comprises of

higher secondary school male and female students currently studying in the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th of Delhi.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

The sample of the study was chosen from 5 higher secondary schools in Delhi using simple random sampling method. The sample of the study comprises of 200 students from the classes of 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th in the higher secondary schools of Delhi. Out of these 100 students were male and 100 students were females. As the proposed study comprises of two sub-groups a stratified random sampling method was employed.

Statistical analyses

Table 1: The academic achievement by target variables among respondents (n=200)

Academic achievement level				
Test-anxiety level	≤9.99	10-14.99	15-16.99	≥17
	%	%	%	%
Mild (≤ 44.72)	1.5	25.8	21.2	51.5
Moderate (44.73 – 74.09)	2.7	43.5	27.6	23.1
Severe (≥ 74.1)	5.4	60.8	14.9	18.9
Age group				
15-16	0	26.4	27.6	46
17-18	1.9	51.6	30.3	16.1
19	12.7	69	4.1	4.2
Gender				
Male	5	51	23.5	20.5
Female	1	36.5	29	3.5

Interpretation: Table 1 shows the number of respondents in the present study which comprised 100 (50%) males and 100 (50%) females. As for age of respondents, a total of 43.5% respondents aged between 15 to 16: 38.5% aged 17 to 18 and 17% aged 19 years old. The mean age was 16.93 (S.D=1.39) As for academic achievement, only a small number which is 3% of the

respondents reported their academic achievement as less than or equal to 9.99, 43.8% scored between 10- 14.99, while 26.2% and 27 % respondents reported their academic achievement to be between 15-16.99 and more than17 respectively (refer Table 3). Mean score for academic achievement was 15.10 (S.D =2.42) A formula of $M \pm 1S.D$ was used to categorize the score of test-anxiety. Total



of (16.5%) respondents were considered as having mild test-anxiety, while (65%) of them had moderate test-anxiety and (18.5 %) had severe test-anxiety. The M and S.D of the test-anxiety scores were 59.41 and 1.46 respectively.

Table 2: Pearson Correlation between test-anxiety and academic achievement (n=200)

Variables	Academic Achievement	
	R	p
Test-anxiety	-.22**	.000

****p≤0.01**

Interpretation: Pearson correlation was used to determine the relationship between test-anxiety as the independent variable and academic achievement as the dependent variable. The result showed that test-anxiety and academic achievement were significantly correlated, ($r=-.22$, $p\leq.000$). Evidently, there was a significant relationship between test-anxiety and academic achievement. The negative relationship predicts that as test-anxiety increases, academic achievement of the respondent decreases. Result confirmed with Chapell et al. (2005), Masson et al. (2004) and Stober (2004) who found that students with low-test anxiety had higher academic achievement than students with moderate and higher test-anxiety.

Table 3: Univariate Analysis of Variance on the Academic Performance subscale of the TAI and Gender

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	477.543(a)	5	95.509	1331.219	.000	.937
Intercept	1074.545	1	1074.545	14977.234	.000	.971
Gender	1.904	1	1.904	26.544	.000	.056
TAIsum	441.296	2	220.648	3075.437	.000	.933
Error	.437	2	.218	3.044	.049	.014
Total	31.855	194	.072			
Corrected Total	2683.000	200				
	509.398	199				

Table 4: T-test of academic achievement between Male and Female

Academic Achievement				
	Mean	SD	t	p
Gender			5.47**	.000
Male	14.45	2.46		
Female	15.74	2.21		

****p≤0.01**



Interpretation: In order to determine the significant difference of academic achievement between male and female, a t-test was employed. As presented in Table 5, result showed that female (M= 15.74, S.D=2.46) reported significantly higher level [$t(1) = 5.47, p=0.000$] of academic achievement than male (M=14.45, S.D=2.21). There is a remarkable difference at the 0.01 level of significance, indicating that there is a statistically significant difference of academic achievement. So, students' academic achievements were different among male and female.

DISCUSSION

The aims of this present study to determine the relationship between TAI and academic achievement among male and female Senior Secondary student in Delhi. A total of 200 students were selected using a stratified random sampling. Result indicates that 43.8% and 3% of respondents in the present study were weak and failed respectively. Data from the present study differed from findings of Daskzan (2005), Mozaffari (2001), and Nosrati Shoar, (2003). The disagreement may be related to different respondent's size or motivation of study.

Regarding test anxiety, the result from the present study found that 18.5% respondents had severe test-anxiety. However, the result differed from Rahimi (1999), who found that 36.9 % of Senior Secondary students had severe anxiety. When compared to other studies in different country such as USA, the present result also differed from Methia (2004) as cited in, Sena, Lowe and Lee (2007), who reported that the rate of test-anxiety was more than 33% among school

age children and adolescents. This difference is contributed by the different tools for measurement of test-anxiety, different respondent's size, age of respondents, and the presence of psychological stress such as worry toward test-taking, irrelevant thought and cognitive impairment. For example, Eysenck (2001) found a significant relationship between anxiety and achievement whereby a high level of test anxiety resulted in lower cognitive performance.

Result from the present study was in agreement with Keogh, et.al. (2004) and Chapell et al. (2005) who found a relationship between level of test-anxiety and academic achievement. For instance, students had higher academic achievement with low test-anxiety than the students with moderate test-anxiety. And, students with moderate test anxiety had higher academic achievement than students with higher test-anxiety. Furthermore, result of the present study confirmed with Sarason (1984) as cited in, Keoghi, et al. (2004) who showed that worry impaired the performance by reducing attainable working memory capacity which in return was related to poor academic achievement. Thus, it can be concluded that test-anxiety or worry about test and examination decreases academic performance. In addition, finding from the present study was supported by Eysenck (2001), who found that limitation in working memory capacity caused cognitive impairment to individual experiencing a high test-anxiety. Students with high test-anxiety have encountered task-irrelevant thoughts, such as worries and anxious about self-evaluative aspects of failure. This is due to limited working memory capacity that disturbs the recall of prior



learning and resulted in reduced academic performance.

CONCLUSION

Test-anxiety impacts adolescent's academic achievement. It decreases adolescents' learning capabilities and hinders excellent academic performance. Test-anxiety decreases motivation towards the ability for attention, concentration and worst, it leads to academic failure. These research findings had found a significant relationship between test-anxiety and academic achievement among senior secondary adolescents. Therefore, school and family institutions must assist students in managing their test-anxiety through counseling, relaxation and behavioral techniques. Selected preventive activities can be proposed at senior secondary's on targeted students with academic problems. Specialized intervention tailored to male students is suggested in order to improve male student's academic achievement.

Findings of these researches should not be generalized to all senior secondary students, not even to the overall Indian senior secondaries. Academic achievements measures used in these studies is only applicable in Indian setting and caution is needed in discussing this variable as other measure of academic achievement is found in the literature.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Any educational research is worthwhile if results into fruitful educational implications. In so far as the present investigation is concerned it can be claimed that valuable information be obtained on impact of the pressure of

examination on the performance of students of higher secondary schools of Delhi. Following are the recommendations of the present study:

- As per the results of the present study there is more examination stress in case of female school students. It may be useful for the teachers to understand examination stress among male and female school students. An orientation to female students for reducing their examination stress should be provided.
- It is recommended that stress management techniques should be provided to students with low intelligence through workshops and practical sessions.
- The present investigation will help administrators, policy makers, planners and researchers both at the national and local levels.
- The students should be provided counseling sessions in order to develop effective strategies to avoid examination stress.
- The students should be given training for time management so that they are able to utilize the time in proper manner leading to a better self-regulatory practice. Such exercises are facilitative in promoting management of time and preparation of examinations so that they can cope up with their examination stress.
- There should be more emphasis on such teaching learning strategies that would help students to achieve their aims and good level of achievement by developing required personality traits.



- The findings of the study recommended that symptoms of examination stress should be diagnosed at an early stage so that students would not feel stress during their examinations.

EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION OF THE STUDY

The proposed study will have implications for the students as the results of the study will reveal the relation between the test anxiety and the academic achievement. The students can be highly benefitted from the results of the proposed study as they can devise their own methods to reduce test anxiety.

The learning capabilities of the higher secondary school students of the state of Delhi students in particular will be enhanced to a great extent as the pupil can overcome pressure of examination to a great extent due to the results of the study. The study will also be helpful in improving the mental health and academic achievement of the students.

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ji ukV; &I 3xg dk iedk rYo gA vkpk; Z vfhkuoxtr ds vuq kj&jl gh ukV; gS vks ukV; dh iukr-%
vuqftr ji eagh gA D; kd ji dsfcuk ukV; ea dkl vFK i dYk gh ughgk k g&

^ufg ji knrsdf'pnF%iorZ^* 6

^v"VISuV; sji l%Lerl% dgdj vkpk; Z Hkjr us J3xkj] gkL;] d#.k] jknh] ohj] Hk; kud] oHkRI vks vnHqr]
; svkB dh ji ekus gA vkpk; Z Hkjr ds vuq kj &egkrek cak us bu vkB ji ka dks dgk g&

^,rsá"VISji l%i k k nfg.ku egReuA* 7

fdlurq vkpk; Z vfhkuoxtr ^kUr* uked uok ji Hk ekurs gA muds vuq kj ukV; 'kkL= ds foK fo}kula us
y{k.k.kk l s; q; uk sj l ka dk foopu fd; k g&

^,oauoj l k n"Vk ukV; KSy{k.k.kkLorKA* 8

vfhuegki qk.k ds vuq kj ji ladh l f; k

J3xkj] gkL;] d#.k] jknh] ohj] Hk; kud] oHkRI] vnHqr vks 'kkLr& ; s uk sj l ekus x; s gA d s l gt ji rks
pk J3xkj] jknh] ohj] , oa oHkRI gh g&

**J3xkj gkL; d#.k jknh] Hk; kudKA
oHkRI knHqr 'kUr k; l%LoHkLpprjjs j l%AA 9**

dkO; idk'k ds vuq kj ji ladh l f; k

J3xkj] gkL;] d#.k] jknh] ohj] Hk; kud] oHkRI vks vnHqr ukV; ea vkB ji ekus tkrsg&

J3xkj gkL; d#.k jknh] Hk; kudKA

oHkRI knHqr l KISpR; "VISuV; sji l%Lerl%AA 10

; g dk fjd eay: lk l s ukV; 'kkL= dh g f t l s vkpk; ZeEeV us ukV; 'kkL=&6@16 l s T; ka dk R; ka mrkj fn; k
gA ft l ea vkB gh ji ekus x; s g f d l ur q vkpk; ZeEeV us bu vkB ji ka ds vrfjDr ^kUr* uked uok ji Hk ekuk gA
muds vuq kj 'fuoh' ft l dk LFk; Hkko g b l idkj ^kUr j l * Hk uok ji gk k g&

'fuohLFk; HkolsfLr 'kUr k s fi uoels j l %* 11

l kGR; niZk ds vuq kj ji ladh l f; k

ft l rjg J3xkj] gkL;] d#.k] jknh] ohj] Hk; kud] oHkRI vks vnHqr& ; svkB ji g ml h rjg ^kUr* Hk
j l ekus x; k g&

J3xkj gkL; d#.k jknh] Hk; kudKA

oHkRI knHqr bR; "VISji l% 'kUrLrFk ; r%AA 12

ji x3xk/lj ds vuq kj ji ladh l f; k

ji ds J3xkj] gkL;] "kUr] d#.k] jknh] ohj] Hk; kud] oHkRI vks vnHqr& ; s uk Hkn g&

J3xkj% d#.k% 'kUr% jknh] ohj] knHqrLrFkA

gkL; kHk; kud'pD] oHkRI 'pR rsuo AA 13

ji ladsy{k.k



uK/; 'ML=&vfhhuoHkjrh dsvuq kj jI laetsy(k.k

1- J³xkj&jI

J³xkj&jI jfr Lfkk; Hhko l smRi Lu mTToy oskRed gA l d kj ea t l s d n 'kq] i fo =] mTToy vKj n'kUh; gJ ml dh J³xkj l smiek nh tkrh gA t l s mTToy osk gJ og J³xkjoku-dgk tkrk g&

R=J³xkjule&jfrLFK; HhkoH% mTToyosRed ; Rcdflpykds 'Mp es; eQToya n'kUh; a ok
 rPN³xkjsKieh; rA ; LrlonqToyoS%I J³xkjokur; R; rA* 14
 ml J³xkj&jI dh nls voLFK, ag&
 l EHkx vKj foiyEHk&
 ^L; }svf/K'Blusl EHkxfoiyEHk'pA* 15

2- gkL; &jI

gkLk LFk; Hhko okyk gkL; uked jI gS vKj og ni js ds fodr oskj v³elkj /K'Vrkj ykji rik dgcd vFKz~dk[k ; k xys dk Li 'kV vi R; iyki] 0; ³x&n'ku %odyk³x&n'ku½ rFk nkska ds dFku vkfn foHkoka l smRi Lu gsrk g&

gkL; ks ule gkL; LFk; HhkoRed% I p fodrifjosky³elkj/K'V;Z yK;
 dgcdki Ri yki 0; ³xn'kunkolGj. %nfhhoBOS Ri | rA* 16

3- d#.k&jI

'kcd LFk; Hhko l smRi Lu jI] d#.k uke l s tkuk tkrk gS vKj og 'kki ds DySk ea iMagg fiz tu ds fo; kx] folho&uk'k] c/k] cu/ku] fonu %kxnM% mi?kr %pdk½ rFk 0; l u vkfn foHkoka l smRi Lu gsrk g&

'd#.kale'kcdLFK; HhkoH% I p 'ki &DySk fofuifrrSVtufoiz, kxfolho& uk'ko/Monoi?kr0; l u
 l a kxnfhhooBOS%I eji | rA* 17

4- jk&jI

j(kI] nkuo vKj m) r&eul; ka dh idzfr okyk ; d) grad 'Osk' LFk; Hhko : l k jkz gsrk gS vKj og Oskk] vk?k'kz]k] vf/k'ki] vur %ef; k Hhkk.kj mi?kr] okXi k; "; %kyh xykSt% vfhkntg rFk ekri ; l vkfn foHkoka l smRi Lu gsrk g&

'jkule OskLFK; HhkoReds j(nkuo) reul; idzfr% l zegrq% I p
 Osk?k'kz]k] k'kuropuki?kroD; k; "; %kntgeRI ; knfhhooBOS Ri | rA* 18

5- ohj&jI

m'keidzfr %ohko½ okyk vKj mRI kg LFk; h Hhko okyk ohj jI gsrk gA og vl EHkg] v/; ol k;] u;] fou;] cy] ijKoe] 'ka] i rki rFk i Hhko vkfn foHkoka l smRi Lu gsrk g&

'ohjule'keidzfr: RI kgRed% I pl ekg/; ol k; u; fou; oyijK& e'ka i rki
 i Hhko nfhhooBOS Ri | rA* 19

6- Hk; kud&jI



Hk; LFK; Hkko okyk Hk; kud jI gsrk gS vKj og fodr 'kcn %vVgkl ½ Hkr&ir vkrn dk n'kUj
'loky %l ; kj½ vKj mYyuds Hk;] m}xj 'M; &xg , oa l us tay ea tkukj cl/½;tula ds c/k&cl/ku vkrn ds
n'kUj Jo.k vFkok dFkk vkrn foHkoka l smRi lu gsrk g&

**^vFk Hk; kudskelk; LFM; HMoRed% I p fodr jol Von'kuf'kolsyl&
=kl lq}x'M; kxjk; ; xeLo tuo/kl/n'kUJo.k dFknfHMoMoS Ri | rA* 20**

7- chRI &jI

tqil k LFK; HkkoRed chRI jI gsrk gS vKj og vā | %vxtā½ vfi z] vpkS; , oa vfu"V oLrq
ds n'kUj Jo.k , oa ifjchrUj m}stu vkrn foHkoka l smRi lu gsrk g&

oHRI kale tqil LFK; HMoRed% I plā | kiz; kps; ku"VJo.kn'kU& chrUknfHMoMoS Ri | rA* 21

8- vnHq&jI

foLe; LFK; Hkko okyk vnHq jI gsrk gS vKj og fn0; tula ds n'kU l } vHk"V euljFk dh ikfr
l } miou rFkk nœflnj vkrn eaxeu l s] l Hk} foHku] ek; k; blntky l EHkouk vkrn foHkoka l smRi lu gsrk
g&

**^vnHqskale foLe; LFK; HMoRed% I p fn0; tun'kUfI reukjFkok&
IR; qounoçyknxeul HMoHuek; hntky l EHkoukn fHMoMoS Ri | rA* 22**

9- 'MUr&jI

'ke LFK; HkkoRed ek{k dk iorð 'kUr uked 'jI* gsrk gS vKj og rYoKku] o}k;] vk'k;
vFkr-fpYk dh 'kq) vkrn foHkoka l smRi lu gsrk gA 'kUrjI dk vfkku; ; e] fu; e] vk; kRe] /; ku] /k; .k
mi kl ukj l Hk ikf.k; ka ij n; k] l Ø; kl] iOT; k dk xg.k vkrn vuHkoka ds }kjk djuk pkfg, &
**^MUrskale 'leLFM; HMoRedskiorðI% I rqrYoKkuo}k; k'k; 'kq ; knfHMoMo% I eji | rA rL;
; efu; e v/; kRe/; ku/kj .k kl ul oHrn; k& fy³xg.knfHku]HMo}fku; %i z; kã0; %* 23**

vfxuegkij.k ds vuq kj jI ladsy{k.k

vfxeku l s jfr dh mri fYk gsrh gS vKj og 0; fhkpkjh vkrn Hko&l keku; ds l gdkj l siqV gkclj J³xkj ds
uke l s xk; h tkrh gA J³xkj dh bPNkuq kj gL; vkrn vucl nI js Hkn izdV gq gA muds viu&vius fo'kSk
LFK; Hkko gsrsgj ftudk ifji ksk %fHko; fã½ gh mu&mu jI kãdk y{k.k g&

**vfxekunfr% I k p ifj i kSej s qHA
0; fhok; knl leku; lPN³xkj bfr xh; rAA
rnHn% dkeferjsgL; k| k vl; cl'kA
LoLoLFM; fo'kSkFk ifj?kLoy{k.k %AA 24**

ks jI ijeRk ds l Yo vkrn xqkka ds foLrkj l si dV gsrsgA vuqkx l s J³xkj] rh{.krk l s jkñ] mRl kg l s
ohj vKj l o}k l s oHRI jI dk mn; gsrk gA J³xkj l sgL;] jkñz l s d#.k] ohj l s vnHq rFkk oHRI l s Hk; kud
jI dh fu"i fYk gsrh g&

**I Yofnxqkl rkukt; Urs ijeReu%
jlxknHofr J³xkj l s jkñLr\$. ; kRi z k; rAA
ohj l s o"VEkt% I o}kHohRI b"; rA
J³xkj kTt k; rsgkl k jkñkYq d#.k s jI %A
ohj l s pniHq fu"i fYk%; kn-oHRI knHk; kudkA 25**

dI0; izd'k ds vuq kj jI ladsy{k.k

J³xkj gL; d#. k jkñohjHk; kudkA



oHRI kHqI KISpSVISuK/sjI k%LerKAA

dk0; i d k' k d j v l p k; Z e E v u s m ä d k f j d k e y: k l s H k j r e f u d s u k V; ' k k L = & 6 @ 1 6 l s T; k a d k R; k a m r k j d j m ä j l k a d k l d r e k = r k s v o'; f d; k g s i j U r q m u d s L i " V y (k . k u g h a f d; s g A

I k g R; n i z k d s v u d k j j l k a d s y (k . k

1- J³xkj&jl

d k e n o d s v k f o H k o d k s ^ J ^ 3 x ^ d g r s g s m l d k v k x e u d k j . k A b l e a i k; % m y k e L o H k o o k y k u k; d g l r k g s , s j l d k s J ^ 3 x k j d g r s g s

J³xafg eleFkHkHkLrnkxugr q%

m y k e i d f r i k; k s j l % J ^ 3 x k j b z; r A A ²⁶

2- gkL; &jl

p r j t u l s f o d k l ; e i & o k . k j o s k v l s p s V k v k r n l s g k L; j l i z d v g l r k g s b l d k L F k k; H k k o g k L k g A o . k & ' k p y v l s n o r k & i F k e e k u s x; s g s

f o d r k d k j o k o i p s V k n % d g d k n H o r A

g k L; k s g k l L F k k; H k o % ' o r % i e F k n o r % A A ²⁷

3- d#.k&jl

b " V d s u k ' k v l s v f u ' V d h i k f r l s d # . k & j l g l r k g s

b " V u k ' k n f u ' V k r % d # . k [; k s j l k s H o r - A ²⁸

4- jkn&jl

j k n & j l d k L F k k; H k k o O k k g s b l d k o . k & y k y v l s n o r k : n z g A m l e a v k y E c u & f o H k o & ' k = q v l s p s V k , & m n a h i u g s

j k n % O k k L F k k; H k o k s j a k s : n k / k n o r %

v k y E c u e f j L r = r P p s V k n a h i u a e r e A A ²⁹

5- ohj&jl

o h j & j l e a m y k e i z d f r o k y k u k; d r F k k L F k k; H k k o & m r l k g g l r k g A b l d s n o r k & e g i n z v l s o . k & l p . k z d s l e k u d g k x; k g s

m y k e i z f r o t j m r l k g L F k k; H k o d % e g i n n o r k s g e o . k s ; a l e p l a r % A A ³⁰

6- Hk; kud&jl



Hk; LFkk; Hkkko okyk Hk; kud&jl gA bl ds nork&dky % ejkt½ gA L=h vlg uhp&tu bl ds vU; gkrsgA rYo ds tkudkjka usbl dk o.k&d".k ekuk g&

Hk; kudskH; LFW; Hko dkyk f/ln&r%

L=hulpidfr%d'.MserLrYofo'kijnAA ³¹

7- CHRI &jl

CHRI jl dk LFkk; Hkkko&tqql k gA bl dk o.k&uhy vlg nork&egdkdy g&

**tqql kLFW; HkoLrqoHRI %dF; rsjl %
uhyo.k&egdkyn&ris; epl&rAA** ³²

8- vnHq&jl

vnHq&jl dk LFkk; Hkkko&fole; vlg nork&xU/koZ g&

vnHqksfole; LFW; HkoksxU/ko&h&rAA ³³

9- 'Wlr&jl

'Wlr&jl dk LFkk; Hkkko&'ke rFk mYke tu bl dk vU; gkrk gA dlniqi vlg plnek ds l eku bl dh dkrf&r I t&j gkrh gsrFk nork&Jhukj; .k gA vfur; Y&fn l sl eLr oLrq&ka dh fu% kjr&

'Wlr%'keLFW; Hko mYleizdfr&r%

dlniqi t&jPNk; %Jhukj; .kn&rAA

vfur; Y&fnuk 'k&olr&fu% kjr&r q; kAA ³⁴

jl x&x&k/kj dsvu& kj jl l&dsy{k.k

jl x&x&k/kj&j if.Mrjkt txUukFk usjl ka dsuke vlg muds mnkgj.k n&jl jl ka dksfu: fir fd; k g& fdUrq vpk; ZHkr , oa vpk; Zfo'oukFk dh rjg jl ka ds Li"V y{k.k ugh&fd; A

vr, o fu"d"lr-% dg l drs g&fd&jl : lk Qy dk , dek= v&Loknf; rk l &n; &l kekftd gkrk g& D; k&d ukV; iz; l&x rls l &n; dsfy, gh gkrk g&vlg jl dk v&Lokn gkrk gA v&Lok| g&us ds d&j.k gh ml s'jl* dgk tkrk gA vpk; ZHkr us"VISuV;sji k&Ler&k% dg dj ukV; ea v&B gh jl ekus gA muds vu& kj &eg&R&k c&ak us J&x&j] g&L;] d#&.k] j&h] ohj] Hk; kud] oHRI vlg vnHq bu v&B jl ka dks gh dgk g& fdUrq vpk; Z v&Hkuox&r "Wlr" uked uokj jl Hk ekurs gA muds vu& kj&ukV; 'k&L= ds foK fo'kula us Y{k{k.k&l s; &ia usjl ka dk foopu fd; k g&

^, oauojLk n"Vk ukV; K&Z{k. W&br&kA

I UnH&l ph

- 1- Hkr 2015/1A ukV; 'k&L=&f}r&h; Hk&x& x&r] v&Hkuo u&ukV; 'k&L= ^ v&f&HkuoHkr r&h' V&h&k&A f}onh] i&jl ukFk 1/4 Ei kn&d&A okj.k.kl h] Hkr] I Ei w&k&Z&Un I &dr fo'ofolky; A "k&B&s /; k; % i&95
- 2- fo'oukFk 2016/1A I k&gR; ni&Z&A 'kek& 'k&sk&jkt] j&X&eh] 1/4 k&gR; ni&Z&k&'p&Un&dyk" I &dr&f&g&Unh 0; k[; k&re&A okj.k.kl h] Hkr] p&f&E&ck] d'.kn&l v&d&k&M&h&A 1&3&@4



- 3- Hkjr 20151A ukV; 'kkL=&f}rh; HkxA xqr] vfhkuo %ukV; 'kkL= ^\vfhkuoHkjrH' VhdK/A f}onh] ikjI ukFk % Ei knclYA okjk.kl hj Hkjr] I Ei wkkZUn I ldr fo'ofok|ky; A "k" Bks/; k; % i&90
- 4- ogh] 6@16
- 5- ogh] i&21
- 6- ogh] i&33
- 7- ogh] 6@17
- 8- ogh] 6@89
- 9- 0; kl] d".k} \$ k; u 2019YA vfxuegki jk.keA >k] I jdklur % Ei knclYA okjk.kl hj Hkjr] pkqkEck I ldr fl jht vkfQI A 339@8&9
- 10- efeV %1998YA dk0; idk'kA fl)lur f'kjkef.k] fo'osoj %gluh 0; k[; k/A okjk.kl hj Hkjr] Kkue.My fyfeVMA 1&4@29
- 11- ogh] prfKzmYykl] jI &idj.k] I #&47
- 12- fo'oukfk 2016YA I kfgR; niZkA 'kek] 'kskjkt] jXeh] % kfgR; niZk% ^plndyk" I ldr&fglunh 0; k[; k'sreYA okjk.kl hj Hkjr] pkqkEck] d".knkl vdkMehA 3@182
- 13- txlUkfk 2016YA jI x³xk/kjA >k] enuekgu %I x³xk/kj% I ldr&fglunh 0; k[; k'sreYA okjk.kl hj Hkjr] pkqkEck I jHkjrH iFke&vkuu] jI &idj.k] i&132
- 14- Hkjr 20151A ukV; 'kkL=&f}rh; HkxA xqr] vfhkuo %ukV; 'kkL=%\vfhkuoHkjrH' VhdK/A f}onh] ikjI ukFk % Ei knclYA okjk.kl hj Hkjr] I Ei wkkZUn I ldr fo'ofok|ky; A "k" Bks/; k; % i&125
- 15- ogh] i&133
- 16- ogh] i&159&61
- 17- ogh] i&170
- 18- ogh] i&175&77
- 19- ogh] i&187
- 20- ogh] i&191
- 21- ogh] i&196
- 22- ogh] i&198
- 23- ogh] i&207
- 24- 0; kl] d".k} \$ k; u 2019YA vfxuegki jk.keA >k] I jdklur % Ei knclYA okjk.kl hj Hkjr] pkqkEck I ldr fl jht vkfQI A 339@4&5
- 25- ogh] &339@6&8
- 26- fo'oukfk 2016YA I kfgR; niZkA 'kek] 'kskjkt] jXeh] % kfgR; niZk% ^plndyk" I ldr&fglunh 0; k[; k'sreYA okjk.kl hj Hkjr] pkqkEck] d".knkl vdkMehA 3@183
- 27- ogh] 3@214
- 28- ogh] 3@222
- 29- ogh] 3@227
- 30- ogh] 3@232
- 31- ogh] 3@235
- 32- ogh] 3@239
- 33- ogh] 3@242
- 34- ogh] 3@245&46



„Ágmvzr e a a >> 4aiiaglagadqaaia ” áuap b, á << p e

qá. Pé ZiaZmá
P ÁaiáPa ¥ÁzÁá¥Pbá,
ÁvPPEÁvbjá gÁdÁá. Á << ÁUá
P ÁáCáPÁ Á PÁ-Áclá, 2a P ÁEUA

aÁÁEPÁ ÁvWfÁ« , P ÁÁd fÁ« °ÁUKE gÁdQÁAiÁ fÁ«ÁiÁE °ÉzÁ JASÁZÁ aÁ»¼e aÁvÁU ¥ÁgÁµá ESj UKE CEÁ-Á. ÁvÁÉ E°j SgME P ÁÁdzÁ JgbÁ PÁÁUkZÁVÉ Dzj ÁzÁ J-Áe PÁvÁkPÁE ¥ÁgÁµá aÁvÁU aÁ»¼ÁiÁgÁ aÁzÉ P ÁÁEA C°PÁ±UÁÁ EgÁ ÁPÁ. Á«zÁEA gZEA ÁkÁwÁiÁ°E F «ZÁgPÁ ZIZÁiÁ aÁÁP ÁV EÉd ¥ÁÁ¥ÁÁvÁ ÁU; vP ÁUÁ ÁPÁzÁE C, P ÁÁEMÉ EgÁ ÁgZÁ. aÁ»¼ÁiÁE Áj zÁVÉ C±Pj UÉ «ÁÁ ÁÁw PÁ PÁEÁqÁÁzÁ EÁÁiÁ P ÁÁvP ÁSÁZÁEÁB qÁ. ©Dgi. CA ÁÁqÁj P ÁyÖ¹PÁEArzÁjÁ.

UÁÁCÁF aÁÁvÁzÁ ¥ÁvÁ¥bjá EÁÁiÁPbjá zÁEÁgLUÁzÁzÁ qÁ. 2ÁÁÁw C±ÁÁmi, «dÁiÁ°QÁÁ ¥Árvi, ÁjEÁF± EÁÁiÁÁO aÁÁvÁzÁ °ÁEÉzÁ aÁÁc aÁ»¼ÁiÁgÁ Á«zÁEA gZEA ÁkÁwÁiÁ°E CEÁÁPÁ ÁÁÉ P ÁzÁÁgÉ EAcUKE CEÁPÁ aÁ»¼ÁiÁgÁ C°ÁE°PÁZÁ P ÁÁd ÁÁÁiÁEAcUÉ ErrÁ «±PÁ aÁÁP ÁVÉ aÁÁrZÁÁgÉ JASÁZPÉ aÁzÁjÁ xÁgÉ.Á, gÁdQÁAiÁ PÁvZPÉ °ÁÁEÁ gÁtÁ aÁÁUÖgÁmi xÁZÁjÁ, J°d Ávi, ÁÁgmvzÁ c. EAcgÁUÁAcj 2ÁÁÁPÁZÁ 1j aÁÁÁÁÁ SÁqÁgÁ EÁ-ÁPÉ ZÁCÁPÁ PÁÁÁgÁ vÁUÁ aÁÁvÁzÁ aÁ»¼ÁiÁgÁ ¥ÁÁÁiÁÁ Ezi ÁÁÁPÁ±Á PÁvZPÉ C°ÁÁj PÁZÁ Á°ÁÁEi (1983) ±ÁEÁEi °E¹, ÁÁgmvzÁ PÁEÁ ZÁÁ aÁÁvÁU ÁÁÁvÁ «Á°ÁiÁ°Ái (2007) aÁEzÁ ÁzPÁjÁ vP ÁzÁ DzÁ ÁzEÉ aÁÁrZÁÁgÉ

zÁÁzÁ aÁEzP L. j. j. i. aÁ»¼Á CcPÁj ÁiÁÁV QgLi Ár (1995) aÁÁÁEi ¥ÁÁÁiÁÁEÁB 2004gP e «±Á Á. Á-ÁÁzÁ ¥ÁÁÁzÁÁgÉ °ÁUÁiÁÁ ÁiÁÁÁ FAUEi (1992) gPÁjÁ ÁÁgmvÁiÁ ÁÁÁE ÁÁÁÁqÁiÁÁzÁ aÁEzP aÁ»¼ÁiÁÁV ÁÁÉ P ÁzÁÁgÉ ¥ÁÁÁvÁ aÁ»¼ÁiÁgÁ ÁUÁP ÁÁÁPÉ ÁE ÁEÁiÁ°E 3.89%, EÉPÁ ÁEÁiÁ°E 6.7% °ÁUKE aÁÁiÁÁ ÁEÁiÁ°E 13.28% gÁÁO Ezi CzÁ jÁw ¥E°Ái ¥ÁÁÁiÁ°E 07%gÁÁO PÁqÁ SÁzÁjÉ aÁ»¼Á 1SÁc ¥EÖ CcPÁj ±ÁÁÁiÁ°E gÁÁPÁjÁ 06% gÁÁO °ÁUÁiÁÁ EÁÁiÁÁÁUÁ aÁÁÁÁiÁ°E aÁ»¼Á ¥ÁÁÁzÁ 18%gÁÁO «EÁEÁ aÁÁvÁU vÁvÁÁEÁ PÁvZPÁE 15%gÁÁO Ezi

gÁd aÁ°ÁgÁdgÁ PÁ°CÁZÁ »rzÁ DzÁPÁ dUÁÁEÁ ¥ÁÁÁÁÁvÁ PÁÖgLUÁÁÁjÁUKE gÁdPÁgÁt JÉÁÁÁzÁ ¥ÁÁÁµbjá dUÁÁ DVzÉ EÁÁÁ zÁÁzPÉ gÁdÁUÁÁÁ CEÁÁPÁÁvÁiÁ°E UÁzÁUÁiÁÁjÁ zÁ °PÁÁgÁ gÁtÁÁiÁgÁ 1PÁUÁ CUMÁPÉ 1zÁUÁ vÁÁÁEÁE PÁÁÁ-ÁÁ°E JASÁZÁEÁB vPÁÁ PÁÁiÁÖCÁZÁ gÁdÁÁÁvÁ aÁÁrZÁÁgÉ °ÁvZÁgME aÁ»¼ÁiÁgÁ °ÁEÁ ÁSÁiÁ°E °ÁÁiÁ°E gÁdQÁAiÁ ÁUÁP ÁÁÁPÁiÁ°E ¥ÁÁÁµbjÁEAcUÉ vÉqÁv¹PÁEArzÁv ÁvÁvÁÁ °EÁgÁi zÁ ÁzÁ ÁzPÁiÁÁ. aÁ»¼ÁiÁgÁEÁB MAzÁ P ÁÁzÁÁiÁÁÁV CUMÁ °ZÁUÁÁ°E SÁPÁPÉÁÁvÁU SÁzÁ ¥ÁÁÁµá P ÁÁd CzÁjÁ GzÁÁvÁ UÁj vPÁ; zÁ EÁvÁjÁ °ÁUÁiÁÁ C°ÁjEÁB »ÁzPÉ Áj 1gÁÁÁzEÁB Zj vÁiÁ°E PÁtÁvÁU SÁcZÁÁÉ F aÁÁvÁ ÁvÁvÁÁ °EÁgÁi zÁ PÁ°PÉ C°ÁÉ EAcEÁ P ÁPÁÁEÁ ÁzÁ ÁPÁEi CEÁ-Á. ÁÁvPÁzÁVzÉ °ÁUÁiÁÁ C°ÁÁ CUMÁ PÁqÁ SÁzÁUÁÉÁE C°ÁÁEÁB ±ÁÖ ÁjME; tÁ JAZÁ aÉ ÁÁPj ÁÁUÁVzÉ

ÁvÁvÁÁ ZÁÁÁÁiÁ°E SÉ°Ávi vÉgÁiÁÁV ÁUÁP Á1zÁ aÁ»¼Á P ÁÁzÁÁiÁÁ, ÁvÁvÁÁ ¥ÁÁÁzÁ EÁvÁjÁ gÁdQÁAiÁ ÁÁÁÁPÉ ÁUÁP Á1zÁv PÁÁÁiÁÁ. aÁ»¼Á ZÁÁÁÁiÁÁ vÉÁ GZÁÁiÁ 1ÁvÁiÁ°E zÁUÁ °ÁEÁ ÁSÁiÁÁ aÁ»¼ÁiÁgÁ aÁEzP Áj UÉ ÁÁÁEÁE PÁtÁPÁEArzÁEY 1985gP É DEÁvÁjÁ ÁÁÁEÁE aÁ»¼ÁiÁgÁ ÁSÁ PÁÁiÁÁvÁÁ SÁcZÉ Dzj ÁzÁ F CQEPÉ gÁdQÁAiÁ ÁUÁP ÁÁÁPÁiÁ°E °ÁÁÁÁ PÁÁiÁÖPÁÁUÁEÁB wÁÁÁjPÁÁV °ÁÁPÁEÁÁÁPÁ S ¥ÁÁÁvÁUÁÁ EÁjPÁiÁÁvPÉ aÁ»¼ÁiÁgÁ gÁdQÁAiÁ EÁvÁvPÉ «ÁÁ ÁÁwÁiÁÁ CUMÁPÁV ÁPÁVzÉ EÉÁB aÁÁzÁÁÁjEÁVÉ UÁÁvÁPÁ aÁ»¼Á EÁvÁÁ ÁPÁ S CA±PÉ °ZÁÁ MvÁU ÁÁÁÁÁPÁVzÉ DzÁj FVgÁÁÁ CcPÁgÁ aÁÁvÁ DqÁkÁvÁ ÁjMEÁzÁ ÁÁSÁiÁÁEÁB SzP 1 ¥ÁÁÁÁPÁjÁ zÁ ¥j PÁEÁiÁÁEÁB CxÖ¥ÁEÁtÖÁV ÁÁÁ gÁdQÁAiÁ CcPÁgPÁEÁB ¥ÁÁÁiÁÁÁPÁVzÉ



- $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ ZP è
- $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$ è
- $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$ è

$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$ è $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ è $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$ è

Year	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$
1952	53.0	37.1
1957	56.0	38.8
1962	62.1	46.6
1971	66.7	55.5
1977	69.7	49.2
1980	65.6	54.9
1984	57.7	51.2
1989	63.6	68.2
1991	70.9	43.9
1993	52.6	47.4
2014	67.09	65.63

«Zigadonia Pura è $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ è $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$ è

Year	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$
1952 (L)	02	17	11.1
©.ef	08	62	12.5
efr.	03	25	12.0
1.1.L (JA)	03	58	05.1
1.1.L	02	18	11.1

PAAZ è $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ ZP è $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$ è $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$ è

Year	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$	Year	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$
1952	03	1980	05
1957	03	1984	05
1962	05	2000	08
1967	05	2014	07
1972	02	2019	03
1977	03		



“ZÁEÁ Á ÁIÁ° è ªÁ»¼Á ¥Áw¼ZÁ

ª¼D	MI AU , ZÁ IGA	ªÁ»¼Á , ZÁ IGA	±ÁPqP ÁGA
1952	499	22	4.40
1957	500	27	5.40
1962	503	34	6.70
1967	523	31	5.90
1971	521	22	4.20
1977	544	19	3.40
1980	544	28	5.10
1984	544	44	8.10
1989	529	28	5.29
1991	514	39	7.07
1996	543	40	7.40
1998	543	49	9.20
1999	543	49	9.20
2004	543	49	9.20
2009	543	59	11.0
2014	542	61	11.3
2019	544	78	14.33

PEÁOÍ PÁ «ZÁEÁ Á ÁIÁ° è ªÁ»¼Á ¥Áw¼ZÁ

ª¼D	MI AU , ÁIEU¼Á	ªÁ»¼Á ¥Áw¼ZÁ	±ÁPqP ÁGA
1952	93	05	5.0
1957	179	18	10.0
1962	208	18	9.0
1967	216	07	3.0
1972	216	11	5.0
1978	216	08	4.0
1983	224	02	0.8
1985	224	08	3.0
1989	224	09	4.0
1994	224	07	3.0
2008	224	03	1.3
2013	224	06	2.7
2019	224	06	2.7

ÁIÁª ÁZÁ ZÁ+ZÁ , Á IGA DyOPªª ÁVÁU , Á ÁIÁFPI CªP ICUF dE IGA gÁDQÁÁIÁ ¥ÁÁIÁÁIÁ° è ¥Á-¥E¼ÁP ÁZÁ CªÁEPA DZÁE ÁIÁª ÁZÁ , P ÁAdZÁ gÁDQÁÁIÁ ªÁVÁU ¥EÁ ¥EÁVÁ ¥ÁÁIÁÁIÁ° è dEÁ ÁSÁIÁ J-Áe ÁÁU¼Á ¥Á-¥E¼ÁP ÁZÁ , ÁÁÁ ÁZP Pè 70 ª¼D U¼Á , ÁVÁVÁÁ E ÁVÁGªP Ç, 17EÁ -¥EÁPA Á Á ZÁEÁª ÁÁIÁ° è ªÁ»¼Á ÁIÁGª ¥Áw¼ZÁ E¼ÁEÁZÁ ±ÁEÁZª ÁÁIÁ ÁVÁIÁ° gªª ÁZPÉ PÁGÁU¼Á ªªª ÁGÁ EªE CªÁU¼ÁZÁZÁE

1. Eª Áª P ÁAdª ÁVÁU ªPÁ U¼Á ¥ÁGÁPÁ PÁAcªÁ , gªE ¥Á ªEAcªE ¥ÁGÁPÁ ªÁngªª ÁZÁ D¼ªª ÁZPÉ ªÁVÁU ªÁ»¼E ªÁngªª ÁZÁ D¼ªª PªE¼ÁP ÁZPÉ JAS ¥gªÁ ¥gÁU¼Á EÁªPÉ



జానపద వైద్యం

డా॥ వై.విజయానందరాజు

చరవాణి: 9441088634

ఎం.మాధవి

చరవాణి: 944087638

అటవీ ప్రాంతంలో నాగరిక సమాజానికి దూరంగా నివశిస్తున్న వారిని గిరిజనులు అంటారు. వీరు ప్రాచీన ఆచారాలను సాంప్రదాయాలను వీడకుండా అనాగరికంగా ఆటవిక సంపదనే తమ జీవితానికి ఉపాధిగా గ్రహించి జీవిస్తారు. అడవిలో దొరికే ఆకులు, అలములు, దుంపలు, మాంసపు పదార్థాలు, చిరుధాన్యాలు తినడం వలన వీరి శరీరం దృఢంగా ఉంటుంది. కాని వాతావరణంలో వచ్చే మార్పుల వలన అనారోగ్యానికి గురి కావడం, నాగరిక జీవనానికి దూరంగా ఉండటం వలన అడవిలో దొరికే ఆకు పసరు, వేళ్ళు, బెరడు వంటి మొదలైన వాటి ద్వారా ప్రకృతి వైద్యం చేసుకుని వారి రోగాలను తగ్గించుకునేవారు.

పూర్వం గిరిజన తెగలు అనేకం విస్తృత ప్రాంతాలపై రాచరికాన్ని నిర్వహించాయి. వీరు కొన్ని చట్టాలను చేసి వాటిని అనుసరించాయి. దీని ఫలితంగా గిరిజనేతరులకు ఆదర్శంగా నిలిచారు. గిరిజనులు ఎక్కువగా నివశించే ప్రాంతాలకు బయటినుండి వచ్చి స్థిరపడిన గిరిజనేతరులు స్థానికంగా ఆధిక్యత ఉన్న గిరిజన తెగల ఆచార సాంప్రదాయాలను, జీవన పద్ధతులను అనుసరించడాన్ని “గిరిజనీకరణ” అంటారు. ఈ విధంగా గిరిజనీకరణ చెందిన రాజపుత్రులకు, భిల్ల స్త్రీలకు జన్మించిన వారే భిల్లలులు. ఈ గిరిజనులను ఆయా గ్రామాల నుండి తరిమివేసిన తరువాత కూడా గిరిజన మాజారి లేక శమాణులకు విలువనిచ్చేవారు. ఎందుకనగా ఈ శమాణులే గిరిజనులకు వైద్యులుగా పనిచేసేవారు.

గిరిజనులు అటవీ ప్రాంతం, లోతట్టు ప్రాంతాలలో ఉండటం వలన, పరిశుభ్రం లోపించడం వలన అంటువ్యాధులకు గురౌతున్నారు. వీటిని తగ్గించుకోవడానికి సొంతరోగ నివారణ పద్ధతులను పాటిస్తూ ఆధునిక వైద్య పద్ధతులకు దూరంగా ఉంటారు. రోగాలకు ప్రధాన కారణం దేవతల ఆగ్రహం గాని, చనిపోయిన వారి ప్రేతాత్మల ప్రభావంగా విశ్వసిస్తారు. దీనికి గాను మంత్రగాళ్ళను, తంత్రగాళ్ళను శమాణులను ఆశ్రయిస్తారు. “అనారోగ్యంతో బాధపడే వ్యక్తిపూజారినీ, డాక్టరును పిలుస్తాను. పూజారి ఆరోగ్యం మెరుగుపడాలని ప్రార్థిస్తాను. డాక్టర్ రోగికి ఔషధం ఇస్తాను. ఈ ఔషధం పూజారి ప్రార్థన వల్ల చక్కగా పని చేస్తుందని భగవంతుని కరుణ డాక్టర్ రూపంలో వచ్చిందని వారి నమ్మకం.

గిరిజనులు వారికి వచ్చిన వ్యాధులను మూలికా వైద్యం, పసరు వైద్యం, భూతవైద్యం, చిట్కా వైద్యం, పెరటి వైద్య విధానాల ద్వారా నయం చేసుకుంటారు. ప్రస్తుత కాలంలో వైద్యవిధానంలో ఎంతో అభివృద్ధి చెందినా కూడా అటవీ ప్రాంతంలో ఉన్న గిరిజన గ్రామాల్లోని ప్రజలు వారి సొంతవైద్యాన్నే అనుసరిస్తున్నారు. వారి వైద్యవిధానాన్ని వారి ద్వారా సేకరించిన అంశాలతో....

మూలికా వైద్యం:

వాంతులు అవుతున్నప్పుడు చిరుమువ్వ, పెద్దమువ్వ, పొగాకు వేర్లు, ముల్ల పల్లెరు కాయ వేర్లతో మూడు ఉప్పు రాళ్ళు వేసి నీరు పోస్తూదంచి రసాన్ని వడపోసి రోజు మూడు పూటలు యాబై మి||లీ మోతాదులో సేవించాలి. చలువ కోసం అరటి చెక్కను బాగా దంచి వడపోసిన రసాన్ని ఉదయం అరగ్గాను చొప్పున నాలుగు రోజులు తాగితే చలువ చేస్తుంది.

పచ్చకామెర్ల కోసం రెండు పచ్చిపసుపు కొమ్ములు, ఈశ్వరి చెట్టు వేర్లు ఒకే మోతాదులో కలిపి మెత్తగా దంచి వడపోసి రోజుకు మూడుసార్లు తాగితే నయమవుతుంది. జ్వరం వచ్చినప్పుడు పచ్చి పసుపుకొమ్ము, పంపెనెచెక్క, చిట్టారి చెక్క, మూడు ఉప్పురవ్వలు కలిపి మెత్తగా నూరి వడపోసిన రసాన్ని తాగితే జ్వరం తగ్గుతుంది.

తేలు లేదా జెర్రి కుట్టినా రావడి చెక్క, నేలతాటిదుంప, నల్ల ఈశ్వరి, తెల్ల ఈశ్వరి వేర్లను మెత్తగా నూరి కుట్టిన ప్రదేశంలో రాయాలి. అదే విధంగా దాంట్లో నీళ్లు కలిపి వడపోసి రసం త్రాగితే మంటలు తగ్గుతాయి.

బెరడు వైద్యం:

కాళ్ళు, చేతులు విరిగినప్పుడు అతుకుసారదుంప బెరడు తెచ్చి దంచి ముద్దగా చేసి విరిగిన ప్రదేశంలో లాగి పట్టి వెదురుబద్దలతో లాగి కట్టి మందు ముద్దను మందంగా పెట్టి తెల్లబట్టను గట్టిగా చుట్టాలి. ఈ కట్టు సుమారు పది నుండి ఇరవై రోజుల వరకు ఉంచాలి.

వనరు వైద్యం:

గుర్రం మూతులనే వ్యాధికి, నడుము నొప్పికి, మోకాళ్ళ నొప్పులకు, పక్షవాతం వచ్చినప్పుడు ఆకురసంతో తయారుచేయబడిన వనరు వంటి పదార్థంతో పచ్చబొట్టు వేయడం ద్వారా రోగాన్ని నయం చేస్తారు. దానిని ఒక క్రమ పద్ధతిలో వంశానుక్రమంగా పాటిస్తారు. దీని తయారీకి ఒక మట్టి ప్రమిదలో నూనె పోసి వత్తువేసి వెలిగించి గాలికి దీపం కొండెక్కకుండా తెల్లని అల్యూమినియం మూత దానిపై పెట్టి రెండు నుండి మూడు రోజుల వరకు దీపం వెలుగుతూ ఉండేలా జాగ్రత్తపడాలి. తరువాత మూతకు ఏర్పడిన మసిని ఒక మట్టి పావులోకి తీసుకుని దానిలో రేగు చెట్టు నారను వేయడం వల్ల ద్రావకం ఆకుపచ్చ రంగులోనికి మారుతుంది. ద్రావకంగా మారడానికి నీటిని ఉపయోగిస్తారు. తరువాత దీనిని పచ్చబొట్టుగా ఉపయోగిస్తారు. మరొక పద్ధతిలో చిత్రమాల ఆకురసంను బొగ్గుపొడితో కలుపగా వచ్చిన ఆకుపచ్చరంగును పచ్చబొట్టుగా ఉపయోగిస్తారు. పాము చర్మం కాల్చి బూడిద చేసి దానిని అవిశ నూనెతో కలిపి పచ్చబొట్టు తయారుచేస్తారు. దొండ ఆకుల రసాన్ని దీపపు మసి లేదా కర్రలు కాల్చగా వచ్చిన బొగ్గు మసిని కలిపి తయారుచేస్తారు. పచ్చబొట్టును వేయడానికి మూడు సన్నని సూదిలను కట్టలాగా కట్టి ద్రావకంలో ముంచి వ్యాధి ఉన్న అవయవం మీద రక్కల వచ్చేవరకు గుచ్చి తరువాత నొప్పి తగ్గడానికి పసుపు, నూనె పూస్తారు. ఈ పచ్చబొట్టు శరీరం కాలే వరకు పోదు.



గృహ వైద్యం:

పార్శ్వపు నొప్పి తగ్గడానికి రోకలి పొన్ను సూర్యుడి వైపు చూపి నొప్పి ఉన్న భాగంలో మూడు సార్లు తర్వాత వెళ్ళుల్లి పాయను దంచి కనుబొమ్మపై తోమితే నొప్పి తగ్గుతుంది.

గవదలు వాసి చెంప నొప్పిగా ఉంటే నల్ల చిత్తూర్లం ఆకులను నొప్పిఉన్న చోట పెట్టుకుంటే పూర్తిగా తగ్గిపోతుంది. కాలిలో ముల్లు గుచ్చుకుని పూర్తిగా రాకపోతే మినపప్పు మెత్తగా నూరి ముల్లు గుచ్చుకున్న చోట రాత్రిపూట పెట్టాలి. తెల్లారేవరకు చర్మం మెత్తబడి సూదితో తీయగానే ముల్లు వచ్చేస్తుంది.

కండ్లకలకలు వచ్చినప్పుడు కండ్లు ఎర్రగా ఉండి మంటలు మండుతూ సరిగా చూడనివ్వకపోతే పాలను రెండు లేదా మూడు చుక్కలు కంట్లో రోజుకు రెండు సార్లు పోస్టేకలకలు తగ్గుతాయి.

పుట్టిన శిశువుకు పాలు సరిపోనట్టే పచ్చి బొప్పాయి కూర వండి బాలింతకు తినిపిస్తే పాలు పడతాయి. చెమటకాయలకు ఒళ్ళంతా గంధం రాసినచో చల్లగా ఉండి తగ్గుతుంది.

పెరటి వైద్యం:

సెగగడ్డలు అయితే రాగి ఆకులను మెత్తగా నూరి రాసినట్లయితే తగ్గుతాయి. కాళ్ళపగుళ్ళు పోవాలంటే వేప మరియు పసుపు కలిపి తయారు చేసిన కషాయంతో కడగాలి. తలలో చుండ్రు పోవడానికి వేప మరియు గోరింటాకు మెత్తగా నూరి తలకు పట్టించి 2 గంటల తర్వాత స్నానం చేస్తే చుండ్రు తగ్గుతుంది.

శరీరం పై దద్దులు ఏర్పడితే వేప, తులసి ఆకులు, పసుపు వేసి మెత్తగా నూరి దద్దుర్లు ఏర్పడిన ప్రదేశంలో రాస్తే తగ్గిపోతాయి.

గిరిజనులు పైన తెలిపిన పద్ధతుల ద్వారా వారికి తెలిసిన వైద్యాన్ని వంశపారం పర్యంగా అనుసరిస్తూ నమ్ముతూ వారి వైద్య సాంప్రదాయాలను కాపాడుకుంటున్నారు.

ఆధార గ్రంథాలు:

- 1) భారతీయ గిరిజనలు - నదీం హాస్నైన్.
- 2) కొండరెడ్డికి గిరిజనుల జీవన విధానం - జానపద గిరిజన విజ్ఞాన పీఠం, పోట్టి శ్రీరాములు తెలుగు విశ్వవిద్యాలయం.