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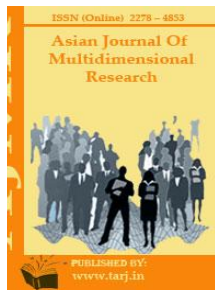
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VISION

The vision of the journals is to provide an academic platform to scholars all over the world to publish their novel, original, empirical and high quality research work. It propose to encourage research relating to latest trends and practices in international business, finance, banking, service marketing, human resource management, corporate governance, social responsibility and emerging paradigms in allied areas of management. It intends to reach the researcher's with plethora of knowledge to generate a pool of research content and propose problem solving models to address the current and emerging issues at the national and international level. Further, it aims to share and disseminate the empirical research findings with academia, industry, policy makers, and consultants with an approach to incorporate the research recommendations for the benefit of one and all.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: GOALS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Dr. Sandeep Kumar*

ABSTRACT

Sustainable development is a process that aims to meet the needs of the present generation without harming the ability of future generations to meet their needs. It is not only about particular environmental issues such as species extinction and pollution but also about economic progress which meets all our needs without leaving future generations with fewer resources than we enjoy. It can be seen as a way of living from nature's income rather than its capital account. In this paper we focus on strategies for sustainable development which are necessary for survival of and our present generation as well as coming generation. And also emphasize on how to improve the quality of life of both current and future generations, while safeguarding the earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity.

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development has been defined in many ways, but the most frequently quoted definition is from *Our Common Future*, also known as the Brundtland Report:

"Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts:

- the concept of needs, in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and*
- the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs."* [\[1\]](#)

Sustainable development has been described in terms of three dimensions, domains or pillars. In the three-dimension model, these are seen as "economic, environmental and social" or "ecology, economy and equity." ^[2]

HISTORY

The concept of sustainable development came out of the United Nations Conference on Human Environment held in Stockholm, Sweden in 1972 and the report of the Brundtland Commission

(1982) called Our Common Future. The conference was held to try and get all nations and industries to agree to act together to reduce pollution so that the cost would be equally shared. In 1992, the UN Conference on Environment and Development published in 1992 the Earth Charter, which outlines the building of a just, sustainable, and peaceful global society in the 21st century.

AGENDA 21

The action plan Agenda 21 for sustainable development identified information, integration, and participation as key building blocks to help countries achieve development that recognizes these interdependent pillars. It emphasizes that in sustainable development everyone is a user and provider of information. It stresses the need to change from old sector-centered ways of doing business to new approaches that involve cross - sectoral co-ordination and the integration of environmental and social concerns into all development processes. Furthermore, Agenda 21 emphasizes that broad public participation in decision making is a fundamental prerequisite for achieving sustainable development.^[3]

Under the principles of the United Nations Charter the Millennium Declaration identified principles and treaties on sustainable development, including economic development and environmental protection. The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) was set up to review progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and other UNCED documents. The Commission meets every year and more than 1,000 N.G.Os are accredited to participate in the Commission's work. Different domains have been identified for research and analysis of sustainable development. Broadly defined, these include ecology, economics, politics and culture — as used by the United Nations and a number of other international organizations. The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), also known as Rio 2012, Rio+20, or Earth Summit 2012, was the third international conference on sustainable development, which aimed at reconciling the economic and environmental goals of the global community.

GOALS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sustainable development constantly seeks to achieve social and economic progress in ways that will not exhaust the earth's finite natural resources. The needs of the world today are real and immediate, yet it's necessary to develop ways to meet these needs that do not disregard the future. The capacity of our ecosystem is not limitless, meaning that future generations may not be able to meet their needs the way we are able to now. Some of the more common examples of sustainable development practices are:

SOLAR AND WIND ENERGY: Energy from these resources is limitless, meaning we have the ability to eliminate dependence on non-renewable power sources by harnessing power from renewable resources.

SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION: Homes, offices and other structures that incorporate recycled and renewable resources will be more energy efficient and stand the test of time.

CROP ROTATION: Many farmers and gardeners are using this method as a chemical free way to reduce diseases in the soil and increase growth potential of their crops.

WATER FIXTURES: Water conservation is critical to sustainable development, and more and more products are available that use less water in the home, such as showers, toilets, dishwashers and laundry systems.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAM: A great potential for energy savings, resource conservation and reducing energy costs lies in increasing the energy efficiency of buildings. Thus, we create a green city.

GREEN HOSPITALS: The benefits of Green Hospitals extend beyond the environment; they also offer significant cost savings and higher quality. A Green Hospital is part of a green city.

The world's resources are finite, and growth that is unmanaged and unsustainable will lead to increased poverty and decline of the environment. We owe it to future generations to explore lifestyles and paths of development that effectively balance progress with awareness of its environmental impact. In order to preserve the future, we must appreciate the interconnectedness between humans and nature at all levels. Sustainable development practices can help us do this, and through education and building awareness, preserving the future is within everyone's reach.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

India is booming and sustainable development becomes increasingly more important. According to a United Nations report, India's population currently encompasses about 1.2 billion people and is expected to grow by another 300 million within the next couple of decades. With cities generating two-thirds of the country's economic output, an increasing number of Indians are leaving rural areas to seek employment in cities, relying on an efficient urban infrastructure. By 2030 it is predicted that 68 Indian cities will each have more than one million inhabitants, and six megacities, more than ten million each. The rapid growth of cities causes a large number of challenges, including insufficient power supply, unreliable public transportation systems and limited access to adequate medical treatment.

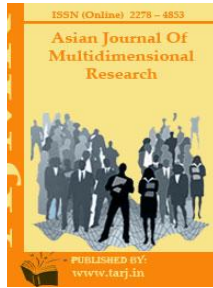
To meet the challenges of continuing growth without destroying the environment, smart city planning for sustainable development is crucial. Our Infrastructure focuses on integrating green technologies and providing tailored solutions for power supply, transportation and urban infrastructure to support sustainable urban development. The new Bangalore International Airport has been built in just 33 months. It is the first Indian airport to be built on a Greenfield site in partnership with private companies. With innovative technologies it helps India's public transport infrastructure to keep pace with the rapid growth of both population and economy.

CONCLUSION

The paper concludes that Sustainable development involves improvements in the quality of life for many but necessitates a decrease in resource consumption. Environmental and resource economics has offered important insights for sustainable governance. Sustainable development coincides with economic growth and human development in the developing as well as the developed economy for finding the means of continual development beyond economic development. Sustainability Policies can help the state to create conditions which encourage the people to save the environment.

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QWL AS A DETERMINANT OF JOB SATISFACTION: A STUDY AMONG NURSES IN KERALA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THRISSUR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Quality of work life has gained a prominent place in the organization since it acts as an indicator of the human experience in the work place. As a part of this, every organization is required to ensure the quality of work life of their employees and thereby satisfying their jobs. In this paper, an attempt is made to find out the level of quality of work life among the nurses working in major private hospitals in Thrissur district in Kerala, and also to examine the relationship between QWL and job satisfaction among them. The study revealed that nurses are experiencing a moderate level of quality of work life. Moreover the quality of work life and job satisfaction are positively correlated which means quality of work life has a significant influence on job satisfaction of the nurses. Hence the study suggests that the management of hospitals should take adequate steps to increase the work life quality of nurses working in their hospitals.

KEYWORDS: *Quality of work life, Job satisfaction.*

INTRODUCTION

Quality of work life (QWL) offers a more humanized work environment to the employees. It is concerned with understanding and then satisfying the current and future needs of the employees along with continuous improvement in their efficiency and effectiveness. It provides opportunities to employ the higher skills of employees and encourages them with such environment as to improve

their skills. Thus, QWL is a more humanized approach to the employees, which also concerns with the overall climate of work and its impact on people and organizational effectiveness.

The American Society of Training and Development defines QWL as “a process of work organizations which enables its members at all levels to actively participate in shaping the organization's environment, methods and outcomes. This value based process aimed towards meeting the twin goals of enhanced effectiveness of organization and improved quality of life at work for employees”.

The job satisfaction describes how content an employee is with his or her job. It has been defined as a pleasurable emotional state resulting from the appraisal or reaction or attitude towards one's job (Chithra D and Mahalakshmi V (2012)). Job satisfaction is the most common aspect used for studying the quality of working life of the employees working in an organization (Zohurul Islam M and Siengthai S (2009); Muftah H A and Lafi H (2011); Noor S M and Abdullah M A (2012)).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sirgy M J and et al (2001) in their study proposed that QWL should be measured in terms of employee satisfaction. He further studied QWL on the basis of need satisfaction and spill over theory and suggested seven dimensions of needs which include health and safety needs, economic and family needs, social needs, esteem needs, actualization needs, knowledge needs and aesthetic needs.

Rochita G (2010) in her study examined the relationship between quality of work life and job satisfaction among a group of university employees in Kolkata. Eight variables were used to measure the quality of work life while five variables were used to measure job satisfaction. This study revealed that there exists a positive correlation between QWL and job satisfaction since the satisfaction or dissatisfaction experienced by the employees are highly dependent on the positivity or negativity of the relevant dimensions of QWL.

Chitra D and Mahalakshmi V (2012) have studied whether employees' perception towards quality of work life has any impact on job satisfaction. Ten variables under three facets namely affective, cognitive and instrumental facets were used to measure the QWL and tested their relationship with job satisfaction. The findings suggested that only three out of ten variables of QWL are significant predictors of job satisfaction.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Quality of work life is an approach for providing more humanized work environment to the employees working in an organization. There is a general notion that the nurses working in private hospitals have poor work life quality since they are not having adequate compensation to commensurate the level of effort they took in their jobs. Moreover they are also having problems in balancing their work and family life since they have to carry out night shifts also. It is in this context the present study is carried out. Here the researcher has tried to examine the work life quality of nurses working in major private sector hospitals in Thrissur district in Kerala.

DIMENSIONS OF QWL AND JOB SATISFACTION

Many researchers have come up with various factors to define and measure QWL. Walton has defined QWL using the eight dimensions which include adequate and fair Compensation, safe and healthy working conditions, career development, fair and equitable treatment, social integration,

individual development, total life space and social dependence of work life (Behzad Jhanmohammadi et al (2015)). With sufficient modifications, these dimensions were used in this study. The QWL was measured using questionnaire having 21 items. The dimensions of QWL used in this study are adequate and fair compensation, physical and safe working environment, individual development, career growth, fair treatment of employees without any discrimination, social integration or cordial relationship within employees, family work life balance and social relevance of work life.

Similarly the dimensions used for measuring job satisfaction were pay, interest in job, recognition and sense of belongingness. A questionnaire having 25 items was used for measuring the job satisfaction.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- To identify the level of QWL among the nurses working in private hospitals.
- To study the relationship between QWL and job satisfaction among the nurses working in private hospitals.
- To examine whether the QWL experienced by both the married and unmarried nurses are same.
- To test the role of education in the job satisfaction of the nurses working in major private sector hospitals.

HYPOTHESES

The following are the hypotheses which are likely to be tested in this study:

H₀₁ : There is no significant relationship between QWL and Job satisfaction.

H₀₂ : There is no difference in the level of QWL experienced by both the married and unmarried nurses.

H₀₃ : Education does not influence the job satisfaction of the nurses.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is descriptive in nature. Both primary and secondary data are used for the study. Primary data is collected using the structured questionnaire and secondary data is collected from various published sources and websites.

SAMPLE SELECTION

For the present study, a sample of 30 nurses working in major private sector hospitals in Thrissur were selected. Nurses working in Gynaecology department were used for this study. The following criteria were observed while selecting the sample: i) only female nurses were included in the study, ii) the minimum educational qualification is under graduation, and iii) they have atleast completed 3 years of service.

TOOLS USED

The researcher designed a questionnaire for data collection. It comprised of two parts: questions for measuring the dimensions of QWL and questions for measuring the dimensions of job satisfaction. These factors are observed to be appropriate and reliable with this context of study. A five point Likerts' scale ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree was used for measuring the responses.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

A total of 30 questionnaires were entered in the SPSS for final analysis. The cronbach's alpha of the questionnaire was calculated (0.897) which means it is highly reliable. For assessing the level of QWL, a summated score of all the dimensions of QWL was calculated and was categorized in to three groups. For testing the relationship between qwl and job satisfaction, correlation is used. An independent sample t test is used to measure the relationship between marital status and qwl; and between education and job satisfaction.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

The profile of the respondents is shown in the tables given below. The characteristics of the selected sample in terms of their marital status and education is given below.

TABLE 1.1 MARITALSTATUS

	Frequency	Percent
Married	25	83.3
Unmarried	5	16.7
Total	30	100.0

Source: Primary data

From the table 1.1, it can be observed that majority of the respondents were married (83.3%) while (16.7%) of the respondents were unmarried.

TABLE 1.2 EDUCATION

	Frequency	Percent
Degree	23	76.7
PG	7	23.3
Total	30	100.0

Source: Primary data

From the table 1.2, it can be understood that 76.7 % of the respondents were under graduated while 23.3 % had only qualified their post graduation.

2. DIMENSIONS OF QWL AND JOB SATISFACTION

TABLE 2.1 DIMENSIONS OF QWL

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Adequate & Fair compensation	8.6000	1.19193	5.00	10.00
Working Environment	11.7000	1.89646	8.00	15.00
Opportunity for individual development	11.8000	2.51067	6.00	15.00
Career Growth	8.1667	1.66264	4.00	10.00
Fair Treatment	7.9333	1.77984	4.00	10.00
Social integration	11.8000	2.09103	6.00	15.00
Family work life	11.8333	2.01859	6.00	15.00
Social relevance	13.4333	2.09570	7.00	15.00

Source: Primary data

Table 2.1 shows that social relevance of work life (13.43) is the major factor contributing to the QWL since the nurses feel that the reputation of the hospital, in which they are working, increases their professional significance and thus contribute to their QWL. The factors like family work life (11.83), social integration (11.8), individual development (11.8) and working environment (11.7) are the other dimensions contributing to the QWL. Factors like adequate and fair compensation, career growth and fair treatment are the least contributing to QWL.

TABLE 2.2 DIMENSIONS OF JOB SATISFACTION

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Sense of Belongingness	25.1667	4.30784	15.00	35.00
Interest in Job	24.5667	5.55029	11.00	35.00
Pay	15.1000	4.87322	5.00	25.00
Recognition	20.1667	5.21988	6.00	30.00

Source: Primary data

From the above table, it can be concluded that the factor sense of belongingness (25.16), mostly contributes to the job satisfaction of nurses followed by interest in job having a mean of 24.56. Recognition in work is yet another factor (20.16) that contributes to job satisfaction and pay is the least factor contributing to the nurses job satisfaction.

3. LEVEL OF QWL

TABLE 3.1 LEVEL OF QWL

Level of QWL		Frequency	Percent
QWL	Low	7	23.3
	Moderate	14	46.7
	High	9	30.0
	Total	30	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table 3.1 shows the level of QWL attained by the nurses. For assessing the level of QWL, a summated score of all the dimensions of QWL was calculated and was categorized in to three groups. The scores ranging from (47 – 82) was considered as low, from (83 – 92) was moderate and from (93 – 98) was considered as high. The results show that the majority of the nurses (46.7%) are experiencing moderate level of QWL, while 30% are having high level of qwl and 23.3% falls in the low level group. Hence we can conclude that majority of the nurses are having a moderate level of QWL.

4. CORRELATION BETWEEN QWL AND JOB SATISFACTION

H_{01} : There is no significant relationship between QWL and Job satisfaction.

TABLE 4.1 CORRELATIONS

		QWL	JS
QWL	Pearson Correlation	1	.129
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.498
	N	30	30
JS	Pearson Correlation	.129	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.498	
	N	30	30

Source: Primary data

Table 4.1 reveals the correlation between Quality of work life and job satisfaction among the nurses. The correlation coefficient is 0.129 which indicate QWL is 12.9 % positively correlated to job satisfaction. Here the null hypothesis, H_{01} : There is no significant relationship between QWL and Job satisfaction is rejected, since there exists a positive relationship between QWL and Job satisfaction and is significant at 1%.

5. TESTING THE QWL AND DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

H_{02} : There is no difference in the level of QWL experienced by both the married and unmarried nurses.

TABLE 5.1 QWL AND MARITAL STATUS

		Mean	Std. Deviation	t value	p value
QWL	Married	87.2800	10.43440	2.205	0.036
	Unmarried	75.2000	14.90637		

Source: Primary data

An independent sample t test is used to test the level of qwl among the married and unmarried nurses. The table 5.1 indicates that the p value (0.036) is less than 0.05, then reject the null hypothesis, H_{02} : There is no difference in the level of QWL experienced by both the married and unmarried nurses. Hence conclude that QWL experienced by the married and unmarried nurses are different. From the mean score, it is evident that married nurses are having better QWL (87.28) than the unmarried nurses.

H_{03} : Education does not influence the job satisfaction of the nurses.

TABLE 5.2 EDUCATION AND JOB SATISFACTION

		Mean	Std. Deviation	t value	p value
JS	Degree	81.2609	18.81783	- 3.277	0.003
	PG	97.2857	7.71825		

Source: Primary data

Independent sample t test was also used here to test the role of education in the job satisfaction of the employees. The p value (0.003) in the table 8, indicates that since it is less than 0.01, the null hypothesis, H_{03} (D.Chitra, 2012) : Education does not influence the job satisfaction of the nurses, is rejected at 1% level of significance. Hence conclude that education does influence or has a role in the job satisfaction of the employees. From the mean score it is clear that the post graduated nurses (97.28) are more satisfied in their job compared to the under graduated.

CONCLUSIONS

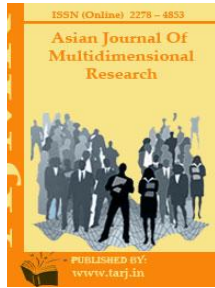
From the above results it can be concluded that the nurses are having moderate level of work life quality since they are not satisfied with the remuneration they receive for the work they are doing. They also feel that there is no opportunity to develop their career and most importantly they feel that they are not treated fairly by the hospital management. While examining the relationship between qwl and job satisfaction, the results revealed that there is a positive correlation between these two which simply means when work life quality increases, the job satisfaction also increases and viceversa. Hence the hospital management should undertake necessary steps to improve the work life quality of the nurses working there since it has a direct effect on the job satisfaction of the nurses working there. If the employees are satisfied in their jobs, it will increase their productivity, which in turn will enhance the efficiency of the organization. While considering the dimensions of job satisfaction, the nurses have a strong sense of belongingness towards their hospitals and they feel proud to be a part of the hospitals in which they are working. Thus it can be concluded that immediate steps are to be taken by the management of hospitals to increase the remuneration of the nurses working there and also ensure high level of work life quality among the nurses working there.

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SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACT OF FARMERS SUICIDES WITH REFERENCE TO MAHABOOB NAGAR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Farmers across the globe succumb to suicides when they face distress conditions. Although suicide is universal phenomenon, its nature and rates vary from country to country. Studies in USSR attributed disintegration of USSR to high suicide rate in Russia and Eastern Europe. United States of America also faced the problem of suicides during the great depression of 1930s. the existing literature on agriculture farmers suicide have several socio economic factors that are directly and indirectly responsible for the farmers suicides .to know the exact socio economic factors of the farmers suicide and its impact, for that purpose we conducted a research in drought district of Telangana state, the objective of the study To know the reason, socio economic impact of farmers suicide. For convenience of the study simple random sample techniques adopted, the responses of the respondents is analysis with the help of SPSS, and used to get valuable result.

INTRODUCTION

The large number of suicides by farmers in various parts of the country is perhaps the most distressing phenomenon observed in India over the last decade. While the socio-economic factors are extremely complex, it is claimed that it would take a strong sense of denial not to see the present acute agrarian crisis as a central factor underlying this epidemic of farm suicides. This crisis has been there from around the mid-to-late 1990s and this is the period when farm suicides have been high and are increasing, particularly in the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.

But farm crisis in the country has been acute, persistent and widespread with almost every state and region in the country experiencing the crisis in one way or other. There is a legitimate

query as to why farm suicides are largely a phenomenon confined to a part of the country. The problem is the most acute in the above stated states and particularly in the contiguous, semi-arid zone in the south and central parts of India, consisting of Telangana etc, according to national crime record bureau 3,02,116 farmers committed suicide in from 1995 to 2014. NCRB Report show in the year 2014 of the cases 5,642 cases across India, were majority 2,568 of the suicide came from in the state of Maharashtra, the second majority of the farmers suicides in Telangana state which is 898, and Madhya Pradesh 826 farmer suicide recorded, due to bankruptcy and indebtedness, again the highest in the country. The NCRB statistics shows that farmer's suicides are increased to 12,360 in 2014 against 11,772 in year 2013. The NCRB recorded most of the farmers in the state of Maharashtra due to several reasons of suicides, this very serious issue becoming complicated due to increasing farmers suicides, in this scenario government should take proper action, and establish counselling centre in the hub suicides area, as like government should innovate such type of scheme which very fruitful to the agriculture farmers, the suicide occurred overwhelmingly among cash crop farmers only. all the suicide farmers was running behind of short term profit in various crop like cotton, sugar cane ground nut, maize, pepper and other.

PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

The Mahabubnager district is the biggest district of the state of Telangana, its area is 18432 sq km. the district has a total population of 40, 42,191. Mahabubnager formally known as 'Rukmammapeta' and 'Palamuooru' the name was change to Mahabubnager on 4th December 1890 in honour of the Nawab Mir Mahabub Ali Khan, the VI Nizam of Hyderabad.

Mahabubnagar district has been identified as one of the backward districts of Andhra Pradesh State by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India. Education, drinking water, health and sanitation are found to be the major priority sectors that need immediate attention. Govt. of India has planned to revive and invest on priority sectors for the development of the district with BRGF funds.

In 2006 the Indian government declared mahabubnagar is one of the country's 250 most backward district out of 640 total backward districts.

AGRICULTURE: Mahabubnager is the largest district in the state of Telangana agriculture is the main occupation and income source of the state; it has 18473 lakh hector geographical area out of which 2270 lakh hector covered with forest and 1010 lakh hector covered with barren and uncultivable land. total net area shown 8767 lakh hector and gross area sown is 9767 lakh hector, agriculture is the pre dominant occupation of Mahabubnager district the growth and development of the district totally depend on agriculture production nearly 75 percent population of the district depends on agriculture.

IRRIGATION: Mahabubnager is the largest district in the state of Telangana there are no major irrigation project accept priya darshini jurala irrigation project.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Forest occupy on area of 2.67 lakh hectares and constitute about 14 percent of the total geographical area of the district. most of the forest are concentrated in the south eastern part of the district covewring mainly achampet, kollapur with small area in wanperthy, Mahabubnager, and makhal taluks. the bulk of the forests in the district are comprised of deciduous. the important species of these are teak, maddi, ippa etc, the availability of bamboo in the district is

formal. the important source of revenue from forest are mainly from beedi leaves, timber , bamboos, seethaphal and gum etc.

REVIEW OF LITRATURE

Nagesh Prabhu (2005) reported that indebtedness was the major factor for farmers suicide and the agrarian crisis in Karnataka. As many as 61.6 per cent of farmer households were indebted in the state against national average of 48.6 per cent. The survey found that banks were a major source of loans (50 per cent) followed by moneylenders (20 per cent), co- operative societies (16.9 per cent), relatives and friends (6.8 per cent) traders and government agencies (1.9 per cent each).

Parvathi Menon (2003) stated that indebtedness, a huge and growing burden in the rural country side, particularly amongst poor farmers, was the single most conspicuous reason for the mounting number of suicides in Karnataka. While there may be a variety of triggers that push individuals to take this drastic step, indebtedness is the common thread that links them all. Further, in all these cases, indebtedness of farmers was predominantly tied to informal source of credit and not to institutional credit structures like banks and co-operative credit societies. The diminishing presence of institutional credit in agriculture was the only reason for increasing indebtedness. It was accentuated by three years of inadequate rainfall and consequent crop losses in the state during 2000 to 2003.

Parthasarathy and Shameem (1998) reported that the main reason for the strain on the cotton peasant was the growing indebtedness of the agriculturist to the money lender cum dealer. A number of factors were cited as reasons for suicides. These were adverse rainfall and low yields, adverse prices, rise in cost of cultivation and particularly cash components, indiscriminate use of pesticides and high cost of cultivation, poor position of cooperative credit agencies and commercial banks, growing power of moneylender.

Dasanoor Kusanna.M (2004) in his study he relieved that .The study mainly focuses on why farmers committed suicide in Karnataka or elsewhere in India. The main reasons were crop failure, heavy indebtedness with the institutional and non institutional agencies and other problems as well. It has been spreading like a wild fire in the society. To prevent it the government has taken drastic steps to weed out the distress syndrome. Now that the farmer's suicides have developed into a sensational and complexed issue, the capacity building process should begin from the farming community itself.

B.B.Mohnthy (2005) in his studies he deals that Findings presented here about farmer suicides in Amravati and Yavatmal districts, Maharashtra, are evaluated in relation to Durkheimian theory, which attributes such acts to an historically specific combination of social and economic causes. Lower and middle caste peasant smallholders found themselves trapped between enhanced aspirations generated by land reform and other post 1947 measures, and the reality of neoliberalism (rising debt, declining income).Suicides among large and medium farmers belonging to the higher castes in Maharashtra were occasioned by failures in business, trade and politics.

Akkineni Bhavani Prasad (2006) in his studies he revived that The Farmers organizations can help in fighting out the injustice, provided the authorities circulate the various policy decisions and enactments made by them.

Suri K.C. (2006) in his studies he revived that the reasons for agrarian distress in India lie in the conjunction of the changing nature of agriculture and democratic politics. With cultivation

becoming an unrewarding occupation, the growing disparities of wealth between the rural and urban areas, the inability of farmers to unite and bring pressure on the governments and a disjuncture between the interests of the farmers and those of the political representatives, have all led to the neglect of agriculture and deterioration in the condition of farmers.

Narasimha Rao.P, Suri KC. (2006) in their study they revived that Indebtedness is not new to rural Andhra Pradesh, while suicides due to indebtedness are. What forces farmers to take their lives is not the amount of debt per se, but the changed nature of agriculture involving high costs and low or negative returns. The changed nature of politics has largely removed the farmers from the policy arena and led to their increasing immiserisation.

Sanchita Mukherjee (2009) in this study she highlighted the effect of liberalization, withdrawal of formal support towards agriculture sector, loan from non institutional sources, monoculture of hybrid cash crops, pest attack, climate changes, lack of irrigation facilities, are the main reasons of crop failure which effects increasing debt burden farmers committed suicides.

Sudhakar Reddy B (2015) in this article he found that the reason of the farmers suicides after survey of Warangal district in Telangana, most of the farmer belongs to cotton and chillies and certain NPA holders in both commercial and cooperative banks. Crop failure, heavy losses, and excess borrowed loan are the main factors of the suicide.

Ravi Kumar S (2014) in this article he expressed that the agriculture crisis is effecting a majority of the people who produce food materials for the country are in deep distress. the marginalised people like the dalits and tribals, who depend on agriculture are getting unemployed and struggling for their livelihood. Further he highlighted the state government should identify all farmers who have suffered crop failure in the past three years and provide them proper compensation without any delay so that farmers are reassured that they will not get into further debt.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Farmer's suicides are not a phenomenon by itself; rather it is an extreme manifestation of the underlying agrarian crisis prevailing within the country for a long period of time. According to it the most affected states are: Maharashtra (Vidharbha), Andhra Pradesh Telengana, Karnataka (Northern Karnataka), Kerala (Wayanad) and Chhattisgarh.

Decelerating agricultural growth rate, falling productivity of the farm sector, surge in food grains prices, reduced per capita food grain availability, widening rural-urban divide and above all, the alarming increase in the incidence of farmers' suicide, all point to the imperative need for a comprehensive set of measures for rejuvenation of the farm sector and for farmers on a scale that could possibly constitute the Second Green Revolution.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To know the reason of the farmer suicide in the district.
2. To know the socio economic impact of farmers suicide.

HYPOTHESIS

Ho: there no association between socio economic condition of victims before suicide.

Ho: there no association between socio economic condition of victims after suicide.

METHODOLOGY

For evaluating the specific objectives of the study, necessary primary data will be obtained from the families of randomly selected farmers, through personal interviews with the help of well structured schedule and the secondary data of the number of suicide cases in the district will be procured from the government offices commissions and reports.

METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION: data were collected from two main sources for this study with the view to produce objective and valid conclusion. These were data collected from secondary and primary source.

SECONDARY DATA: Secondary data was collected from district collector office, reports of commissions of farmers, official website of ncrb, etc

PRIMARY DATA: The primary data for the present study has been collected from through a structured questionnaire for suicider families, and this questionnaire are dividing into two parts which covers the objective of the study

SAMPLING METHOD

The present study adopted stratified sampling procedure to drawn authentic respondents from the selected mandal in the dist of mahaboob nagar.

SAMPLE SIZE

The selected district has five divisions, in respective divisions each division from two mandal is selected from each mandal five respondents taken for the study.

METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS

For analyzing and draw the meaningful reasons for committing farmer's suicide and its impact on victims, the statistical tool have been used in present study. like chi-square technique and mean percentile.

ANALYSIS

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE SUICIDER

TABLE NO: 1 SUICIDER GENDER

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	50	100.0	100.0	100.0

SPSS Output

Analysis found that in the selection of total sample of 50 all suicide farmers are male.

TABLE NO:2 AGE OF THE SUICIDE FARMERS

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
30-40	28	56.0	56.0	56.0
40-50	22	44.0	44.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

SPSS Output

The above table shows that 56% of the suicider's belongs to 30-40 years, and 44% of the suicide farmers are in the age of 40-50.

TABLE NO: 3 QUALIFICATION OF THE SUICIDE FARMERS

Education	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No Education	42	84.0	84.0	84.0
1-5	8	16.0	16.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

SPSS Output

The above analysis reveals that 84% of the farmers are no education, and 16% of the farmers was educated primary level only. here we can say that most of the suicider are illiterate.

FAMILY STATUS/DEPENDENTS BEFORE FARMER'S SUICIDE

The respondents have been appealed to give their responses about the status and dependent of the suicider before the suicide. Their responses have been presented in the table no.

TABLE NO: 4 FAMILY STATUS / DEPENDENTS OF SUICIDER (BEFORE)

Family Members	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1-2	4	8.0	8.0	8.0
3-4	28	56.0	56.0	64.0
4 above	18	36.0	36.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

SPSS Output

The analysis found that 56% of the farmers have 3-4 children's and other dependents, and 18% farmers have more than 4 dependents.

CROP WISE PRODUCTION

With regards to various district wise crop wise productions, the respondent responses are collected and have been presented in the table no.

TABLE NO: 5 CROP WISE PRODUCTION

Production	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Peddy	10	20.0	20.0	20.0
Jawar	3	6.0	6.0	26.0
Cotton	17	34.0	34.0	60.0
Maize	16	32.0	32.0	92.0
Pulses	4	8.0	8.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

SPSS Output

The above table reveals that 17 (34%) suicide farmers are belongs to cotton cultivators, 16 (32%) suicide farmers are belongs to maize cultivators, and 10 (20%) suicide farmer are belongs to paddy cultivators, 4(8%) suicide farmers are belongs to pulses cultivators.

H_0 : There is no association between suicide of the farmers and crop wise production.

TABLE NO: 6 CROP WISE PRODUCTION CHI-SQUARE TESTS

Test	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.574 ^a	4	.014
Likelihood Ratio	16.319	4	.003
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.368	1	.004
N of Valid Cases	50		

SPSS Output

As it is seen that chi square is found to be significant at 95% confidence level. The inference may be drawn There is no association between suicide of the farmers and crop wise production. It means H_0 Rejected.

AREA OF AGRICULTURAL LAND & TYPE OF LAND

To know the area of agriculture land used and nature of land for those purpose respondent responses are collected presented as same in the table no.

TABLE NO: 6 AREA OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

Area	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1-2 acre	27	54.0	54.0	54.0
2-3 acre	17	34.0	34.0	88.0
3-4 acre	6	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

SPSS Output

ANNUAL LEASE OF LAND (CASH)

The respondent have been asked give their responses on annual lease of cash payment on agriculture land. The respondent responses have been collected and presented in the table no.

TABLE NO: 7 ANNUAL LEASE OF LAND (CASH)

Rupees	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
4000-6000	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
6000-8000	1	2.0	2.0	4.0
8000 above	1	2.0	2.0	6.0
no lease	47	94.0	94.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

SPSS Output

The above table reveals that 47 (94%) of the farmers are not having lease, only three farmers was having the lease of land.

TABLE NO: 8 SUICIDE (TYPES OF SUICIDE)

Source of suicide	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Consume Pesticides	45	90.0	90.0	90.0
Hanging	5	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

SPSS Output

The above table reveals that 45 (90%) of the farmers suicide by consuming presicides and 5 (10%) of the farmers suicide by hanging them self.

TABLE NO: 9 TYPES OF DEBT

Type of Loan	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Bank Loan	3	6.0	6.0	6.0
private loan	47	94.0	94.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

SPSS Output

The above table shows that 47 (94%) of the farmers was taken private loan, only 3 (6%) of the farmers are taken loan from banks.

TABLE NO: 10 TOTAL DEBT AT THE TIME OF SUICIDE

Amount	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
50000-100000	9	18.0	18.0	18.0
100000-150000	28	56.0	56.0	74.0
150000-200000	13	26.0	26.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

SPSS Output

The above table reveals that 28 (56%) of the farmers are having debt 1,00,000 to 1,50,000 at the time of suicide, 13 (26%) of the farmers are having 1,50,000 to 2,00,000, only 9 (18%) of the farmers are having debt 50,000 to 1,00,000 only.

CONCLUSION

The study is based on farmers in Telangana state in Mahabubnager district and any generalization of the findings would put-forth socio economic conditions of the study area. The results, based on the respondent responses, and this study analysis found that various reasons of farmers suicide, like crop failure, agriculture debt, unfertile land, cost factors, uncertainty of market prices, family burden, etc. the selection of study area due to second highest farmers suicide and as well as poor dist in Telangana state. in depth analysis of farmers suicide belongs to socio economic factors, and demographic profile of the suicide farmers that are indicated various analysis which is shown bellow.

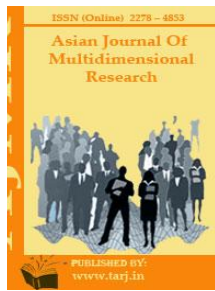
1. Analysis found that in the selection of total sample of 50 all suicide farmers are male, it means most of the farmers are pressure with socio economic factors as well as agriculture crisis.
2. The analyses are found that 56% of the suicider's belongs to the age group 30-40 years, and 44% of the suicide farmers are in the age group of 40-50. Further we can observed that

- suicider age was belongs to 30-50 years it means all farmers are in young age committing suicide.
3. As 84% of the farmers are no education and 16% of the farmers was educated primary level only. Here we can say that most of the suicider are illiterate. As we can suggest that establish more counseling centre to motivate the farmers in related agriculture production.
 4. The analysis found that 56% of the farmers have 3-4 children's and other dependents, and 18% farmers have more than 4 dependents. it can be suggested that whoever farmers have more dependent government should provide educational package and old dependent package it can helps to farmers to do agriculture various serious.
 5. The analysis found that 17 (34%) suicide farmers are belongs to cotton cultivators, 16 (32%) suicide farmers are belongs to maize cultivators, and 10 (20%) suicide farmer are belongs to paddy cultivators, 4(8%) suicide farmers are belongs to pulses cultivators. as seen different type of crop production in short term duration, that's the reason crop was failure and uncertain losses faced by the farmers, it can be suggested that established agriculture monitoring centre's with experts, and the responsibility of the experts are frequently visit agriculture site, and give valuable forecast plans.
 6. 47 (94 %) of the farmers are not having lease, only three farmers was having the lease of land. We can conclude that majority of the farmers have owned agriculture land, but farmers they don't know utilization of land in planned way.
 7. As 45 (90%) of the farmers suicide by consuming pesticides and 5 (10%) of the farmers suicide by hanging them self. it means most of the suicide takes by consuming pesticides we can suggested that restricted harmful pesticides in agriculture area,
 8. 47 (94%) of the farmers was taken private loan, only 3 (6%) of the farmers are taken loan from banks. most of the farmers very easily taking loans in private sides, due to many tuff terms and condition in banks.
 9. It is suggested that the continuation of the cultivation of the suicide families, from the government support and special scheme should be provided to the victims for continuation of agriculture.
 10. A limited period should be fixed for payment of loan, if the farmers successful paid the loan it can be sanction as same further, if the farmers unable to pay the loan it can be cover with insurance company.

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BETI BACHAO, BETI PADHAO; GOALS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Dr. Sandeep Kumar*

ABSTRACT

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (Save girl child, educate girl child) is a Government of India scheme that aims to generate awareness and improving the efficiency of welfare services meant for women. According to census data, the child sex Ratio (0-6 years) in India was 927 girls per 1,000 boys in 2001, which dropped drastically to 918 girls for every 1,000 boys in 2011. Prime Minister Modi launched the programme on January 22, 2015 from Panipat, Haryana. Speaking on International Day of the Girl Child, Prime Minister Narendra Modi called for eradication of female foeticide and invited suggestions from the citizens of India on "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao".

INTRODUCTION

Khushiyo ke phool khilati beti

Ghar angan mehkati beti

Aao ghar-ghar alakh jagaien

Bhrun hatya ka kalank mitayien

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (Save girl child, educate girl child) is a Government of India scheme that aims to generate awareness and improving the efficiency of welfare services meant for women. According to census data, the child sex Ratio (0-6 years) in India was 927 girls per 1,000 boys in 2001, which dropped drastically to 918 girls for every 1,000 boys in 2011. Prime Minister Modi launched the programme on January 22, 2015 from Panipat, Haryana. Speaking on International Day of the Girl Child, Prime Minister Narendra Modi called for eradication of female foeticide and invited suggestions from the citizens of India on "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao". Lamenting that we have an 18th century mindset, the Prime Minister called for an end to the discrimination between sons and daughters. He said this is the key to ending female foeticide. Modi reminded the medical fraternity which also contributed to female foeticide, that their medical education had been for the purpose of saving lives, and not killing daughters.

With an initial corpus of Rs 100 crore, the scheme has been launched in a hundred districts across the country. In Haryana where the child sex ratio (CSR) has been dismally low, 12 districts have been chosen: Rewari, Mahendergarh, Bhiwani, Jhajjar, Ambala, Kurukshetra, Sonapat, Rohtak, Karnal, Kaithal, Panipat and Yamuna Nagar. The Prime Minister also launched the 'Sukanya Samriddhi Account' for the benefit of the girl child. He released a stamp on the theme of 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao,' and administered the 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' pledge on the occasion.

The objectives of this initiative are:

- Prevention of gender biased sex selective elimination
- Ensuring survival and protection of the girl child
- Ensuring education and participation of the girl child

Monitorable Targets of this initiative are:

- i) Improve the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) in 100 gender critical districts by 10 points in a year.
- ii) Reduce Gender differentials in Under Five Child Mortality Rate from 8 points in 2011 to 4 points by 2017.
- iii) Improve the Nutrition status of girls - by reducing number of underweight and anaemic girls under 5 years of age (from NFHS 3 levels).
- iv) Ensure universalization of ICDS, girls attendance and equal care monitored, using joint ICDS NRHM Mother Child Protection Cards.
- v) Increase the girls enrolment in secondary education from 76% in 2013-14 to 79% by 2017
- vi) Provide girls toilet in every school in 100 CSR districts by 2017.
- vii) Promote a protective environment for Girl Children through implementation of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2012.
- viii) Train Elected Representatives/ Grassroot functionaries as Community Champions to mobilize communities to improve CSR & promote Girls education

The strategies of this programme include:

- i. Implement a sustained Social Mobilization and Communication Campaign to create equal value for the girl child & promote her education.
- ii. Place the issue of decline in CSR/SRB in public discourse, improvement of which would be a indicator for good governance.
- iii. Focus on Gender Critical Districts and Cities low on CSR for intensive & integrated action.
- iv. Mobilize & Train Panchayati Raj Institutions/Urban local bodies/ Grassroot workers as catalysts for social change, in partnership with local community/womens/youth groups.
- v. Ensure service delivery structures/schemes & programmes are sufficiently responsive to issues of gender and children rights.
- vi. Enable Inter-sectroal and inter-institutional convergence at District/Block/Grassroot levels.

He also launched the Sukanya Samridhi Yojna (girl child prosperity scheme), under which girl children below 10 years will have bank accounts with more interest and income tax benefits.

Save girls, save the girl child, is a campaign in India to end the gender-selective abortion of female foetuses, which has skewed the population towards a significant under-representation of girls in some Indian states. The "[Beti Bachao](#)" campaign is supported by human rights groups, non-governmental organizations, and state and local government in India. Beti Bachao activities include large rallies, campaigns, wall paintings, billboards, and television commercials and short animations and video films. Celebrities such as video director [Jagmeet Bal](#), and [Bollywood](#) actress [Priyanka Chopra](#), have become involved in abhayaan.

In this scheme, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is functioning in collaboration with various other Ministries like Education Ministry and Health Ministry. It can be a boon not just for the girl children but also for the whole society. Moreover, 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' yojana comes at a time when the nation is confronted with problems associated with women's safety like rape and other forms of assault. The Government also projected Rs 150 crore to be spent by the Ministry of Home Affairs on a scheme to extend the security of women in large cities. The hashtag #SelfieWithDaughter was promoted on social media in June 2015, which started when the sarpanch of the village Bibipur in Haryana took a selfie with his daughter and posted on Facebook on 19 June 2015. The hashtag garnered worldwide fame. The Beti Bachao campaign is supported by numerous medical organizations in India, including the [Indian Medical Association](#).

Government support at the state level has provided funding for Beti Bachao publicity activities in particular. The campaign has reported some success in parts of India. In 2009, it was reported that in [Gujarat](#), rates of female births increased from 802 to 882 for every 1000 male births. Beti Bachao activities were credited with this improvement. The scheme aims at making girls independent both socially as also financially through education. This approach of the Government can facilitate in generating awareness and improving the efficiency of delivery of welfare services meant for the women. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao these four words looks very simple but if implemented can change our nation's picture. So let's come toward and take a promise that from now all our girls will be given the right to be educated.



SWACHH BHARAT- SMART BHARAT

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ABSTRACT

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan launched on 2nd October 2014 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi is aimed at making India a completely clean India and ensuring access to sanitation facilities (including toilets, solid and liquid waste disposal systems and village cleanliness) and safe and adequate drinking water supply to every person. A cleanliness drive, just before the formal launch of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, was carried out from 25 September to 23 October by all offices up to panchayat level to create awareness among masses. The Programme was formally launched on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti. Clean India was a dream seen by the Mahatma Gandhi regarding which he said that, "Sanitation is more important than Independence". During his time he was well aware of the poor and dirty condition of the country that's why he made various efforts to complete his dream however could not be successful. As he dreamt of clean India a day, he said that both cleanliness and sanitation are integral parts of healthy and peaceful living. This mission has to be completed by 150th birth anniversary of Gandhi ji (2nd October of 2019) in next five years. Clean India is not the issue of Health and hygiene only, the whole economic development is affected by the state of cleanliness in any country. We are living in the Globalised world and India is emerging one of the leading economy of the world. Prime minister Narendra modi has invited the whole world to invest in our country, promoting FDI, tourism, creating smart cities, skill development, all is of no use without the availability of basic amenities every citizen. The Clean India is not only the social issue rather a basic requirement for economic development of the country. The current paper is an analysis of the efforts put and results of the programme and related impact on Smart India programme, and economic development of the country.

KEYWORDS: Swachh Bharat, Social issue, economic impact, Smart India.

INTRODUCTION

India, one of the oldest civilizations in the world, is considered to be a pious nation. Its people are very religious but a sad reality is that all the cleanliness and piousness is only confined to religious activities or kitchen and are not concerned about the filthiness all around us everywhere. Anywhere one looks, large mounds of dirt can be found. At the most we keep our own houses clean and are not concerned with keeping streets, lanes, parks or other public places clean too. Mahatma Gandhi had rightly said, "Sanitation is more important than Independence". He dreamt of a clean India where he emphasised on cleanliness and sanitation as an integral part of living. Unfortunately, after 67 years of independence, we have only about 30% of the rural households with access to toilets. Our President Pranab Mukherjee, in his address to Parliament in June 2014 said, "For ensuring hygiene, waste management and sanitation across the nation a "Swachh Bharat Mission" will be launched. This will be our tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary to be celebrated in the year 2019".

The Abhiyan was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 2nd of October, 2014 at Rajghat, New Delhi with an aim to make India clean. The mission aims at providing sanitation facilities to every family, including toilets, solid and liquid waste disposal systems, village cleanliness and safe and adequate drinking water supply by 2nd October, 2019. It will be a true tribute to the Father of the Nation on his 150th birth anniversary.

To propagate the mission, our prime minister nominated nine celebrities from various fields for this mission. The nominated personalities included, Anil Ambani, Mridula Sinha, Baba Ramdev, Kamal Hassan, Priyanka Chopra, Sachin Tendulkar, Salman Khan, Shashi Tharoor and the team of the TV series Taarak Mehta Ka Ooltah Chashmah. On 25 December, nine more people including the comedian Kapil Sharma, Sourav Ganguly, Kiran Bedi, Padmanabha Acharya, Nagaland Governor, Sonal Mansingh, Ramoji Rao of Eenadu group and Aroon Purie were nominated to take forward this "Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan". Some organisations such as the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, India Today, Eenadu and the popular "dabbewale" of Mumbai were also nominated to be the torchbearers.

NEED OF THE MISSION

India's global perception is that of a polluted and dirty country. It is home to the largest slum in Asia. According to the UN, India has the largest number of people defecating in the open. As per Census 2011, 113 million households do not have toilets, which means nearly 50% of households in India still defecate in the open being exposed to healthcare challenges, harassment and shame. Poor hygiene and sanitation facilities cost India 600,000 lives annually because of diarrhoea, cholera, typhoid etc. Girl dropout ratio from schools in rural India after Class V is 50%, where lack of separate toilet facility for girls in government schools is the central de-motivating factor amongst others for dropping out. Lack of toilets also expose one third of country's women to the risk of rape or sexual assault. Air and water quality is in no better state. MN Murty and Surender Kumar, in an IDFC report, point that 70% of India's surface water resources are contaminated and a growing share of its ground water resources is falling prey to contamination. As per reports, water of river Ganga is unsafe for bathing because it contains faecal coliform bacteria (120 times higher than the permitted levels) in large amounts and again the reason is open defecation in our country. According to WHO's Ambient Air Pollution rankings, India ranks ninth in terms of air pollution. UNICEF reports indicate that it is the poorest quintile of the population which has the least access to sanitation. Inadequate access to water, sanitation and hygiene services keep children especially adolescent girls out of school and keep women in poor health and in poverty and destined to bear and

raise children who are sick and malnourished. These are a few facts indicating the dire need of a programme like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

OBJECTIVES

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan aims to accomplish the vision of a 'Clean India' by 2 October 2019, the 150th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. Main objectives are-

- Elimination of open defecation. The program plans to construct 12 crore toilets in rural India by October 2019
- Conversion of unsanitary toilets to pour flush toilets
- Eradication of manual scavenging
- 100% collection and processing/disposal/reuse/recycling of municipal solid waste
- Construction of drains, soakage pits, solid and liquid waste disposal for total sanitation of villages
- Construction of exclusive village sanitary complexes for women providing facilities for hand pumping, bathing, sanitation and washing on a selective basis where there is not adequate land or space within houses and where village panchayats are willing to maintain the facilities.
- To bring behavioural change in people regarding healthy sanitation practices
- Creation of awareness among citizens about sanitation and its linkages with public health
- Supporting urban local bodies in designing, executing and operating waste disposal systems
- Ensure solid and liquid waste management through gram panchayats.
- Lay water pipelines in all villages, ensuring water supply to all households by 2019.
- Facilitating private-sector participation in capital expenditure and operation and maintenance costs for sanitary facilities.

Thus Swachh Bharat campaign will work towards the elimination of open defecation, municipal solid waste management, eradication of manual scavenging, behavioural changes in people and will pursue Indians to follow healthy sanitation practices. For this purpose-

- Rs. 20 lakh will be provided to each village for the next five years.
- Rs. 1,34,000 crore has been allocated to construct 12 crore toilets in 5 years.
- Rs. 62,009 crore has been allocated to urban areas for 20 million toilets by 2015.
- 1.04 crore households to have toilets by 2019.
- 4,041 towns will get municipal solid waste management by 2019.

FINANCING

In the 12th Five Year plan (2012–17), the UPA government had allocated Rs.37159 crore for rural sanitation under its Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan scheme of which the 4724 crore was already used by the UPA Govt. The remaining Rs.32435 crore was available to the Modi government. The programme has also received funding and technical support from the World Bank Corporations as a part of corporate social responsibility initiatives, and by state governments under the SarvaShiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan schemes. The expected cost of the programme is over 62000 crore. Fund sharing between the Central and State Governments and Urban Local Bodies is allocated in the ratio of 75:25. Further it has been stated that for North Eastern and special category states, the allocation of funds is in the ratio of 90:10. In the budget speech, describing Clean India campaign as a “programme for preventive healthcare, and building awareness”, the Finance Minister Arun Jaitley proposed that the donations made to the Swachh Bharat Mission will be eligible for tax

deductions under the Income Tax Act. The budget also proposed Swachh Bharat cess on select services at the rate of up to 2 per cent. The resources generated from this cess will be leveraged for funding initiatives towards the campaign

ECONOMIC ASPECT

Swachh Bharat movement is not a social issue only; rather it is directly linked with the economic health of the nation. This mission can contribute to GDP growth, provide a source of employment and reduce health costs, thereby connecting to an economic activity. Following are few economic aspects of this programme.

TOURISM

Cleanliness is directly connected to the tourism and global interests of the country as a whole. India is a land of traditions and cultural heritage. Tourism generates approx. 6.5% of India's GDP and 40 million Indians are directly employed in this sector. The biggest limitation of promoting tourism is cleanliness because foreign tourists are particular about hygiene and cleanliness. If India and its tourist destinations are clean, it will bring about a paradigm shift in the country's global perception and more tourists will be attracted. Thus the mission will help to increase employment through tourism and boost India's GDP.

HEALTH

Unhygienic conditions are one of the major causes of diseases in our country. If proper hygiene and sanitation will not become a practise, no one will be able to save the country from the health hazards and losses that will emerge over the Indian population in near future. A recent UN report has said that nearly 50 percent of India's population practices open defecation which puts them at risk of diseases like cholera, diarrhoea, typhoid etc. Not only this, India also faces economic loss because of poor hygiene and sanitation in the country. Any disease or illness has financial impact both in terms of expenditure and potential revenue earning. Swachh Bharat mission tries to plug this loss and helps to ease the burden on existing health care facilities which will help to boost our Indian economy

CLEAN/ECO-FRIENDLY TECHNOLOGY

Gradually focus on cleanliness and hygiene will shift focus towards use of clean and eco-friendly technology i.e. non-polluting in nature. It will involve use of bio-degradable fuels and products. Any shift towards clean technology will have positive ripple effect on entire economy. New technology brings new set of employment opportunities. Focus on new technology will lead to new skill development for innovation thus help in generating new employment/ entrepreneurial opportunities for India's youth. It will put the country in the league of skilled economies of the world. Swachh Bharat Mission has larger objective of putting India in the league of smart nations working towards technological development for future.

INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVITY

Healthy body results in healthy mind which is directly proportional to productivity of an individual. Swachh Bharat will lead to healthy India which in turn will increase the productivity of Indians. High productivity means high earning potential. In short we can say healthy body is directly proportional to earning potential. Developed countries are live examples of how healthy citizens can help in increasing per capita GDP of the country. An ill nation can never become developed economy. It will always remain under developed or developing nation.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

Under current economic conditions, India desperately needs Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Our Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi has invited the whole world to invest in India. Singapore undertook similar cleanliness drive from 1977 to 1987. It helped Singapore to attract FDI and stay clean, transforming developing Singapore to developed Singapore. Hopes are that Swachh Bharat Abhiyan will do similar wonders for India.

CHALLENGE

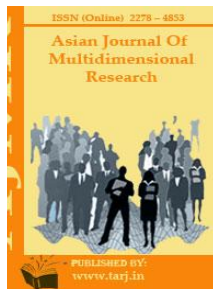
Earlier many awareness programmes like Total Sanitation Campaign, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan etc. about the sanitation, environmental and personal cleanliness were launched by the Indian government but could not sustain. This programme has received overwhelming response from all sectors but here also the biggest hurdle will be to sustain the Swachh Bharat Mission for a longer period of time. Further the challenge is to change the mind set of millions of people. How will government break that mind set and infuse a brand new thinking? This is a difficult task to accomplish. Government has to tackle the problems of sweepers also so that they can play an active role in the campaign.

CONCLUSION

The campaign has been welcomed by all sectors of the country. During one year efforts, more emphasis has been on construction of toilets. But with this progress it is of utmost importance to look towards the sustainability of the initiative otherwise the momentum gained would yield no result. Further, building toilets without people using it is not going to serve any purpose. Equal focus should be on behavioural change and creating enabling infrastructure systems for smooth usage. In order to bring out behaviour change, extensive awareness generation initiatives would need to be undertaken with regards to the negative healthcare issues related to open defecation. Different stakeholders would need to be part of the behaviour change campaign including students, teachers, principals, parents and panchayats. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan should not be a mere re-branding exercise. There is no doubt about the fact that change begins at home. Every citizen of the country should take it upon himself to make this campaign a success rather than waiting for the government to do so. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has asked every Indian to devote 100 hours in a year for this mission. India needs a change and such cleanliness drive needs building trust with everyone. Earlier we talked, talked and just talked. But now is the time to act. Clean India will not only make our surroundings better but it will also cut down the healthcare cost and boost tourism in India.

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POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

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ABSTRACT

Political participation is a necessary ingredient of every political system. The declaration of French Revolution of 1789 says that all citizens have the right to take part personally or by their representatives in the formulation of law. The pillars of democracy like liberty, equality, fraternity, justice etc. are strong enough to support and protect the people from the challenges posed by man-made inequalities. One must decide to act or not to act, and one must also decide the direction of this action. The participation of active citizens in the process of political decision-making lies at the core of any democratic system. Most modern democracies have a formal environment characterized by an extensive but relatively flexible system of social stratification and a political environment, which ideologically seeks to encourage political participation. Primitive societies provide an integrated social and political environment in which the differentiation between political and other types of activities is less marked than in more developed societies. For the political system, elections are important devices for assuring legitimacy and allegiance and for system maintenance and support building. Therefore, healthy, free and fair political participation are regarded as the life-belt of genuine representative, serving important functions for both the citizens and the political system. It also relates to shaping and reshaping of power, authority or influence. Consequently, even in modern non-democratic political systems, the ideas of political participation seem to be well nurtured. Thus, the meaning of political participation, in its broader sense, relates to both the subjective satisfactions and the objective consequences.

KEYWORDS: Democratic, Political Participation, Establishment, Manifestation

INTRODUCTION

Participation of citizens—both men and women in public affairs has been subject of abiding interest in political science since the days of Plato. From the days of Aristotle, the emphasis has been on democratic government through sharing of responsibilities of public offices. Aristotle defined citizen as one who shares in the administration of justice and in the holding of office. The declaration of French Revolution of 1789 says that all citizens have the right to take part personally or by their representatives in the formulation of law. Moreover, the meaning of participation changes with the changes of time and the changing role of the state. The role of people's participation was confined only to law-making function in the days of Laissez-faire. The nature and awareness of participation had widened with the emergence of socialist state and the increased role of the state. Marx argued about universal political participation as a means and end of the manifestation of human freedom. Political participation is an educational process; it is the means for the establishment of a just social order.

People's participation is closely related to democracy and the theory of representation. The success of democracy depends upon the extent of participation specially at local level. In their study of six Nations, Almond and Verba observed, "the citizen unlike the subject is an active participant in the political input process, the process by which political decisions are made.

Political participation is a necessary ingredient of every political system. Although political power in every society is monopolized by a few, the political incumbents in every system are found to be quite keen on ensuring certain degree of political participation by the people. The reason is quite understandable. By involving the masses in the affairs of the state, political participation fosters stability and order by reinforcing the legitimacy of political authority.

The study of political participation of any society or section of people needs to take into account whether or not it is associated with democratic values. The level and extent of political participation of people may be restricted by the very existence of both natural and man-made inequalities. While it is impossible to overcome natural factors of inequalities, it is possible to overcome man-made inequalities simply by adopting and following of democratic principles and values. The pillars of democracy like liberty, equality, fraternity, justice etc. are strong enough to support and protect the people from the challenges posed by man-made inequalities. A society in which a substantial part of the population is denied any participation, whatsoever, is likely to be highly explosive. Consequently, even in modern non-democratic political systems, the ideas of political participation seem to be well mustered.

Since participation is mainly seen in terms of receiving benefits, people adopt institutional forms to express their dissatisfaction with development. The most important difference, however, exists in their organizational affiliations. Thus, the meaning of political participation, in its broader sense, relates to both the subjective satisfactions and the objective consequences. The political participation generally requires two decisions. One must decide to act or not to act, and one must also decide the direction of this action. The participation of active citizens in the process of political decision-making lies at the core of any democratic system¹.

Only those who hold various types of office in the political system exercise participation at the top of hierarchy. Offices include both the political and administrative position within the system.

Besides, those who actually hold or seek office, there are others who become members of different types of political, semi- political and quasi-political bodies. These bodies include political parties, interest groups, trade unions and other pressure groups, etc. These bodies are indeed the agents of political mobilization; it is through them that people participate in political activities. People may participate through public meetings or demonstrations or even through informal political discussions in their families, peer groups and the like. There are some people who shun all form of political participation or participate only at the lowest level. At the same time, people who participate in most forms of political activity constitute a minority often very small minority².

Durkheim devised the term Anomie in the famous study Suicide and is described by Lane as “a sense of value loss and lack of direction which the individual experiences a feeling of ineffectiveness and that authority does not care resulting in the devaluation of his goes and the loss of urgency to act”.

Milbrath³ suggests that political participation varies in relation to four major factors.

- . 1) the extent, the individual receives political stimuli, [SEP]
- . 2) the individual's personal characteristics, [SEP]
- . 3) the individual's social characteristics, [SEP]
- . 4) the political environment in which the individual finds himself. [SEP] The more the individual is exposed to political stimuli through personal and [SEP]

Organizational contacts and through mass media the more he is likely to engage in political activity. This exposure is likely to vary from individual to individual since it is part of the political socialization process. Those who are interested in politics are likely to welcome the opportunity to participate in political process.⁴

The form and nature of political participation clearly varies from one type of political system to another, even where ostensibly similar political institutions such as elections or political parties exist. In spite of such differences, all political systems appear to exhibit some sort 'of relationship between political participation and the personal and social characteristics of these who are politically active. The nature of this relationship depends upon the social and political environment of each political system. Most modern democracies have a formal environment characterized by an extensive but relatively flexible system of social stratification and a political environment, which ideologically seeks to encourage political participation. Primitive societies provide an integrated social and political environment in which the differentiation between political and other types of activities is less marked than in more developed societies.

Political participation is concentrated among well educated, middle class and middle aged, one of the best-postulated generalizations in comparative politics is that the socially advantaged are more likely to participate in politics than the disadvantaged. Pattern of political participation reflects the inequalities in society Differences in participation can be explained by differences in political resources and interest⁵.

Elections not only provide an opportunity to people for choosing their representatives but also give them a scope for participation, Elections are prominent, as they reveal aspects of the most contemporary political setup and also dramatize the political system. The election system is a

political device through which the modern state creates among its citizens a sense of involvement and participation in public affairs. The functions of elections are different for the individual voter and for the political system, for the individual voter, elections may be regarded as a means of political participation. For the political system, elections are important devices for assuring legitimacy and allegiance and for system maintenance and support building⁶.

Political will varies from one Political system to another because social and political environments differ from one society to another, participation increases only after basic needs such as food, sex safety, affection and sleep have been satisfied. All this depends upon environments. Hence, political participation depends upon the nature of environment and demographic factors⁷.

The process of political participation is termed as cornerstone of any democratic system as it is only a political means through which democracy actually comes into existence and it is only a democratic constitution, which provides political rights to the men and women to actively participate in government and politics of their state. Political rights are exercised by those men and women whom the state permits to share in the legal expression and administration of its sovereign power. In popular perception, political participation means to take part in the political affairs of the state and influence the policy of the government through exercising franchise, contesting elections and getting elected as members of the elective bodies, holding public offices, giving petition, criticizing the government's policies and resisting such laws and authority having demoralizing and degenerating effects on the people. In other words, political participation is regarded as the principal means by which consent is granted or withdrawn in a democracy, and rules are made accountable to the rules. This political participation provides the citizen with "channels of direct access to the sources of authority". Therefore, healthy, free and fair political participation are regarded as the life-belt of genuine representative, serving important functions for both the citizens and the political system. It also relates to shaping and reshaping of power, authority or influence.

As the National Perspective Plan for women 1998-2000, a document of the Department of women and child. Government of India puts it, "Political participation -includes an involvement in any form or organize activity that affects or seeks to affect, these power relationships." "A critique of the N.P.P. from a perspective of the women's movement (New Delhi, 1988) says, "Party politics is not the only expression of political participation. All the different aspects of women's liberation depend upon their ability to express their aspirations and demands politically."

Political participation is a necessary ingredient of every political system, Although political power in every society is monopolized by a few, the political incumbents in every system are found to be quite keen on ensuring certain degree of political participation by the people. The reason is quite understandable. By involving the masses in the affairs of the state, political participation fasters stability and order by reinforcing the legitimacy of political authority. A society in which a substantial part of the population is denied any participation whatsoever is likely to be highly explosive. Consequently, even in modern non-democratic political systems, the ideas of political participation seem to be well nurtured⁸.

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