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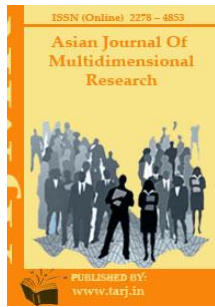
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VISION

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.



SR. NO.	PARTICULAR	PAGE NO.
1.	CAREGIVER DISTRESS AS A PREDICTOR OF WELL BEING AMONG CAREGIVER'S CANCER PATIENTS Tabeer Ahmad, Mohd.Ilyas Khan	5-11
2.	QUEST FOR FREEDOM IN POST-AFRICAN WRITINGS Bhim Singh	12-15
3.	QUANTIFICATION OF IMPACT OF SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE ON PERSONALITY OF MANAGEMENT TEACHERS Nidhi Singla , Dr. Sandhya Mehta	16-30
4.	LOCAL GOVERNMENT THEORY: AN APPRAISAL Dr. Pankaj Singh	31-36
5.	THE HISTORY OF BLACK FEMINISM MOVEMENT Bhim Singh	37-41
6.	CUSTOMERS ATTITUDE TOWARDS RETAIL OUTLETS A STUDY IN NELLORE CITY, ANDHRA PRADESH Dr.T.Ravindra Reddy , Dr.P.Chakrapani	42-49
7.	RADIO SILENCE OF THE COMMUNITIES IN NORTHEAST INDIA Sudeshna Das, Dr.B.P.Mahesh Chandra Guru	50-65
8.	A LITERATURE REVIEW ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTRACT – THE PRE-ROUSSEAU ACCOUNT AND POST- ROUSSEAU ACCOUNT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTRACT Parveen Banu S, Dr. Ayub khan Dawood	66-72
9.	THE STATE GOVERNOR AND HIS DISCRETIONARY POWERS: AN ANALYSIS Dr. Pankaj Singh	73-82

10.	IMPACT OF LIQUIDITY RATIOS ON PROFITABILITY (A CASE STUDY OF ACC LTD COMPANY) Dr Amrita Sahu, Dr Swapna Pillai	83-95
11.	AN ACTIVITY BASED APPROACH (ABA): A STUDENT-CENTRED TEACHING AND LEARNING IN ENGINEERING STUDIES Shabanam Shabbir Tamboli, Shinde Sunita Sunil, Patil Viddulata Appasaheb, Raste Madhura Makarand	96-107
12.	THE ART OF FOOD PLATING Neeru Joon	108-113
13.	GOOD GOVERNANCE Dr. Rajbans Singh Gill	114-117
14.	GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT Dr.Amrinder Kaur	118-125
15.	DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN INDIA Dr. Sunil kumar	126-132
16.	PRESIDENT’S RULE UNDER ARTICLE 356 AND JUDICIAL APPROACH Dr. Mohan Singh Saggu	133-141
17.	CULTURAL ALIENATION AND DISPOSSESSION: AN APPRAISAL OF NGUGI WA THIONG’O’ SELECT NOVELS Dr Satinder Singh	142-146
18.	A STUDY OF IMPACT OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS ON WORLD ECONOMY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA Mohd Faishal	147-152
19.	POLITICS OF MEMORY AND MONUMENTS IN INDIAN STATES: A STUDY OF PUNJAB Dr. Amanpreet Singh Gill	153-157



CAREGIVER DISTRESS AS A PREDICTOR OF WELL BEING AMONG CAREGIVER'S CANCER PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

There are many kinds of cancer, but all cancer start because of out-of-control growth of abnormal cells in the body. The benefits of screening in breast cancer are controversial. Cancer is often treated with some combination of radiation therapy, surgery, chemotherapy, and targeted therapy. Pain and symptom management are an important part of care. Palliative care is particularly important in people with advanced disease. Many cancers can be prevented by not smoking, maintaining a healthy weight, not drinking too much alcohol, eating plenty of vegetables, fruits and whole grains, vaccination against certain infectious diseases, not eating too much processed and red meat, and avoiding too much sunlight exposure. Early detection through screening is useful for cervical and colorectal cancer. Prior the data collection, the investigator was establish rapport and keeping in mind the subject's readiness to support the purpose, the data were completed in one session or more than one session. Several studies have suggested that gender differences in caregivers' outcomes exist because compared with male caregivers; female caregivers face higher levels of care giving stressors, have fewer social resources, and report lower levels of psychological and physical health.

KEYWORDS: *psychological, multiplication, surgery, chemotherapy,*

INTRODUCTION

The cause of cancer is the multiplication of cells in the body, and when cell multiplication grows beyond control or out of control it results in cancer. There are many kinds of cancer, but all cancer start because of out-of-control growth of abnormal cells in the body. Family caregiver are expected to provide complex care at home with little preparation or support. When the demand placed on caregivers exceeded they feel overwhelmed and reported high distress. It has been realised, that illnesses like cancer affect not only the patient, but the entire family as well. Families are a necessary source of care giving and support for the patient. The distress has a negative effect on caregiver's psychological well being but if the distress continue it can negatively affect caregiver's physical well being as well.

CANCER

Cancer is a group of diseases involving abnormal cell growth with the potential to invade or spread to other parts of the body. These contrast with benign tumour, which do not spread to other parts of the body. Possible signs and symptoms include a lump, abnormal bleeding, prolonged cough, unexplained weight loss, and a change in bowel movements. While these symptoms may indicate cancer, they may have other causes. Over 100 types of cancers affect humans.

Many cancers can be prevented by not smoking, maintaining a healthy weight, not drinking too much alcohol, eating plenty of vegetables, fruits and whole grains, vaccination against certain infectious diseases, not eating too much processed and red meat, and avoiding too much sunlight exposure. Early detection through screening is useful for cervical and colorectal cancer. The benefits of screening in breast cancer are controversial. Cancer is often treated with some combination of radiation therapy, surgery, chemotherapy, and targeted therapy. Pain and symptom management are an important part of care. Palliative care is particularly important in people with advanced disease. The chance of survival depends on the type of cancer and extent of disease at the start of treatment. In children under 15 at diagnosis the five-year survival rate in the developed world is on average 80%. For cancer in the United States the average five-year survival rate is 66%.

CAREGIVER DISTRESS

At some point in life every individual becomes a caregiver's. A caregiver is someone who provides physical and emotional care to the person suffering with an illness. In many cases caregivers are family members, often spouses, parents or children or close friends, providing care to family members can be positive and rewarding experience. The role can be stressful with often overwhelming physical emotional and financial demands.

Distress can be can be feeling upset, nervous, depressed or angry. A person who feels distressed needs much support and appraisal to cope with the distress. Caring can, however, be demanding, difficult and take its toll, both physically and mentally. Family caregivers had often reported experiencing psychological distress, such as the feelings of loss, grief, uncertainty, shame, guilt and anger. The negative impact of the distress caused by caregiving on the well-being of caregivers should not be neglected. Distress is an organism's total response to environmental demands or pressure. The cause of distress can include any event or occurrence that a person considers a threat to his or her coping strategies or resources and coping is a complex process.

Caring for someone with a mental illness often involves both positive and negative feelings (Szmukler, Burgess, Herrman, Benson, Colusa & Bloch 1996). Many caregivers report positive personal transformations and describe rewarding experiences such as clarity about their priorities in life, 'inner strength', greater closeness in the family, and being more sensitive to other people (Chen & Greenberg, 2004; Greenberg, 1995; Kulhara & Wig 2012).

PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL BEING

According to Ryff (1989) psychological well-being is active engagement in a number of existential challenges. Psychological well-being is a multidimensional construct comprised of six areas of positive functioning: Autonomy, Positive Relations with Others, and Purpose in Life, Personal Growth, Environmental Mastery, and Self-Acceptance. Thriving in life depends on the degree one sees himself or herself competently functioning in these areas. Definitions of the six constructs of positive functioning are:

- *Autonomy* stands for the degree to which someone is, "self-determining and independent; able to resist social pressures to think and act in certain ways; regulate behaviour from within; and evaluate self by personal standards" (Ryff, 1989, p. 1072).
- *Purpose in Life* stands for the degree to which someone, "has goals in life and sense of directedness; feels there is meaning to present and past life; holds beliefs that give life purpose; and has aims and objectives for living" (Ryff, 1989, p.1072).
- *Positive Relations with Others* stands for the degree to which someone, "has warm, satisfying, trusting relationships with others; is concerned about the welfare of others; is capable of strong empathy, affection, and intimacy; and understands the give and take of human relationships" (Ryff, 1989, p. 1072).
- *Personal Growth* stands for the degree to which someone, "has a feeling of continued development; sees self as growing and expanding; is open to new experiences; has sense of realizing his or her potential; sees improvement in self and behaviour over time; and is changing in ways that reflect more self-knowledge and effectiveness" (Ryff, 1989, p. 1072).
- *Environmental Mastery* stands for the degree to which someone, "has a sense of mastery and competence in managing the environment; controls complex array of external activities; makes effective use of surrounding opportunities; and is able to choose or create contexts suitable to personal needs and values" (Ryff, 1989, p.1072).
- *Self-Acceptance* stands for the degree to which someone, "possesses a positive attitude toward the self; acknowledges and accepts multiple aspects of self including good and bad qualities; and feels positive about past life" (Ryff, 1989, p. 1072).

OBJECTIVES

1. To identify the critical predictor of well being in caregiver distress among caregivers of cancer patients.
2. To identify the critical predictor of well being in dimension of caregiver distress among caregiver of cancer patients.

HYPOTHESIS

1. Caregiver distress is a significant predictor of well being among caregivers of cancer patients.
2. Dimension of caregiver distress is a significant predictor of well being among caregivers of cancer patients.

METHODOLOGY

SAMPLE

The sample will be comprised of 200 caregivers of cancer patients, of these 100 subjects will be male caregiver and 100 subjects will be female caregivers. The data will be collected from Radiology department of Jawahar Lal Nehru Medical College and Hospital, Aligarh, AMU.

PROCEDURE:

The research data was collected on caregivers individually. Caregiver distress scales and psychological well being scale was administered on the caregivers individually. Prior the data collection, the investigator was establish rapport and keeping in mind the subject’s readiness to support the purpose, the data were completed in one session or more than one session.

INSTRUMENTS:

Caregiver Distress Scale: Caregiver distress scale was developed by Ahmad, Khan and Khan (2016).The scale comprised 20 items with two alternative response categories “Yes” and “No”. The number of item representing six factors namely: Emotionality, personal, dutifulness, bondedness, rational and supportive. The internal consistency of the scale is 0.82.

Psychological well being scale: Psychological well-being questionnaire developed by Bhogle and Jai Prakash (1995) was used to measure Psychological well-being of caregiver’s of cancer patients. The scale comprised of 28 items with two alternative response categories ‘Yes’ and ‘No’. Psychological well-being questionnaire consisted of factors including meaninglessness, somatic symptoms, selflessness, positive affects, daily activity, life satisfaction, suicidal ideas, personal control, social support, tension, wellness, general efficiency and satisfaction. The total score gives the estimation of the psychological well-being, i.e. higher the score; higher will be the psychological well-being. The internal consistency of the scale is 0.84.

Statistical analyses: In order to meet the research objectives data were analyzed; step- wise multiple linear regression analysis was applied in order to know the percent of variance explained by the predictors in criterion.

RESULT

Table 1 Showing Multiple Regression analysis for the caregiver Distress as The predictor of wellbeing.

Predictor: caregiver distress and social support Criterion Variable: well-being (Y10)

Predictor Variables	β	R	R ²	ΔR^2	f^2	F	df	P
Caregiver distress (Model Y10 = a + $\beta_7 X_7$)								
X7	-.346	.13	.126	.131	0.14	29.744	(1.198)	.000
Constant			18.472					

X_7 = Overall caregiver distress, Y = Overall well being

Table 1 shows that overall caregiver distress emerged as a predictor and overall well being as criterion to prepare a regression model. The overall caregiver distress accounted for a significant amount of variance in overall well being, $R^2 = .126$, $F(1,198) = 29.744$, $P < 0.000$. It can be inferred that overall caregiver distress explains 13.1% variance overall well being among caregivers participants. The value of R^2 change, which is the actual contribution of the predictor variable to the criterion variables, is .126. Hence, overall caregiver distress is useful predictor of overall well being among caregivers. Further, Cohen’s effect size value ($f^2 = 0.14$) suggested a small strength of association between caregiver distress and well being.

Table 2 Showing Multiple Regression analysis for the dimension of Caregiver distress as the predictors of wellbeing.

Predictor: caregiver distress Criterion Variable: well-being (Y10)

Predictor Variables	β	R	R2	ΔR^2	f^2	F	Df	P
Caregiver distress (Model Y10 = a + $\beta_1 X_1$ + $\beta_4 X_4$ + $\beta_2 X_2$)								
X_1	-.64	.278	.077	-	0.08	16.603	(1.198)	.000
X_4	-.528	.342	.117	.040	0.13	13.063	(1.197)	.003
X_2	-.446	.369	.136	.019	0.15	10.294	(1.196)	0.39
Constant	23.202							

X_1 = Emotionality, X_4 = Bondedness, X_2 = Personal, Y_{10} = Overall Well Being

Table 2 shows that emotionality dimension of caregiver distress emerged as a predictor and overall well being as criterion to prepare a regression model. The emotionality accounted for a significant amount of variance in overall well being, $R^2 = .077$, $F(1,198) = 16.603$, $P < 0.000$. It can be inferred that emotionality dimension of caregiver distress explain 7.7% variance overall well being among caregivers participants. The value of R^2 change, which is the actual contribution of the predictor variable to the criterion variables, is .077. Therefore, H4 is supported. Hence, emotionality dimension of caregiver distress is useful predictor of overall well being among caregivers. Further, Cohen’s effect size value ($f^2 = 0.08$) suggested a small strength of association between caregiver distress and well being.

Secondly, Bondedness dimension of caregiver distress emerged as a predictor and overall well being as criterion to prepare a regression model. The bondedness dimension of caregiver distress accounted for a significant amount of variance in overall well being, $R^2 = .117$, $F(1,197) = 13.063$, $p < .003$. It can be inferred that bondedness dimension of caregiver distress explain 4.0 % variance overall well being among caregivers. The value of R^2 change, which is the actual contribution of the predictor variable to the criterion variable, is .040. Hence bondedness dimension of caregiver distress is found as a useful predictor of overall well being among caregivers. Further, Cohen’s effect size value ($f^2 = 0.13$) suggested a small strength of association between caregiver distress and well being.

Thirdly, Personal dimension of caregiver distress emerged as a predictor and overall well being as criterion to prepare regression model. The personal dimension of caregiver distress accounted for a significant amount of variance in overall well being, $R^2 = .136$, $F(1,196) = 10.294$, $p < 0.036$. It can be inferred that personal dimension of caregiver distress explain 1.9% variance overall

well being among caregivers. The value of R^2 change which is the actual contribution of the predictor variable to the criterion variable is .019. Therefore H5 is supported. Hence, emotionality, bondedness and personal dimension of caregiver distress is useful predictor of overall well being among caregivers. Further, Cohen's effect size value ($f^2 = 0.15$) suggested a medium strength of association between caregiver distress and well being.

DISCUSSION

The first objective of the present study was to identify the critical predictor of well being in caregiver distress of caregivers of cancer patients which has been met successfully and the finding related to this objective are: The overall caregiver distress is a significant predictor of well being of caregivers.

The finding reveals that the well being of the caregivers can be predicted on the basis of caregiver distress. The effect of this variable on well being is opposite to each other. The caregiver distress has negative effect on the well being effect on the well being of caregivers of cancer patients. Studies suggest that cancer and its treatment have tremendous impact on the patient and there family members: financial, psychological, social as well as a physical. Cancer can affect the cancer patients in many dimensions of their life. Several studies have suggested that gender differences in caregivers' outcomes exist because compared with male caregivers; female caregivers face higher levels of caregiving stressors, have fewer social resources, and report lower levels of psychological and physical health. These suggestions have been made, for example, in the gender-role socialization framework (Gilligan, 1982).

The second objective of the present study was to identify the critical predictor of well being in caregiver distress among caregivers of cancer patients. The dimension wise regression analysis was carried out in order to identify critical predictors of well being in a caregiver distress. The finding reveals that emotionality, bondedness and personal dimension of caregiver distress have the negative impact on well being of caregivers. Our findings are also in agreement of the results obtained by many other researchers as for example (Kramer, 1997; Marks, 1998; Marks & Lambert, 1998; Marks, Lambert & Choi, 2002) they also found that caregiving relates to emotional distress, it may at the same time be associated with increasing self-esteem, meaning, engagement and pride.

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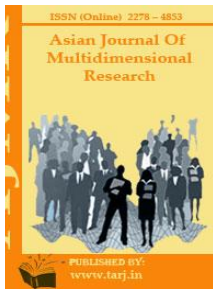
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QUEST FOR FREEDOM IN POST-AFRICAN WRITINGS

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ABSTRACT

The present paper depicts the role of leaders in searching the freedom in Post-African writings. The task of rejecting a false consciousness is central to the reconstituting of a people's perception of themselves. Once the existing 'reality' is accepted as something that has been historically and ideologically conditioned, then a 're-presentation' of that necessitates a reshaping of the meaning of people's historical experience. Many writers through their works and characters tried to present the society of that particular time when African is struggling for freedom. It was under this oppositional image of the primitive African as against the civilised European that imperial economic opportunism was given to moral sanction. For the imperial civilisation mission to succeed, native society had to be constructed as one not just lacking in values such that the African was obligated to be converted into the new kind of life. For the imperial civilization mission to succeed, native society had to be constructed as one not just lacking in values such that the African was obligated to be converted into the new kind of life.

The 'real living history' that emerges from the people themselves in the form of legends, stories, myths, and songs. The history books sent to Karega by the lower compel him to the question the 'true' representative of the African experience.

KEYWORDS: *Identity, Freedom, Reality, struggle, African, Truth, Quest, Cultural*

INTRODUCTION**QUEST FOR FREEDOM IN POST-AFRICAN WRITINGS:**

The complicity of the emergent middle class elite, independence in postcolonial Africa has been only nominal, and therefore should not be confused with liberation. As a consequence of the new cultural and economic stranglehold, the concept of liberation and freedom inevitably develops further connotations. Under the increasing social polarization of standards of living between the leaders and the people, conditions of what H.A. Bulhan in his critique of *Frantz Fanon and Psychology of Oppression (1985)* refers to as 'un-freedom' prevail (268).

Erich from in his discussion of 'real freedom' in the *Heart of Man (1967)* recognizes in the artist the potential of stimulating creativity and breaking through "the culture of silence" to return the people "not merely freedom from hunger but also freedom to create and to construct, to wonder and to venture" (52-53). In view of the current inadequacy of the African social fabric to sustain the identity of the self, it becomes the task of writer to generate modes of expression that could build up a counter-cultural discourse. "The struggle redefines our cultures,". Karega, involved in a process of self questioning of "the history of Blackman," asks the vital question in *Petals of Blood*;

What has Mr. Blackman done to attain the true
Kingdom of this earth? to bring back his mind and
Soul and body together on this piece of earth? (236).

The answer the writers realize, lies in the quest for alternative frames of reference and thought other than those created by the west; a complex quest that requires the writer to perform the task of 'Healing creativity' in order to formulate the new African "without chain on his legs, without chain on his mind, without chain on his soul" (*Petals of Blood*, 236).

The task of rejecting a false consciousness is central to the reconstituting of a people's perception of themselves. Once the existing 'reality' is accepted as something that has been historically and ideologically conditioned, then a 're-presentation' of that necessitates a reshaping of the meaning of people's historical experience. The recreative act must be function, the task of the creative writer becomes the restoration of 'truth' over a distorted reality, this is where what Soyinka calls the "recreative energy" takes over (in myth, literature and the African world 115). Armah in the Caliban complex: 2 (1985) describe the west's of a "game of confidence" (570). However the novelists play back the game by working at two levels. While the novelists make an attempt to deflate the west's attempt to negate African identity by challenging the western presence and its assumptions of cultural and moral superiority, there is simultaneously a move to reconstitute a people's perception of themselves in a more positive manner by building up a sense of solidarity within the community. The questioning of the past and of the 'received' history as 'truth' plays an important role in presenting positive alternatives to the present social order.

One never heard the necessity to project an American, British, German, or Russian consciousness in the same terms as that of an African consciousness. Mphahlele in his discussion of *African Literature and the Social Process (1982)* explains that this is because the campaign of the deliberate negation of the black identity has been unparalleled in modern history. The treatise of John Thompson, the white administrative officer in Ngugi's *A Grain of Wheat (1966)*, is a paradigm of the white Christian mission of 'civilizing the natives' by imposing "the principles of Reason, of Order, of Measure on the irrationality, inconsistency and superstition so characteristic

of the African and Oriental races” (47). It was under this oppositional image of the primitive African as against the civilized European that imperial economic opportunism was given to moral sanction. For the imperial civilization mission to succeed, native society had to be constructed as one not just lacking in values such that the African was obligated to be converted into the new kind of life.

Munira in *Petals of Blood* describes how african pupils at Siriana were indoctrinated to see only the grandeur of the british empire as the guardian of the western civilization. (this conditioning was not exclusive only to kenya and hence is paradigmatic of the colonial education system). The primary aim of the institution with its school motto for GOD and Empire(27) was to produce subjects who would never question the empire. Munira recollects the morning assembly routine at Siriana; we had to grow up strong in god and Empire. It was the two that had rid the world of menace of Hitler....

Sylvia Wynters in *The Necessary Background* (1968) explains that if colonization had been a reciprocal process of a superior- inferior relationship, then decolonization must be equally so; “for the African to become a man, the European has to cease being the superman” (2). By relegating Europeans to subordinate positions, it is possible to invert the superior- inferior binarism of the colonial discourse. If the imposition of the myth of white superiority had operated through a set of related symbols which had established a certain association of ideas, then to debunk that myth the writer has to work out opposing images and recruit the subject back. For example, in *Two Thousand Seasons* reverses that of a racial healer who leads the black people away from “a world drugged white in a deathly happiness” (xi). All things white carry negative connotations such that the reader builds up a sense of identification of ‘black’ as good. It must be remembered that Armah intended the work for a specific audience, of whom it is stated in the prologue of the novel, “whiteness indeed they know, of our own blackness they have yet to learn”

Tracing the origins of the people of Kenya as far back as references to the Llmorog River in the ancient Hindu and Egyptian sacred literature, the collective voice in *Petals of Blood* states:

There are many questions about our history which
Remain unanswered - our present day history,
Following on similar theories yarned out by
Defenders of Imperialism insist we only arrived
Here yesterday” (67).

When the writer as artist-historian takes on the challenge of interrogating European versions of the past forcing the reader to reconstruct a given apprehension of received historical truth. He must simultaneously keep in mind Foucauldian doubts of the existence of a single objective central core of truth, or a specific history as an objective representation of the past. History must be considered as details recorded or remembered by a process of selection and omission.

‘Which past does one talk about?’, a confused Karega asks himself in *Petals of Blood*, Africa did not have one but several pasts...” (214). the distinction between information and interpretation is central to the argument between Munira and Karega on the kinds of education Karega is imparting to his students. Where is the distinction and who makes the distinction? While Munira’s accusation that Karega is not differentiating propoganda from facts is it based on a circular sent by an English Inspector of language and history. Karega counter argues about the

very existence of pure facts. “How much of our knowledge is conditioned -what are the facts?” he questions Munira (246).

What emerges is a stress on two types of history- two different representatives of ‘truth’; the ‘official’ and ‘approved’ history that had the seal of legitimacy from the imperial centre. The ‘real living history’ that emerges from the people themselves in the form of legends, stories, myths, and songs. The history books sent to Karega by the lower compel him to the question the ‘true’ representative of the African experience. Having made the distinction between the two modes of historical representation, challenging the methods of the narration of ‘historical’ details becomes as important as history itself.

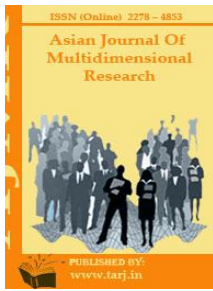
Karl Mannheim clarifies that when the term “ideology” is used to describe the relationship between the construction of a false consciousness and ideological control from without, then;

The term denotes that we are sceptical of the ideas and representation made by our opponents. They are regarded as more or less conscious disguise of the real nature of a situation, the true recognition of which would not be in accordance with his interests. The distortions range all the way from the conscious lies to half - conscious and unwitting disguises, from calculate attempts to dupe others to self destruction” (in *Ideology and Utopia* 49)

How do the novelists resist the dominant system of ‘truth’ and counteract it with alternate forms of ‘seeing’ and ‘knowing’? If the narrative polemics of the text is to challenge false ideological constructs, it has to become a site of counter-hegemonic activity. Once the text is able to perform a psychologically affirmative function, it could possibly succeed in transforming both the self-esteem and social participation of the reader.

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QUANTIFICATION OF IMPACT OF SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE ON PERSONALITY OF MANAGEMENT TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

A professional life of a management teacher is contributed by the multiple of factors. Extensive studies have been done on personality traits in relation to other factor influences, very few studies have been done on spiritual intelligence and its influence on personality traits. The aim of the research is to understand the concept of spiritual intelligence by determining whether there is influence of spiritual intelligence on personality traits. 200 management teachers were selected for the study using simple random sampling. Five factor Model was used to assess personality traits and King Spiritual Intelligence Scale (SISIR-24) to measure spiritual intelligence. Results show that the three personality traits agreeableness, openness and Conscientiousness are basically having an influence of spiritual intelligence. The other two factors are not able to show the results. The marital status shows the significant difference with the spiritual intelligence where as gender has no significant relationship. Similarly the gender shows the insignificant relationship with personality. Correlation and regression was used to assess the relationship and to have the impact of spiritual intelligence and personality. Both factors show the positive correlation among themselves and the regression analysis shows the significant result.

KEYWORDS: *Spiritual Intelligence, Personality.*

INTRODUCTION

Most of the organizations are imposed by certain influences and pressures which are imposed on them either from inside and the outside. There are many opportunities available in the organizations. Not only opportunities are there, the threats are also there in the organizations. Only the successful organizations are able to adapt themselves to these situations and comply with the changes made in the different organizations outside. (**Sharifzadeh, 2009**). In order to survive in today's turbulent environment, the individual needs to be proactive and get themselves involved in the activities of the organization and commit themselves to be performing at high standards (**Baker and Leiter, 2010**). Since the behaviour of the human beings cannot be predicted and interpreted unless the abilities have the proper impact and relationship in his overall performance and behaviour. (**Moosa and Mohammad Ali, 2011**)

SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE

Spiritual Intelligence is one of the characteristics. Basically intelligence is the ability of the people to adjust themselves to the organization and sometimes to the new settings. We talk about body intelligence, oral intelligence, visual intelligence, logical intelligence, musical intelligence, emotional intelligence, intrapersonal intelligence, inter personal intelligence, etc. today persons are more willing to understand the spiritual intelligence. Spiritual intelligence helps in achieving basic values and adds meaning to life and also to find the basic cause of the essence. It helps them not only to recognize the inner values but also to explore new values. For creative thinking, innovation, flexibility in thoughts the spiritual intelligence have become one of the important part in one's life. (**Arnold and Feleman , 1991**).

Nearly half a century, the relationship between the personality traits and mental abstract functions (**Baron, 1985; Wechsler, 1950**). Some have shown the relevant and productive function in the area which defines the relationship between cognitive functions and some specific personality variables such as curiosity, self- confidence, motivation, etc (**Harter, 1974; Zigler & Hodapp, 1986**). Some psychologists have shown the relationship of personality with some ideas, actions and moral obligations like **Sibal and Hill (2001)** have shown the positive correlation between spiritual beliefs and psychological characteristics like physical health, marital satisfaction, stability, etc. Some psychologists like **Edwards (2003)** showed the difference between spiritual intelligence or human resources to resolve non-moral and spiritual conflicts. Generally we cannot consider the spiritual intelligence to solve the moral issues rather spiritual intelligence is used to assess the person by combining it with the personality traits.

The concept of spiritual intelligence have been started by the psychologists **King (2007)** at Trent University, Ontario, Canada (**Armam, 2009**). **King in 2010** stated spiritual intelligence as a set of adaptive mental capacities which contribute to the awareness, integration and adaptive application of the non material and transcendent aspects of one's existence, leading to such outcomes as deep existential reflection, enhancement of meaning, recognition of a transcendent self and mastery of spiritual states.

Spiritual Intelligence may be defined by **Amram,2009** as the ability to create self consciousness, self- control, understanding of meaning of life, purposefulness, increase in peace, mental health and the ability to communicate effectively with others In the words of **Vaughan (2002)**, it is the consequence of highest level of individual growth in the fields of cognition, meaning attainment transcendental and moral communication. **Zohar and Marshall (2000)**

stated the spiritual intelligence as a set of people who use to solve their spiritual and valuable problems and try to take their life towards a meaning.

Spirituality now a days have become an upcoming area of study among the management colleges. Most of the researchers like **Emmons, 2000** ; **Seybold and Hill, 2001** have proposed that the spiritual beliefs, practices and commitments are positively linked with various factors which are psychological , related to physical strength, marital satisfaction and stability, positive functioning from inside and improved quality of life. Moreover spiritual orientation protects the life of the humans against some non desirable and non adaptive ways like behaving in destructive ways, socially and even personally.

Spirituality for the first time was taken as Intelligence by **Gardner 1993**. According to him it is to solve the problem spiritually in the culture settings. (**Law et al, 2004**). Later on the concept of spiritual intelligence was proposed by **Stevens in 1996** and was taken over by **Emmons in 1999**. There are four spiritual dimensions on which generally the person behaves spiritually. These are:

A) Critical Existential Thinking. B) Personal Meaning Production C) Transcendental Awareness and D) Conscious State Expansion. These dimensions are developed by David King and Teresa L.DeCicco, 2008 which is a self report measure, known as the Spiritual Intelligence Self Report Inventory (SISR-24) which was supported by the study conducted in the two large universities.

PERSONALITY

Personal characteristics of an individual describe and predict the human behaviour and not the behavioural changes and development. Personality is the unique and relatively stable pattern of behaviour, thoughts and emotions shown by the individuals. We usually describe the personality as a person's charm, a positive attitude towards life, a smiling face, or is a finalist for "Happiest and Friendliest". It is a dynamic concept describing the growth and development of a person's whole psychological system made up of his heredity and the environment surrounding him.

Personality is defined as a relatively stable set of characteristics that influence an individual's behaviour. One way to describe the personality is to refer to the qualities, characteristics, skills and competencies of individual as well as the outward appearances but personality does not always shape overt behaviour. Understanding personalities is important and personality affects the behaviour as well. It also affects the perception and attitude as well. Generally the persons with same attitude, behaviour are clubbed under the same personality type and each personality type tends to get along well at work, while opposites do not.

Personality may be defined as cognitive and behavioural patterns that show the stability over time and across time, according to **Catell (as cited in Bozionelos 2004)**. Accordingly **Funder (2001)** stated personality as "An individual's characteristic pattern of thought, emotion and behaviour, together with the psychological mechanisms- hidden or not behind those patterns." **Mullins (2005)** had defined personality as "the stable characteristics which explains why a person behaves in a particular way."

The characteristics of a person which relates to the patterns of feeling, thinking and behaving as told by **Pervin. et.al (2005)**. **Larson and Buss (2005)** defines personality as "the set of psychological traits and mechanisms with in the individual that are organized and relatively enduring and that influence his or her interactions with, and adaptations to the intrapsychic, physical and social environments." Alike personality can be viewed as the organized developing system with in the individual that represents the collective action of that individual's major

psychological subsystems, stated by **Mayer (2007)**. Similarly **Dole and Schroeder (2001)** defined personality as a set of characteristics and tendencies that determine those commonalities and differences in the behaviour of people that have continuity in time and that may not be easily understood as the sole result of social and biological pressures of the moment. Therefore the personality is said to be the totality of what a person is made of ,moreover it is not confined to the physical attributes only but it also includes the other skills like his mental, emotional, cognitive, technical, managerial skills, knowledge, abilities, motivation, learning and unlearning abilities, his negotiation and conflict management skills, communication skills, values and attitudes, experience, academic qualifications, spatial background, the genetic make up, the ambitions and aspirations of the parents, the socio-economic background etc. these all factors contribute to the development of one's personality.

There are different personality types according to various psychological researchers and it becomes difficult sometimes to classify the person under one type of personality as the human being possesses different personality types. Thus the model of Big Five Personality given by Costa and Crare includes the five dimensions of personality. They are:

A) Openness B) Agreeableness C) Extraversion D) Neuroticism E) Conscientiousness

Also known as Five Factor Model (FFM).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE

Today human beings are interested in investigating the concept of Intelligence, its dimensions, protests, characteristics and types. Lot of interest has been shown by the various individuals. Spiritual Intelligence is one of the concept of Intelligence which is better understood, explained by **King, 2001** who stated that there were lot of studies have been conducted to fully understand the concept, features of the concept and also to create the interest in the people. (**King, 2001**). As discussed earlier, the concept of spiritual Intelligence was developed by Stevens in 1996 and was again taken by Emmons who have taken the spiritual intelligence as the spiritual information to solve everyday problems.

Spiritual Intelligence has a great influence on the quality of life which has been demonstrated by **Hosseini et al. (2010)** articles related to adolescents. Generally it allows people to solve the problems and to attain the goals of the organization and also the self- goals. Regarding the adaptive mental and non-mental capacities based on reality, **King's (2007)** had given his views on spiritual intelligence as contribution to the awareness, integration and adaptive application of the non-material and transcendent aspects of one's existence, leading to various other outcomes. He further proposed the four capabilities as Critical Existential Learning, Personal Meaning Production, Transcendental Awareness and Conscious State Expansion. The model of spiritual intelligence also helps in improving educator – student relationship and had shown the positive results too according to the study done by **Dincer (2007)**.

Spiritual Intelligence is related to emotional intelligence on which the lot of studies has been done by the various psychologists. In the study by **Saidy et. al. (2009)** discussed the importance of emotional and spiritual intelligence in which five dimensions of emotional intelligence by Goleman were discussed which includes Self Awareness, Self- Control, Motivation, empathy and social skill. Also the adaption of the spiritual intelligence scale was discussed and the awareness of the needs to enhance the secondary students language skills. Similarly, the study

by **Khoshtinat (2012)** showed the relationship between spiritual intelligence and religious coping strategies in the university students which is showed by t-test, Pearson correlation. The results showed that critical existential is significant higher among the male and female students. Both the spiritual intelligence and emotional intelligence are taken together to assess their functioning in the organizations. The study by **Chin et al. (2011)** shows the more committed employees in the organizations while assessing both emotional intelligence and spiritual intelligence and also results in the very conducive environment in the organization.

The study conducted by **Jeloudar et al. (2011)** examined the spiritual level of the teachers in government secondary schools teachers based on some demographic variables. 203 teachers were taken for the survey which results in to the significant relationship with the six classroom discipline strategies including discussion, recognition, involvement, hinting, punishment and aggression. The findings also show the significant relationship both with the age group and gender. Similarly in the study by **Singh and Kaur (2013)** studied the spiritual intelligence of prospective engineers and teachers. The result shows that there is no significant effect of gender, locality and family status on the factors underlying spiritual intelligence except in the case of mindfulness and extrasensory perception.

Lot of studies have been done to assess the spiritual intelligence with the esteem of the students **Khadivi et al. (2012)**, with conflict resolution and violent prevention by **Prarthna (2012)**, with organizational citizenship behaviour by **Doostar (2012)**

Personality

The work on personality and organizational behaviour has increased a lot in recent years. The Big Five Factor taxonomy has emerged to a large extends in the organizations. The main aim was on the selection of the employee which was done by testing employee personality and various other assessments in the work place as stated by **Sears & Rowe, 2003**. In order to describe the salient aspects of individual's personality the big five factor or the five factor model has emerged in the last 20 years (**Digman,1990; Goldberg, 1993; Judge et al., 2002.**) the studies by **Barrick & Mount, 1991; De Raad & Doodema-Winsemius, 1999; Liao & Chuang, 2004; Matzler & Renzl,2007.**

Personality helps in providing job satisfaction to the employees in the organization according to the study done by **Dormann and Zapf (2001)**. The study by **Heller et. al. (2002)** stated that the correlation between the personality traits and job satisfaction to be moderate and significant. Similarly the study by **Judge et. al. (2002)** explained that the factors like Conscientiousness, extraversion and even Neuroticism have shown the significant relationship with the job satisfaction. The other correlates like openness and Agreeableness shows the weak results. Conversely the study conducted by **Nikolaou & Robertson (2001)** have shown the negative relationship between on of the personality type i.e. Neuroticism and job Satisfaction.

Spiritual Intelligence and Personality

Since the Spiritual Intelligence have been emerged from the term Intelligence and most of the studies have shown the relationship between personality and intelligence like Robinson, 1985, 1986 have shown the relationship between personality and space intelligence. Various studies have been conducted so far and also show the relationship with the cognitive functions in the studies of **Harter, 1974; Zigler & Hodapp, 1986** which shows the moderate relationship between the variables.

Edwards 2003 studies say that spiritual intelligence is a combination of personality characteristics, neurological processes especial cognitive capacities, interests and spiritual qualities of the individual. According to his study the people have develop the extreme capability beyond the boundaries of their personality. The people get to know the deeper meaning of life and try to solve the human problems. Even the studies by **Zohar & Marshall,2000** states the same that people encounter these issues and try to solve them.

There are lot of studies related to intelligence and personality traits and shows that some of the personality traits are effective on moral orientation. In the studies of **Saroglou, 2002; Saroglou 2010** the central core of conscientiousness is a combination of bound over the values and avoidance of emotional and functional profligacy, and hence shows the positive relationship with conscientiousness. Agreeableness also shows the positive relationship with spiritual intelligence. The same results were shown in the study of **Costa & Mc Crae, 1995** which states that human beings have the tendency to score high in agreeableness towards religious centers.

The study by **Sarita Sood et al.,2012** shows the positive relationship between agreeableness and spiritual intelligence. Similarly in the study of **Amrai et al. 2011and Hossein 2012** shows the negative relation with spiritual intelligence. Similar results have been show the relationship between spiritual intelligence and two personality traits like extraversion and neuroticism. **Diener (2000); Diener et. al. (1999); Libran (2006); Wismeijer (2008).**

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are:

1. To study the relationship between various personality types and spiritual intelligence.
2. To examine the influence of all personality types on spiritual intelligence.

On the basis of the above objectives, the following hypothesis was framed:

H1₀: there is no significance difference in the mean scores of spiritual intelligence among the gender.

H2₀: There is no significant difference in the mean scores of spiritual intelligence and marital status.

H3₀: there is no significant difference in the mean scores of personality and gender.

H4₀: there is correlation between the spiritual intelligence and personality.

H5₀: there is no influence of spiritual intelligence on personality of teachers.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

SAMPLE:

The descriptive/ correlation design was used for the study. In the study the sample consisted of the teachers in the management institutes or colleges of Ludhiana city in the year 2017. From the vast number of management institutes or colleges, the sample of 200 teachers was taken for the study. The data shows that the most of the teachers are of age 26-30 years (47.8%) and next are of 31-35 years with 104 in number having 26% in frequency. Mostly the female teachers are taken for the study with the frequency of 285 (71.3%) and that of males is 115 (28.8%). The sample taken for the study includes more of the married teachers rather than unmarried. This was the demographic profile of the management teachers which was the first part of the

questionnaire. The next part of the questionnaire relates with the personality traits and the third part deals with the spiritual intelligence.

PROCEDURE

Firstly the data was collected after getting filled questionnaires. The purpose was mentioned in the questionnaire and also the confidentiality of the data was assured. Both individually and collectively the data was analyzed and interpreted. The data was put into the SPSS to process the results.

MEASURES

In order to measure the personality, the structured questionnaire was used developed by **Costa and Mc Care (1985)**

A Big Five Inventory was used to assess the personality of the management teacher. This is the structured questionnaire of 44 items based on the following five personality styles:

1. Extraversion: 1, 6R, 11, 16, 21R, 26, 31R, 36.
2. Agreeableness: 2R, 7, 12R, 17, 22, 27R, 32, 37R, 42.
3. Conscientiousness: 3, 8R, 13, 18R, 23R, 28, 33, 38, 43R.
4. Neuroticism: 4, 9R, 14, 19, 24R, 29, 34R, 39.
5. Openness: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35R, 40, 41R, 44.

The score of each personality type will be totaled according to the ranking given by the respondent. Where the term (R) is given, the item score was reversed like if the score is 5, then the score 1 will be taken in to consideration.

For each personality type the score will be totaled then. The higher the score, the higher will be the personality type and lower the score; the lower will be the personality type.

The personality questionnaire reliability has been determined in different studies in Ahvaz with satisfactory results. (**Amanolahifard, 2006; Hosseini Lorgany, 2007**).

For the Spiritual Intelligence, the structured questionnaire developed by **King's in 2008** was used for taking the response of the respondents. It is a 24 item questionnaire based on the 5-point likert scale. Like the personality questionnaire, here also the higher the score, higher will be the personality type and vice versa. It consists of the following four factors/ subscales. It is ranging from 0-96. The factors are:

- I. Critical Existential Thinking (CET): items 1, 3, 5, 9, 13, 17, and 21. 7 items in total; range: 0- 28
- II. Personal Meaning Production (PMP): Sum items 7, 11, 15, 19, and 23. 5 items in total; range: 0 - 20
- III. Transcendental Awareness (TA): Sum items 2, 6*, 10, 14, 18, 20, and 22. 7 items in total; range: 0 - 28
- IV. IV. Conscious State Expansion (CSE): Sum items 4, 8, 12, 16, and 24. 5 items in total; range: 0 - 20

*Reverse Coding: Item # 6 (response must be reversed prior to summing scores)

All these factors were validated earlier by **Sadat Raghieb, Hakiminia, Siadat and Ahmadi in 2008-2009** on the students of Isfahan University. The factor analysis is used to calculate the validity of the scale and the findings helps in the development of four factor spiritual intelligence

scale by King’s 2008 (SISRI- 24). Ghobari Bonab’s (2006) spiritual experience questionnaire was simultaneously to estimate the validity. The correlation coefficient of both the questionnaires was 0.66. And also the realibility using Cronbach alpha Coefficients came out to be 0.88.

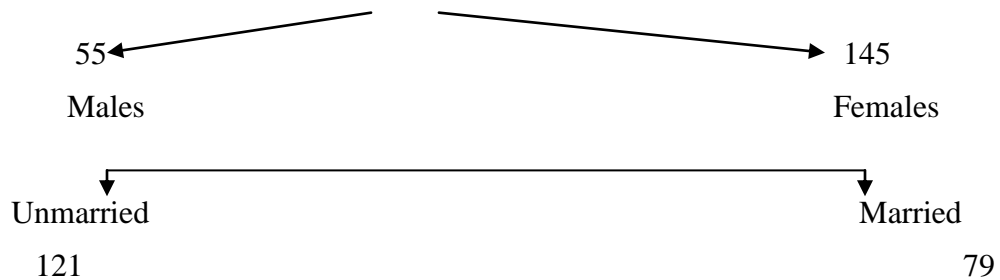
Sample Size

This correlational data consist of 200 management teachers. The sample has been taken from the different colleges in Ludhiana. The college selected for the sample includes the colleges of management.

The data shows the following subjects:

Total subjects of the study

200



RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

Cronbach Alpha has been used to measure the realibility and validity of the data collected. The Cronbach Alpha reliability table is as follows:

S.No	Factors	Cronbach Alpha
1	Spiritual Intelligence	.671
2	Personality	.651
3	Overall	.600

Since the values are more than and equal to .6 which is reliable. It shows that the data is quite reliable and can be used further to analyze the results.

DESCRIPTIVE

The table below shows that the number of female teachers are more in the management colleges/ institutes (N=145) as compared to male teachers (N=55). The sample includes more of the teachers in the age group of 26-30 years with 47.5% (N=95) as they are more passionate for work. Sample also includes the teachers with the age group of 31-35 years with N=52. Accordingly unmarried teachers are more as compared to married ones.

Section: GENDER	FREQUENCY (%)	MEAN
S.D		
Male	55 (27.5%)	
Female	145 (72.5%)	

Section : AGE S.D	FREQUENCY (%)	MEAN
20-25 Years		26 (13%)
26-30 Years		95 (47.5%)
31-35 Years		52 (26.0%)
36-40 Years		13 (6.5%)
Above 40 Years		14 (7.0%)
Section:MARITAL STATUS		FREQUENCY (%)
Married		79 (39.5%)
Unmarried		121(60.5%)

SURVEY RESULTS

The data was gathered to achieve the objectives of the study. To achieve the objectives, various hypothesis were framed which was discussed earlier. T-test, ANOVA, correlation and regression was used in the study. The various dimensions of Spiritual Intelligence are Critical Existential Thinking, Personal Meaning Production, Transcendental and Concious State Expansion. The dimensions of personality are Extraversion, Agreeableness, Openness, Neuroticism and Conscientiousness. The results are as under:

H1₀: there is no significance difference in the mean scores of spiritual intelligence among the gender.

	Gender	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	P value
Spiritual Intelligence	Male	55	14.94	2.0	1.194	.234
	Female	145	14.58	1.8	1.163	.248

From the above table it is clear that p-value is much higher than the significance value of .05 and hence the result is insignificant. From this it is observed that the null hypothesis is accepted and the alternate hypothesis is rejected. Hence the spiritual intelligence is not affected by the gender or the both males and females have to do nothing with the spiritual intelligence.

H2₀: There is no significant difference in the mean scores of spiritual intelligence and marital status.

	Marital status	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	P value
Spiritual Intelligence	Married	79	15.22	1.8	3.30	.001
	Unmarried	121	14.32	1.9	3.34	.001

Since the p-value is lesser than the significance value of .05 which states that the results are significant. In this case the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternate hypothesis which states that there is significant difference in the mean scores of spiritual intelligence and marital status.

H3 0: there is no significant difference in the mean scores of personality and gender.

	Marital status	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	P value
Personality	Male	55	29.34	1.7	.127	.899
	Female	145	29.30	1.8	.128	.896

It has been observed that the p-value is quite higher than the significance value in both males and females. The null hypothesis is accepted here and the alternate hypothesis is rejected. So, there is no significant difference in the mean scores of personality among the gender of the study.

H4 0: there is correlation between the spiritual intelligence and personality.

	Spiritual Intelligence	Personality
Spiritual Intelligence	1	.480 p-value .045
Personality	.480 p-value .045	1

It is clear from the table that the correlation between the two factors of spiritual intelligence and personality is .480 which is significantly positive. Even the p- value for both is .045 which is less than .05 which states the results to be significant. Hence there is the positive correlation between spiritual intelligence and personality.

H5 0: there is no influence of spiritual intelligence on personality of teachers.

ANOVA^s

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.551	1	1.551	.458	.045 ^a
	Residual	670.084	198	3.384		
	Total	671.635	199			

a. Predictors: (Constant), spavg

b. Dependent Variable: personalityavg

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.480 ^a	.230	.224	1.840	1.789

a. Predictors: (Constant), spavg

b. Dependent Variable: personalityavg

From the table it is shown that the p-value in the ANOVA table is less than the significance value of .05 which shows the result to be significant. In the next table, there is 23% of the spiritual intelligence which have an influence on personality. More over the Durbin-Watson value is 1.78 which shows that there is no multicollinearity between the variables and hence no overlapping is there.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

The study shows that the number of female teachers is more then the male teachers. Since the females think that it is most respectable and stable job for them, so the study covers them much and moreover the institutes and colleges have more number of female staff. Mostly the unmarried teachers are there as they want more challenging assignments and are more passionate towards their work. The teachers who are mostly the age of 25-30 years and 31-35 years are more as compared to others. In the survey results the gender has no relationship with spiritual intelligence as the result shows the insignificant relation where the p- value is more than significant value. May be the people are not aware of the concept of spiritual intelligence.

In the survey results, the relationship between the spiritual intelligence and the personality traits are shown by the quantifying the various tests like t-tests, correlation and the impact is shown with the help of multiple regression analysis. The difference in the mean scores of the spiritual intelligence and the gender and marital status is quantified. The result shows that gender is not having any relation with spiritual intelligence as the p-value in case of both the males and females is very high than the significance value. Similarly, the relationship between the marital status and spiritual intelligence shows the significant relationship when the p-value is less than the significance value. Moreover the personality is having the insignificant relationship with gender.

The correlation study was quantified to know the relation between the spiritual intelligence and personality. The total of both the factors of spiritual intelligence and personality was taken and then the Pearson's Correlation was quantified and result shows the positive significant relationship as the value lies between -1 to 1. The value of .480 which is approaching towards .5 values shows the highly significant value.

The impact or the influence of spiritual intelligence and the personality is shown with the regression analysis which shows 23% impact. Since the data collected is totally behavioural, so the results show the variations.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Despite the statistical significance and adequate effect size in the relationship between personality traits and spiritual intelligence, it is important to note that this study used correlation methods and hence no clear cause and effect conclusions can be drawn from the results. Another limitation of this study is the fact that the ISIS measure used to assess spiritual intelligence is still relatively new with the limited reliability and validity studies conducted. (Amran & Dryer, 2008).

Furthermore, ISIS is originally designed as a self report measure, which limits its validity as it is susceptible to manipulation based on perceived desirability. (Lpoez and Synder , 2003 as cited by Amram, 2009.)

CONCLUSION

Finally it can be concluded that there is some relationship between the spiritual intelligence and personality traits. The study shows the significant relationship between the two variables. There is some significant difference in the scores of spiritual intelligence and personality among the various demographic variables. From the findings of the study it has been concluded that the spiritual intelligence helps in improving the personality of the teachers in the management institutes.

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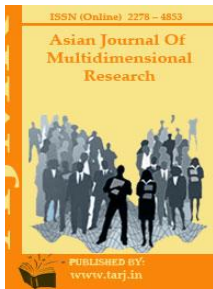
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT THEORY: AN APPRAISAL

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ABSTRACT

The Local Government's jurisdiction is limited to a specific area and its functions relate to the provision of civic amenities to the citizens within its jurisdiction. The analysis or examination of definitions of Local Government given above reveals that Local Government is a combination of various elements and no single definition includes all of them. To Mackenzie therefore, it is heinous for Government to regard its purpose as the propagation of democracy at the local level, and there are others who also think on the same pattern. The liberty of the individual so much espoused by Mill, they argue may actually be inimical to community interest; especially if one realizes that the sum total of individual interests are not necessarily equal to community interest. The influence exerted by Local Government on national politics, they argue, is determined by the "convention and traditional political framework" existing within a particular political system rather than by any universal principle of local participatory democracy. There is lot of difference between the participation of people in local decision-making and local representative government as the end of Local Government. To Mackenzie therefore, it is heinous for Government to regard its purpose as the propagation of democracy at the local level, and there are others who also think on the same pattern. Thus, a Local Government has many attributes. Thus, Mill considers Local Government to be "the prime element in democracy." But other scholars pointed out that Mill's arguments are somewhat misplaced with regard to purpose of Local Government.

KEYWORDS: Democracy, Jurisdiction, Electricity, Self-Government, Emphasis, Ordinarily

INTRODUCTION

In democracy Local Government creates political conscious and awareness. The participation and continued interest of the people is essential for proper functioning of democracy, which can be ensured by a web of local democratic institutions. The Local Government's jurisdiction is limited to a specific area and its functions relate to the provision of civic amenities to the citizens within its jurisdiction. A Local Government functions within the provisions of the statute which has created it. It is subordinate to the State Government which exercises control and supervision over it. But the activities of Local Government are numerous. Local Government has been undertaking new activities which either regulate the conduct of the citizens or are in the nature of service such as provision of mass transport, construction of houses for the poor, supply of electricity, health centers, parks, play grounds etc. In fact. Local Government is much more important in the daily life of a citizen than the State or Central Government. Thus, it is essential to know about Local -Government.

It is not easy to answer the question "What is Local Government?". Local Government may be described as ^government by popularly elected bodies charged with administrative and executive duties in matters concerning the inhabitants of a particular district or place and vested with powers to make bye-laws for their guidance. Local Government has been defined from various angles. It has been defined as "an authority to determine and execute measures within restricted area inside and smaller than the whole State. The variant local self-government is important for its emphasis on the freedom to decide and act".¹

A more appropriate definition of Local Government is that by this term is ordinarily understood the "administration of a locality, a village, a town, a city or any other area smaller than the State by a body representing local inhabitants, possessing a fairly large amount of autonomy, raising at least a part of the revenue through local taxation and spending its income on services which are regarded as local and, therefore, as distinct from State and Central Services.² Five features thus, characterise a system of local self-government and these are a local body, local inhabitants electing and ultimately controlling that body, autonomy of that body in the sense of freedom from the control of higher authorities within at least a limited sphere, a recognition of the distinction between local and non-local services and local taxation. This concept of local self-government is broadly as applicable to the ancient post as to the present.

The essential characteristics of a Local Government are, firstly, its statutory status, secondly, its power to raise finance by taxation in the area under its jurisdiction; thirdly, participation of the local community in decision-making in specified subjects and their administration; fourthly, the freedom to act independently of Central control and lastly, its general purpose, in contrast to single purpose, character.

The analysis or examination of definitions of Local Government given above reveals that Local Government is a combination of various elements and no single definition includes all of them. These elements include a local statutory body, local inhabitants electing and controlling that body, limited autonomy in the sense that State Government in a federation and Central Government in unitary system give them a limited freedom to perform their functions prescribed by law; a recognition of distinction between local and non-local services and power to levy local taxes. Thus, a Local Government has many attributes.

Local Government: Justification

As a level of Government the local body presents the most controversial discourse about the justification of its existence. The search for the existence of Local Government divided scholars in two schools of thought about the justification of Local Government - those who believe that it can be justified within the context of certain democratic theories and those who perceive of it as a means of providing efficient services at the local level.

In a lecture, Mackenzie," argued that Local Government is far from being a launching pad for democracy He perceived of Local Government primarily as a means of providing certain services although it may also offer the citizens the benefit of serving the community. To Mackenzie therefore, it is heinous for Government to regard its purpose as the propagation of democracy at the local level, and there are others who also think on the same pattern.

The discussion concerning the justification of Local Government is going on even prior to Mackenzie. Such failure of liberal democratic theory as a means of explaining Local Government. The conventional view of local democracy was highlighted by the writings of Mill. His two postulations, (i) that local representative democracy provides an avenue for the political education of citizens aspiring for national office, and (ii) Local Government is the basis of democracy⁵, have drawn the most vocal criticism. To Mill therefore, the individual citizen's political suavity is assured when he progresses through the tutelage of local to national politics. Thus, Mill considers Local Government to be "the prime element in democracy.⁶ But other scholars pointed out that Mill's arguments are somewhat misplaced with regard to purpose of Local Government. The liberty of the individual so much espoused by Mill, they argue may actually be inimical to community interest; especially if one realizes that the sum total of individual interests are not necessarily equal to community interest. Thus, as a secondary (quasi-sovereign, quasi-autonomous) not a primary form of government, it is erroneous to regard Local Government at the basis of democracy.⁷

The famous exchange of writings between Langrod and Moulin on one side (anti-Mill) and Panter-Brick (Pro-Mill) represent the apogee of the debate about whether or not the purpose of Local Government is representative democracy. Langrod and Moulin debunked the notion that Local Government is the basis of democracy.⁸ Synthesising what may be regarded as the continental view (both scholars being from the continent of Europe), they argue that Local Government is subordinate to democracy; and that any reference to a reciprocal relationship between it and democracy is a mirage. As Langrod said, "democracy does not come into being where Local Government appears, nor it ceases with the disappearance of the letter."⁹ While Panter-Brick reveling in the Mill's tradition argues that Local Government assures the appreciation of individual interests,¹⁰ Langrod and Moulin contend that local representative democracy not only breeds parochialism (to the detriment of national unity) but it is also inimical to national democracy.

The position of Langrod and Moulin is that Local Government cannot be justified within the concepts of local representative democracy espoused by Mill and his followers Further, other scholars also hold the view that Local Government is not an exclusive arena whereby the citizens political awareness may be sharpened.[^] Other groups and associations play a similar role. Hence, what is the justification of Local Government as "the primary mover, so to speak, of democracy. Mill's assertion that Local Government is a training ground for citizens who may venture into national politics presumes that local interests aggregate into national interest. This cannot be

applied universally, this position can be sustained in a polity characterized by a high level of homogeneity both in terms of socio-cultural and ideological manifestations, but it may not be so in a heterogeneous, diverse polity. In fact a variant of this point is used by the modern pragmatists to counter Mill. The influence exerted by Local Government on national politics, they argue, is determined by the "convention and traditional political framework" existing within a particular political system rather than by any universal principle of local participatory democracy.¹⁴

Two themes (points) permeate the preceding discussion regarding what should be the basis of Local Government or what the basis of Local Government ought to be. First, is the idea that representative democracy is the basis of Local Government and vice-versa, second[^] is the contrary argument that Local Government is mainly justified in as much as it is a means of providing certain forms (services) of government work. These modern attempts at finding the basis for Local Government has also led to the rejection of the isolated concepts of liberty, equality, participation or representative democracy as the justification of Local Government. Now many scholars have suggested that the justification of Local Government is primarily traceable to its uniqueness as an efficient provider of public services, not as an avenue for local democratic ideals."¹⁵

Implication of Present Local Government Theory

First, that present Local Government Policy is based upon faulty theoretical and conceptual premise, J.S.Mill recognised the fact that local representative government is not a guarantee to efficient services. The contention that local representative government is not necessarily synonymous with democracy becomes relevant here. Thus, the democratic basis of Local Government is not the exclusive attribute of representativeness other means of enhancing popular participation such as school governing boards, housing cooperative societies and others influenced organisations provide a new channel for participation outside the immediate ambit of the elected local authorities. Similarly, there is no evidence yet that local representative government serves as a training ground for aspirants to national office. The implications of the present policy is the relegation of the criterion of efficient services provision to a secondary place. The basis of the present system must first of all be reconciled with the services function. It is per submitted that local representative government per se cannot assure the efficient provision of services. The over-emphasis on local representation which forms the conceptual basis of the present policy has led to the muddling-up of the purpose of Local Government. Most local governments now expand a substantial part of their resources on peripheral rather than substantive work they are required to perform. The dilemma which stares in the present case concerning what the conceptual basis of Local Government should be, is a political issue. The major questions are : First, how can we have Local Government which will not be bureaucratized but will be able to provide local services efficiently? Secondly, how can the local people be allowed to enjoy maximum services from the meager resources of Local Government? Thirdly, how can the citizen be involved in local decision-making about the allocation of resources? Should Local Government use scarce resources (which is not even sufficient for the provision of needed services) to stage expensive local democratic excursions and daily allowances of councilors to the determinant of social services? Especially in the absence of any concrete positive relationship between local representative government and efficient provision of services.

I think that the primary basis of Local Government system be recognised as the efficient provision of services through the popular participation of the local people (some sort of populist

democracy) otherwise local representative government is undesirable as the basis of our Local Government system, because it breeds parochialism divisiveness and dissipation of scarce resources which might otherwise be used for providing services. First, it is only through the efficient provisional services which are indispensable to human and physical well-being of the citizen that the true purpose (or self, calls it "the major function")¹⁶ of Local Government is realised. Secondly, the ideals of egalitarianism and liberty of the individual realisable and meaningful not within the confines of Local Government but rather within the larger polity. Thirdly, in a heterogeneous country such as India where national interests more than often are not symptomatic of local interests, local representative government may actually erode the basis of national unity-turning people inwardly towards the exclusive concerns of their localities; namely, Subash Ghising's Gorkhaland Council, Jharkhand Autonomous Council, Bodoland Movement all are signs of local interests. The danger from such situation can be of dual dimension - (i) the local people may become lethargic to national issues because they believe its consequences are far away from them; and (ii) national decision-making will be without the local inputs as a result those who rule at the center will resolve national issues without a recourse to local input. At the Local Government level popular participation through wards committees should be encouraged and utilized in place of local representative democracy or partisan politics. The fourth, that Local Government is a training ground for higher level politicians is yet to be proved by empirical evidences, it may or may not train the upper level politicians rather many entered into politics at higher level without being the members of Local Government units. The fifth[^] is that Local Government as secondary form of government cannot be regarded or utilized as the prime mover of democracy within a polity. For national direction, it has never been noticed that the center turns to its constituent parts but it is vice-versa. Local Government being a secondary form, cannot dictate the direction of national policy. Further, people's participation can be achieved without local representative institutions through other means (as mentioned earlier) and moreover these bodies are not the embodiment of local wishes. These are mostly controlled by local elites whose political style and interests are usually at variance with that of the local people. There is lot of difference between the participation of people in local decision-making and local representative government as the end of Local Government.

In the end, it can be concluded that the service efficiency should be recognised as the primary purpose of Local Government; popular participation (not necessarily representative democracy) should be the means whereby the efficient provision of services is realised at the same time excessive partisanship in Local Government may be detrimental to national unity; therefore, the object and goals of Local Government should be appropriately directed towards the efficient performance of services and its capacity to lead to a process of social, economic and political development in our society.

Efficient performance of services will require adequate financial support which can be provided, according to public choice theorist by market forces. For them the optimal mechanism for allocating goods and making decisions is the market. According to public choice theorists responsiveness in service delivery relates not to the elected status of an organisation but to the degree it is subject to the forces of competition and consumer choice. Elected local authorities are left with no special claims in relation to the value of allocative efficiency. Rather they have to battle it out in practice, contract by contract with competing services providers. Thus, for efficient service delivery, functions assigned to local bodies such as public health, sanitation

conservancy and solid waste management, urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds, promotion of cultural and education, public amenities such as parking lots.

street lighting and public conveniences, burial and burial grounds and cremations and cremation grounds etc. could be privatised. Private partnership in these services on contract basis would certainly enable the Local Government Institution, for better performance of the services, enhance their public image and faith in these bodies.

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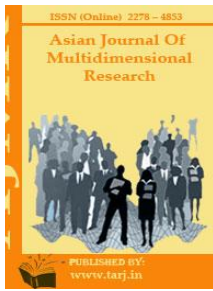
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THE HISTORY OF BLACK FEMINISM MOVEMENT

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ABSTRACT

*Black Women who participated in the feminist movement during the 1960s often met with racism. It generally took the form of exclusion: black women were not invited to participate on conference panels which were not specifically about black or Third World women. They were not equally, or even proportionately, represented on the faculty of Women's Studies Departments, nor were there classes devoted specifically to the study of black women's history. In most women's movement writings, the experiences of white, middle class women were described as universal "women's experiences," largely ignoring the differences of black and white women's experiences due to race and class. In addition to this, well-known black women were often treated as tokens; their work was accepted as representing "the" black experience and was rarely ever criticized or challenged. Sojourner Truth delivered a forceful speech, 'ain't I a Woman?' in the Women's convention held in Ohio in 1851, underscoring her 'difference' as an ex-slave black woman and contradicting the model of gender in which Euro- American women were both incarcerated and nurtured: The movement, though ostensibly for the liberation of the black race, was in word and deed for the liberation of the black male. Race was extremely sexualized in the rhetoric of the movement. In *Ain't I a Woman: Black Women and Feminism and Feminist Theory: From Margin to Centre*, hooks is forceful in her condemnation of racism, classism, and sexism, while analysing popular culture and consumerism. Freedom was equated with manhood and the freedom of blacks with the redemption of black masculinity.*

KEYWORDS: Black, Feminism, Movement, Racism, Sexism, Rights, Equality

INTRODUCTION

THE HISTORY OF BLACK FEMINISM MOVEMENT

The equality difference which is central to feminism, assumes greater significance in the relation to race, class, sexuality and ability. The Black Feminist Movement grew out of, and in response to, the Black Liberation Movement and the Women's Movement. In an effort to meet the needs of black women who felt they were being racially oppressed in the Women's Movement and sexually oppressed in the Black Liberation Movement, the Black Feminist Movement was formed. These movements were dominated by whites, middle-class women who overlooked the concerns and experiences of working-class and black women. As a result, black women were an invisible group whose existence and needs were ignored. Black feminism insist that sexism and racism are imbricated in each other. Black women who participated in the Black Liberation Movement and the Women's Movement were often discriminated against sexually and racially. Although neither all the black men nor all the white women in their respective movements were sexist and racist, enough of those with powerful influence were able to make the lives of the black women in these groups almost unbearable. This section investigates the treatment of black women in these two movements and aims to show how, due to the inability of black men and white women to acknowledge and denounce their oppression of black women, the movements were unable to meet the needs of black women and prompted the formation of the Black Feminist Movement, which, though it had been gathering momentum for some time, marks its "birth" with the 1973 founding of the National Black Feminist Organization in New York. Claudia Jones, a Trinidad- born activist asserts:

In the film, radio and press, the negro women is not pictured in her real role as bread winner, mother and the protector of the family, but as a traditional 'mammy' who puts the care of children and families of the others above own. this traditional stereotype of the Negro Slave mother, which to this day appears in commercial advertisements, must be combated and rejected as a device of the imperialist to perpetuate that white chauvinist ideology that Negro women are 'backward' 'inferior' and the 'natural slave of the other'.

Black feminism emerged out of history of activism, engaged in by Maria Stewart (1803-80), Harriet Tubman (1822-1913), Sojourner Truth (1797-1883), Rosa Parks (1913-2005), etc. Although women of colour had participated in the suffrage movement and strove to expose the linkage between racism and sexism as the means of white male dominance, first wave feminism remained the domain of white, middle class, educated women. The religious group of true womanhood remained hinged on the image of woman as delicate, fragile, dependent, docile, and homely. Sojourner Truth delivered a forceful speech, 'ain't I a Woman?' in the Women's convention held in Ohio in 1851, underscoring her 'difference' as an ex-slave black woman and contradicting the model of gender in which Euro- American women were both incarcerated and nurtured:

Nobody ever helps me into carriage, or over mud-puddles, or gives me any best place! And ain't I a woman? Look at me! Look at my arm! I have ploughed and planted, and gathered into barns, and no man

could head me! And ain't I a woman? ... I have borne thirteen children and seen most of all sold off to slavery, and when I cried out with my mother's grief, none but Jesus heard me! And ain't I a woman? (Web n.p.)

Black women faced constant sexism in the Black Liberation Movement. Although there were several different movements for black liberation (the Civil Rights Movement, Black Nationalism, the Black Panthers, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and others) for the purposes of this paper they are all considered under the title Black Liberation Movement. The movement, though ostensibly for the liberation of the black race, was in word and deed for the liberation of the black male. Race was extremely sexualized in the rhetoric of the movement. Freedom was equated with manhood and the freedom of blacks with the redemption of black masculinity. Take, for example, the assumption that racism is more harmful to black men than it is to black women because the real tragedy of racism is the loss of manhood; this assumption illustrates both an acceptance of masculinity defined within the context of patriarchy as well as a disregard for the human need for integrity and liberty felt by both men and women. In the 1960s and 1970s, the black feminist movement emerged from the discontent with the Civil Rights movement as well as the white feminist movement. Gloria Hull, Patricia Bell Scott and Barbara Smith explore the intersectionality of black women in the discourse of the Civil Rights movement and the contemporary feminist movement. As above, the agenda of black feminists was to establish their identity against patriarchy in their culture, and the models established by the mainstream feminist. Barbara Smith, however, laid down certain parameters to evaluate such works:

The use of Black women's language and culture experiences in books by Black women about Black women results in a miraculously rich coalescing of form and content and also takes their writing far beyond the confines of white/male literary structures. The Black feminist critic would find innumerable commonalities in works by Black women. (417)

Hazel Carby, in *Reconstructing Womanhood: the Emergence of the Afro-American Woman Novelist*, revises some of the previous structures established by the forerunners of black feminist criticism. She highlights the underlying racism in the suffrage and Temperance movement and analyses the works of black women writers as cultural and political documents forming an intellectual tradition. She also provides an interesting exposition on the revolutionary, subversive potential of women Blues artists. She concurs that racism and sexism are interlocked, but emphasizes the importance of establishing historically specific forms of this interface: '... racism and sexism need to be regarded as particular historical practices articulated with each other and with other practices in social formation' (18).

Valerie Smith in 'Black Feminist Theory and the Representation of the other', points out the necessity of destabilizing the centrality or privileging of one category over the other, as practiced by Anglo-American feminists and male African-American critics. Smith argues in favour of a flexible and shifting perspective on otherness for black feminist:

I understand the phrase black feminist theory to refer not only to theory written (or practiced) by black feminists, but also to a way of reading, inscriptions of race (particularly but not exclusively

blackness), gender (particularly but not exclusively womanhood), and class in modes of cultural expressions. (312)

Black Women who participated in the feminist movement during the 1960s often met with racism. It generally took the form of exclusion: black women were not invited to participate on conference panels which were not specifically about black or Third World women. They were not equally, or even proportionately, represented on the faculty of Women's Studies Departments, nor were there classes devoted specifically to the study of black women's history. In most women's movement writings, the experiences of white, middle class women were described as universal "women's experiences," largely ignoring the differences of black and white women's experiences due to race and class. In addition to this, well-known black women were often treated as tokens; their work was accepted as representing "the" black experience and was rarely ever criticized or challenged.

Part of the overwhelming frustration black women felt within the Women's Movement was at white feminists' unwillingness to admit to their racism. This unwillingness comes from the sentiment that those who are oppressed can not oppress others. White women, who were (and still are) without question sexually oppressed by white men, believed that because of this oppression they were unable to assume the dominant role in the perpetuation of white racism; however, they have absorbed, supported and advocated racist ideology and have acted individually as racist oppressors. Traditionally, women's sphere of influence has extended over the home, and it is no coincidence that in 1963, seven times as many women of color (of whom 90 percent were black) as white women were employed as private household workers. It has been the tendency of white feminists to see men as the "enemy," rather than themselves, as part of the patriarchal, racist, and classist society in which we all live.

Not only did some white feminists refuse to acknowledge their ability to oppress women of colour, some claimed that white women had always been anti-racist. Adrienne Rich claims, "our white fore sisters have ... often [defied] patriarchy ... not on their own behalf but for the sake of black men, women, and children. We have a strong anti-racist female tradition;" however, as bell hooks points out "[t]here is little historical evidence to document Rich's assertion that white women as a collective group or white women's rights advocates are part of an anti-racist tradition." Every women's movement in the United States has been built on a racist foundation: women's suffrage for white women, the abolition of slavery for the fortification of white society, the temperance movement for the moral uplifting of white society. None of these movements was for black liberation or racial equality; rather, they sprang from a desire to strengthen white society's morals or to uplift the place of white women in that society.

Black women writers such as Toni Morrison, Alice Walker, Gwendolyn Brooks and Maya Angelou have effectively represented black women at the centre of highly contested ideologies of race, class and gender. Marginality as an agency of resistance is an iterative theme in the works of the bell hooks. In *Ain't I a Woman: Black Women and Feminism and Feminist Theory: From Margin to Centre*, hooks is forceful in her condemnation of racism, classism, and sexism, while analyzing popular culture and consumerism. Though they are not wholly convinced by the idea of sisterhood forwarded by some white feminists, black feminists, however, do not advocate separatism.

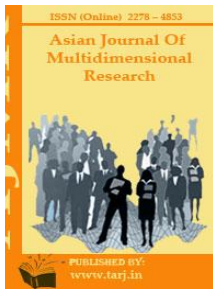
Alice Walker, in her Preface to 'In Search of Our Mothers' Gardens, introduces the idea of the 'womanist', which is to feminist as 'purple to lavender'. Walker underlines the presence of

matrilineal in female creativity; the stories, gardens, quilts and other creations by black female artists bear traces of the experiences and traditions of their mothers and grandmothers who were deprived of creative expression by the historical circumstances of oppression and dehumanization.

It is, however, undeniable that black feminism has, to a considerable degree, succeeded in subverting hierarchies and dismantling stereotypes, but it still remains a site of conflicts between ideal models and real social conditions. Black womanhood is infused with a unique consciousness of a 'double bind', of oppression and liberation, but also occupies the intersectional position between race, class and gender conflicts.

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CUSTOMERS ATTITUDE TOWARDS RETAIL OUTLETS A STUDY IN NELLORE CITY, ANDHRA PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

Consumer attitude has always played an important role in shaping market trends and has thus influenced evolution of organized retailing in India. However, after reaching a specific stage of development, organized retailing has also started influencing the way the consumer look at the market, not only in terms of choices of products and services, but also in terms of the overall shopping experience. The study is based on 1000 sample respondents, who are the customers of selected retail outlets in Nellore city. The enhanced shopping experience, hygienic environment and value added services rendered by the organized retail store have raised the expectations of those consumers whoever frequented to traditional stores. The study aimed to unfold and evaluate customer buying practices, shopping priorities and experiences in shopping during their visit to organized retail outlets. This research also includes how to examine the factors affecting the customers' attitude, satisfaction and loyalty towards organized retail formats. The findings of this study reveals that the store has modern equipment and pictures, attractive and convenient public area, physical facilities, operating hours and safety in transactions have significant effect on customer attitude. Frequency of the customer's visit, attachment with the store and intention of the customer to be loyal and customer's references to others also play a vital role on the customer's loyalty towards the organized retail formats.

KEYWORDS: *Consumer Attitude, Customers' Loyalty, Organized Retailing, Retail Outlets*

1. INTRODUCTION

The retail sector has become one of the most dynamic growing sectors in recent times. Retailing has always been an integral part of economic development. The retail industry is one of the fastest growing industries in India. The current estimated value of the Indian retail sector is about 500 billion USD and is pegged to reach 1.3 trillion USD by 2020. The penetration level of modern retail will increase six-fold from the current 27 billion USD to 220 billion USD in 2020(FICCI, 2012). The organized and established retail chains comprise only 5% of the Indian market. India's remaining 95% market is comprised of 12 million mom-and-pop shops. India is the seventh-largest retail market in the world. This sector is the second largest employer after agriculture, employing more than 35 million people.

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Consumer attitude has always played an important role in shaping market trends and has thus influenced evolution of organized retailing in India. However, after reaching a specific stage of development, organized retailing has also started influencing the way the consumer look at the market, not only in terms of choices of products and services, but also in terms of the overall shopping experience. The enhanced shopping experience, hygienic environment and value added services rendered by the organized retail store have raised the expectations of those consumers whoever frequented to traditional stores. The study aimed to unfold and evaluate customer buying practices, shopping priorities and experiences in shopping during their visit to organized retail outlets. This research also includes how to examine the factors affecting the customers attitude, satisfaction and loyalty towards organized retail formats.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To explore customer buying practices, shopping priorities and experiences towards shopping habits.
2. To examine the factors affecting the customers attitude, satisfaction and loyalty towards organized retail outlets.
3. To provide the ways and means to retailers to develop their strategies.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The nature of research is descriptive, which follows primary data and secondary data. The primary data was collected through structured questionnaire from 1000 respondents. The respondents are selected at various shopping malls while they are visiting the malls at different times on convenience basis.

4.1 TOOLS FOR ANALYSIS

Simple percentage and weighted mean value are applied to this research. The factors were given weights and on the basis of weights, ranks are allotted to each factor.

4.2 SAMPLE PROFILE

The below table 1 describes the profile of the respondents with their gender, age, income, education, occupation, marital status and their family size.

TABLE- 1 SAMPLE PROFILE

Variable	Description	Frequency	%
Age	25 or below	275	27.5
	26-30	181	18.1
	31-35	140	14.0
	36-40	175	17.5
	Above 40	229	22.9
Gender	Male	614	61.4
	Female	386	38.6
Education	SSC or below	163	16.3
	Inter/diploma	170	17.0
	U.G	288	28.8
	P.G & Above	330	33.0
	No formal education	49	4.9
Occupation	Professional	65	6.5
	Employee	244	24.4
	Self-employed	69	6.9
	Unemployed	25	2.5
	Business	137	13.7
	Student	199	19.9
	Home maker	161	16.1
	Farmer	70	7.0
	Retired	30	3.0
Income per month	10000 or below	142	14.2
	10001-20000	154	15.4
	20001-30000	161	16.1
	30001-40000	174	17.4
	40001-50000	187	18.7
	Above 50000	182	18.2
Family size	Single	63	6.3
	Two	65	6.5
	Three to four	529	52.9
	Above four	343	34.3
Marital status	Married	617	61.7
	Single	383	38.3

Source: primary Data

The profile of the respondents with respect to their age, gender, education, income level, family size, occupation and marital status is presented in table 1. Most of the respondents are in the age group of 25 or below and they constitute 27.5 percent of the total sample. The next major age group is above 40 years with 22.9 percentage of the total sample. Male and female respondents are 61.4 and 38.6 percentage respectively. Most of the respondents belongs to post graduates and under graduates. Further in the occupation area majority of the respondents are belongs to employees, students, homemakers and the business people respectively. Majority of the respondents are belongs to above Rs. 40,000 income group and further followed by Rs. 30,000 to

40,000 and 20,000 to 30,000. Most of the respondents are in the family size of 3 to 4 members and above 5 members. Marital status ration (married and single) are 61.7 and 38.3 percentages respectively.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

5.1 SERVICE QUALITY:

In this analysis, an attempt is made to understand the customers' opinion towards store loyalty to assess the customer attitudes towards organized retail formats. For this purpose, twenty seven factors were considered to assess on a five point scale ranging from; strongly agree – 5, agree – 4, neither agree nor disagree – 3, disagree – 2, strongly disagree – 1 wherein the number indicates the score assumed for the five point scale. The factors chosen were described in the following table 2.

Table -2 Retail service quality scale

S. No	Factors	SA	A	NAN DA	DA	SD A	Total score	Mean score	Rank
1.	The store has modern equipment and fixtures.	237	582	119	52	10	3984	3.98	1
2.	The physical facilities at this store are visually appealing.	137	593	199	56	15	3781	3.78	4
3.	Materials associated with this store's service (such as shopping bags, catalogues or statements) are visually appealing.	165	561	200	58	16	3801	3.80	3
4.	The store has clean, attractive and convenient public area (ex: rest rooms).	266	456	168	85	25	3853	3.85	2
5.	The store layout at this store makes it easy for customers to find what they need.	159	549	200	78	14	3761	3.76	7
6.	The layout at this store makes it easy for customers to move around in the store.	159	505	223	97	16	3694	3.69	10
7.	When this store promises to do something by a certain time, it will do promptly.	120	466	275	126	13	3554	3.55	21
8.	The store provides its services at the time it promised.	126	466	272	116	20	3562	3.56	20
9.	The store performs the service right at the first time.	121	498	251	114	16	3594	3.59	15
10.	The store has merchandise	127	480	260	110	23	3578	3.58	16

	available when the customers want it.								
11.	The store insists on the error-free sales transactions and records.	103	468	278	123	28	3495	3.49	22
12.	Employees of this store have the knowledge to answer customers' queries.	183	478	219	99	21	3703	3.70	9
13.	The behavior of the employees of this store instills confidence in customers.	179	478	246	84	13	3726	3.73	8
14.	Customers feel safe in their transactions with this store.	192	507	192	94	15	3767	3.77	6
15.	Employees of this store give prompt service to customers.	126	525	242	87	20	3650	3.65	11
16.	Employees of this store tell customers exactly when service will be performed.	134	492	271	87	16	3641	3.64	12
17.	Employees of this store are never too busy to respond to customers' request.	138	454	267	119	22	3567	3.57	18
18.	This store gives customers individual attention.	160	456	242	122	20	3614	3.61	14
19.	Employees of this store are always courteous with customers.	142	452	261	117	28	3563	3.56	19
20.	Employees of this store treat customers courteously on the telephone.	139	422	259	152	28	2977	2.98	27
21.	This store willingly handles returns and exchanges.	132	441	219	170	38	3459	3.50	23
22.	When a customer has a problem, this store shows a sincere interest in solving it.	128	406	278	163	25	3449	3.45	24
23.	Employees of this store are able to handle customer complaints directly and immediately.	109	406	261	186	38	3362	3.36	25
24.	This store offers high quality merchandise.	133	474	253	115	25	3755	3.58	17

25.	This store provides plenty of convenient parking for customers.	87	365	242	239	67	3166	3.17	26
26.	This store has convenient operating hours for all its customers.	218	480	183	95	24	3773	3.77	5
27.	This store accepts most of major credit cards.	217	420	194	122	47	3638	3.64	13

Source: primary Data

SA-strongly agree, A-agree, NADA-neither agree nor disagree, S D-strongly disagree, D-disagree

The above table 2 describes that modern equipment and fixtures, clean and attractive public area, store services, physical facilities, convenient operating hours, safety of transactions, design of layout, employees' behaviour and knowledge, prompt service, acceptance of financial cards, availability of stock in varieties, quality of merchandise, sales people attention in time, customer problem solving, parking facilities and response to customers through phone are the main factors in order of ranking which influence the attitude of consumers towards stores quality and service.

5.2 THE STORES LOYALTY

In this analysis, an examination is made to understand the customers' opinion towards store loyalty to know the Customer attitude towards organized retail formats. For this purpose ten factors were considered to assess on a five point scale ranging from strongly agree – 5 to strongly disagree – 1. The factors chosen were described in the following table

TABLE -3- CUSTOMER ATTITUDE TOWARDS STORE LOYALTY

S. No.	Level of customer attitude towards the store loyalty	SA	A	NANDA	DA	SDA	Total score	Mean score	Rank
1.	I like the store very much	315	590	82	9	4	4203	4.20	1
2.	I prefer this shop for my regular shopping	201	559	184	54	2	3903	3.90	3
3.	In the past one year, majority of my shopping trips have been to this store.	228	505	177	83	7	3864	3.864	4
4.	I prefer to shop at this store even if another shop advertises some deal	141	515	201	130	13	3641	3.64	8
5.	I intended to remain as a customer always of this shop	152	489	239	95	25	3648	3.65	7
6.	I consider myself as a loyal	134	531	222	92	21	3665	3.67	6

	customer to this shop								
7.	I recommend this shop to my friends and family	184	551	171	72	22	3803	3.80	5
8.	I occasionally prefer this store for major shopping	148	442	239	133	38	3529	3.53	9
9.	I prefer this shop for sporadic shopping	315	590	82	9	4	4203	4.20	1
10.	This is my first visit to this store	2	54	184	559	201	2097	2.10	10

Source: primary Data

SA-strongly agree, A-agree, NADA-neither agree nor disagree, SD-strongly disagree, D-disagree

The above table 3 indicates customer likeliness, sporadic shopping, regular shopping, past shopping; customer recommendations about the shop to friends and relatives, self loyalty to the shop even with availability of competitors, major shopping and even first visit to the shop also will influence the customer loyalty on the ranking basis.

6. CONCLUSION

The study recommends that there is a space for organized retailers in emerging cities like Nellore which is one of the best cities in Andhra Pradesh. In this area the retail sector was in high swing and the respondents are highly interested towards these formats. Primarily the main factors which are attracting the respondents towards the quality of retail services are the stores modern equipment, convenient location and good design of the layout, operating hours, safety of transactions, employees' knowledge and assistance to customers, stock quality and varieties and parking facilities. Giving quality goods, choice of more varieties are the other factors gaining the customers loyalty. Even though there are several factors which are positive to the retail sector but more care should be taken for better survival.

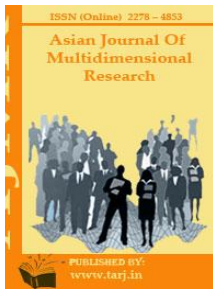
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RADIO SILENCE OF THE COMMUNITIES IN NORTHEAST INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Community radio denotes a two-way communication process. It involves the exchange of ideas and outlook from a range of sources and is a media meant for use by communities. India, being a developing nation can utilize community radio as a significant third tier in broadcasting, which is quite dissimilar from public service and commercial radio. It offers a platform to local voices to air their opinions on issues concerning their existence. Moreover, it gains further significance when it comes to certain very remote and backwards areas in the country, particularly the Northeastern part of the country comprising of eight states namely- Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. Though the penetration of the community radio phenomenon can reap huge benefits in this region, the study shows that there is marked lack of community radio media in this area. The analysis has been done on the basis of secondary data. The findings present the glaring gap between the necessity of community radio set-up, the states' trial to obtain licenses and their failure to set up adequate number of community radio stations in comparison to the other parts of the country.

KEYWORDS: *Community Radio, Northeast India, Underdeveloped, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura*

INTRODUCTION

In the recent times, the community radio sector has grown gradually but efficiently in India. Community Radio Stations (CRS) are basically low power radio stations; set up and operated by the local communities. Under idyllic circumstances, members of a community through community radio can gain access to information, education and entertainment. In its truest sense, it is media for the community in which the communities contribute as planners, producers and performers and listeners. Thus, it is the means of expression of the community.

In India, authorization for setting-up a CRS is approved only to well-established educational institutions, agricultural institutions and civil society organizations, which are not-for-profit organizations.

It so happened that in December 2002, the Government of India approved a policy for the grant of permissions for setting up of CRSs to well established educational institutions. In 2006, the guidelines were amended to permit not-for-profit Organizations also, so as to allow greater participation by the civil society on issues relating to development and social change. Currently as per the information provided by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, there are 201 functional CRSs, 259 GOPA holders and 519 LoI holders. Of the 201 functional CRS, 76 are operated by NGOs, 110 by the Educational Institutions and 15 by SAU/ KVKs.

Along these lines, the north eastern region of India can be considered to be one of the most backward and underdeveloped region of the country. The Northeastern region comprises of the eight following states- Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. However, though the region can be considered to be in dire need of concept like community media, particularly community radio, the area has yet to gain a foothold on this growing phenomenon that has acted as a panacea for progress and development in many similar underdeveloped and remote places such as Africa, Latin America, etc.

In this context, it is first imperative to understand the role of mainstream media in covering the issues of North Eastern states of India. In fact, the lack-luster and banal attitude adopted by the mainstream national media for this distant outpost can be seen reflected in the progress of the community radio movement in the northeast. There is a long standing debate on the covering of North Eastern events and issues by the mainstream media. Unless there is any significance, the space given to the national media is relatively small. Out of the eight states only one or two states are covered regularly while the other states remains untouched. Time and again it has been observed that the coverage of national media remains stereotypical with the issues of conflict and under development while the issues like politics, crime, insurgency, accident, law and order are hardly in the priority list. (Roy and Das, 2015)

However, the concept of alternative media in terms of community radio can be defined as communication structures and traditions that are established as a supplement to the mainstream media because the latter does not fully satisfy the communication needs of certain groups. Alfonso Gumucio Dagron (2003) talks about building an alternative communication system to serve the whole of society and not only the powerful. Latin America is a perfect example in exhibiting a wealth of experience of alternative media and community-based communication that started in the late 1940s with the first community radio stations in Colombia and Bolivia. During the 1980s, the network of miners' radio stations had become so essential in the information and communication landscape, that people would turn the dial to these stations in times of political crisis, as they were better trusted than commercial or government media. It is no surprise that

during military coups the miners' radio stations were considered an important tactical objective and were often attacked and destroyed. It is vital to learn from these experiences that grew out of the people, mostly without any external influence.

In fact in the Indian context as well, we can have excellent examples of Pirate Radios who were serving the betterment of the community before they were forcibly shut down by the authorities. It happened vis-à-vis the landmark judgment by India's Supreme Court in 1995 that recognized that airwaves are public property and the lobbying by the Media Reform Movement in India best reflected in the Bangalore Declaration (1996) and the Pastapur Declaration (2000). However, the public's impatience with the government's foot dragging has led to creativity, novelty and innovative users of radio in development and social change. During 2005-2006, there were reports of at least 2 pirate community radio initiatives in India. In 2007, 'BBC Online' reported the story of a homegrown FM radio station produced by a village radio mechanic in the state of Bihar. Programs included public interest messages on HIV and Polio and missing children, along with film based and devotional music. The costs involved in setting up FM Mansurpur 1 were minimal. In fact, his kit cost Rs. 50. A month later, 'BBC Online' again reported that the authorities had shut down the station. This case has been taken by Reporters Without Borders who observed 'to forcibly closedown a community type radio is a sign of intransigence by the authorities over the emergence of pluralism on the airwaves' (Quoted in BBC online report 2006).

Therefore, the steady decrease in the cost of local radio production and transmission, made it a prime option bound to be explored by a number of organizations and individuals either because they are ignorant of the laws related to licensing or because they are tired waiting for the government to give them the signal to go ahead. The example of the radio mechanic in Bihar would suggest that there is bound to be demand for local forms of community radio that are flexible in terms of content, production quality and delivery. But, what reflects community needs, be it the need for the local language broadcast, local music, awareness or entertainment. Now, if it is in context of the environs where community radio is bound to thrive, the northeast should be considered an apt location conducive for the conception and development of this universal remedy for many of the ailments plaguing the region's development. This is reflected in the data compiled by anthropologists that the eight states of North East comprise of more than 350 ethnic and social groups. And a public service radio like All India Radio cannot possibly reflect the needs of all the ethnic groups in a region of such diversity. In fact, the concept of community radio service is intended for such a diversified region. But it is regretful that the phenomenon of community radio service has not been wholly accepted in the Northeast region unlike the other parts of the country. In fact, the more worrying factor than the predicament of funding which has been hurdle for many CRS set-up across the country and the world, in the northeast, the debilitating obstacle is the unwillingness among and incapability of the concerned on where and how to direct this cure-all technology, in the first place. (Thomas, 2010)

What is Stunting the Growth of Community Radio Stations in the Northeast?

Of the 635 communities in India listed as tribal, 200 are found in the Northeast. Of the 325 languages listed by People of India project, 175 belonging to the Tibeto-Burman group are spoken in the Northeast. There are 475 ethnic groups in the region.

Nevertheless, in Nagaland, community radio remains a distant idea. People are often edgy when asked about it. Many would respond with, 'what does community radio mean?' Their

nervousness stems from the fear that if community radio broadcasts are not inclusive of all communities and speak of a greater good, it could lead to more friction. It is a very difficult position in a society where a person's tribe remains one's primary identity. Khriezovonuo Lhounu, a correspondent with the Eastern Mirror newspaper in Nagaland conveys that the idea of community radio may not work in the state as it could be a limiting idea in Nagaland. She accedes that if the programming is issue specific, it might help the villages. But, it has to strike a balance and the radio should talk about the general good. Her fear might be well founded. One should also not marginalize the fact that media, especially the local media can also work in the negative deviance and escalate violence to greater levels. As for example, the role of radio in Rawanda genocide between the Hutus and the Tutsis is something which can be called as the dark side of the regional media. But, acting with a positive objective, can a community radio not ensure more reports, bring in more voices and act as a bridge between mainstream and regional media? (Sen, 2014) (Roy and Das, 2015)

In keeping with identical mindset, several people in Manipur speak against the idea of the citizen reporters. Their big concern is that there are sharp ethnic and political lines that could turn into loose-cannon journalism. Manipur however, has a unique take on the radio. Every now and then, a certain 'Leikai' (Manipuri for neighborhood) decides to have its own rendition of the news that is read out on AIR. There are also Leikai announcements over a microphone at certain hours, although such announcements do not have any serious news content. Thus, community radio's arresting progress in Northeast can be seen in terms of the classic case of 'throw the baby out with the bath water'. (Sen, 2014)

On its part, the government has been depending heavily on NGOs in the implementation of various development programs. In this context, a question posed is, whether the NGOs involved in development activities and those who might apply for community radio licenses would be the same. The Indian government's argument is that the medium would be hijacked by separatist groups in areas such as Kashmir and the Northeast region of India. On the other hand, it has been observed in countries with higher insurgency rates such as Nepal, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and The Philippines, the community radio stations are operating successfully without interference from insurgence. Militants refrain from using such media, which require open licensing to spread disaffection against the state. (Srampickal, 2007)

A compendium of CR stations released by the Ministry of I&B shows among the 3 most conflict ridden areas of India – Kashmir, The red corridor and the Northeast, it is the Northeast that has the fewest CR stations. Had there been an effective CR system in place, at least the locals would not have to rely on news from the large media organizations, which only comes in fits and starts. The absence of a CR station deepens the vacuum in a no news zone. Given that radio remains the most powerful tool for spreading information, it is not surprising that as a conscious state policy, private news radio is illegal. AIR remains the all powerful state news broadcaster across the country. It is the state's fear of the free flow of information that influences media policies in conflict zones. At the moment, the Indian state's suspicion and fear of possible misuse of media platforms by various groups has prevented the growth of community media in the Northeast. Consequently, it still looks like a distant idea in Northeast. (Sen, 2014)

Prolonged Selection Process and Processing of Applications for Setting-up CRS in India

Bruce Girard (2001-2002) states that imparting legal status is not primary to the issue of community radio because of the vagueness of the concept of community radio, but the main

concern is that so often special status is introduced not to support community radio, but to 'restrict' what it can do. He cites examples from Latin America, of Colombia, Ecuador and Chile where the government legalized community radio and then gave it a special status that limits its power and restricts its resources as no advertising revenue allowed is allowed.

In India, the government of the country is somewhat wary of fully opening up this media for preventing release of a more mass-oriented media than other media. The process of applying and processing the same is sometimes so long-drawn and convoluted that it becomes beyond the means of the common man to follow through the arduous procedures and see through the end-result. It so happens that applications are invited by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting once every year through a national advertisement for establishment of Community Radio Stations. The applicants are required to apply in the prescribed application form along with a processing fee of Rs.2500.

Universities, Deemed Universities and Government run educational institutions have a single window clearance by putting up cases before an inter-ministerial committee chaired by Secretary (I&B) for approval. No separate clearance from MHA & MHRD is required for the same. Once the WPC Wing of the Ministry of Communication & IT earmarks a frequency at the place requested by the institution, a Letter of Intent (LOI) is issued. In case of all other applicants, including private educational institutions, LOI is issued subject to receiving clearance from Ministries of Home Affairs, Defence & HRD (in case of private educational institutions) and frequency allocation by WPC wing of Ministry of Communication & IT.

Within one month of the issue of the Letter of Intent (LOI) the eligible applicant is required to apply for frequency allocation & SACFA clearance. A time frame of six months from the date of application is prescribed for issue of SACFA clearance. On receipt of SACFA clearance (a copy of which shall be submitted by the applicant), the LOI holder has to furnish a bank guarantee in the prescribed format for a sum of Rs.25, 000.

Thereupon, the LOI holder is invited to sign a Grant of Permission Agreement (GOPA) by Ministry of I&B, which will enable him to seek Wireless Operating License (WOL) from the WPC Wing of the Ministry of Communication & IT. The Community Radio Station can be made operational only after the receipt of WOL from the Ministry of Communication & IT. Within three months of receipt of all clearances i.e signing of GOPA, the Permission Holder can set up the Community Radio Station and intimate the date of commissioning of the Community Radio Station to the Ministry of I&B. Besides, failure to comply with time schedule prescribed above shall make the LOI/GOPA holder liable for cancellation of its LOI/GOPA and forfeiture of the Bank Guarantee.

Therefore, the licensing process is so dragging and complex that the following issues needs to be worked upon so that certain relief can be attained by the communities applying for CR as well as more people can be encouraged to support this movement-

1. Licensing is convoluted and involves approvals by 5 different government ministries. This makes it very difficult to assess the status of an application.
2. All prospective CR licensees are required to carry out a survey of community needs available in English. The survey needs to be based on data from at least 1000 respondents and many have complained that a one-size-fits-all survey is not what is needed.

3. CR policy prescribes that a station should be owned by an NGO. This is problematic, as it does not give space for a diverse governing structure that includes local people.
4. Another issue is with the 5 minutes of advertising per hour allowed which limits the source of CR revenues.

Apart from the issue of licensing that is yet to be sorted out, there are a number of issues that the community radio movement in India needs to address. First of which is while it is clear that there is a need for local forms of radio, the need of the hour is for diverse expressions of community radio, not only radio owned by the NGO movement, but by a range of communities involved in the development.

Sanchez (2003) reports that communities are complex entities and so what constitutes "community" in community radio is often a contentious and tricky debate and will vary from country to country and in fact also region to region within a country. Community may also often be replaced by a range of terms like "alternative", "radical", "pirate" or "citizen" radio. Traditionally in sociology, a "community" has been defined as a group of interacting people living in a common location. Community radio is often built around concepts of access and participation and so the term community may be thought of as often referring to geographical communities based around the possible reach of the radio's signal, i.e. the people who can receive the message, and their potential to participate in the creation of such messages. In this regards, the term 'community' needs to be looked into in the context of the northeast region, a home to diversified ethnicities and tribes. Secondly, the state must invest in financing the spread of community radio, just as it has been involved in establishing rural phone connectivity throughout India.

The present state of affairs in terms of processing the applications for CR from Northeast can best be judged by the following study undertaking the below mentioned objectives-

- To evaluate the status of setting-up of community radio stations in India
- To analyze the status of setting-up of community radio stations in Northeastern part of the country

METHODOLOGY

The research methodology includes the analysis of secondary data comprising of community radio related documents obtained from the website of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in India. The data has been taken from the archived 'CRS-Facts and Figures Section' under Community Radio section in the website and thereby analyzed to fulfill the objectives of the study. (www.mib.nic.in)

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

Table1 (a): Facts & Figures of Community Radio Stations in India as on 25.04.2013

A	No. of applications received	1200
B	Letters of Intent (LOI) issued	428
D	Grant of Permission of Agreement (GOPA) signed	191
E	Operational Community Radio Station	148
F	Number of applications rejected	545

G	Applications under process	227
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Table 1 (b): Status of Community Radio Stations in North East India as on 25.04.2013

States Status ↓	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total
Functional CR Stations	NIL	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	2
Letter of Intent Holders	1	16	4	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	2	24
GOPA Holders	NIL	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	3
Applications under Consideration in MIB	2	2	2	NIL	NIL	1	1	NIL	8
Rejected / Returned/ Withdrawn Application	4	8	7	2	NIL	1	1	2	25

Table 1(b) shows that in the year 2013, only 2 functional CR Stations were working in the entire NE Region. Besides this, there are 24 LOI Holders, 3 GOPA Holders, 8 Applications under consideration, 25 Rejection/Returned/Withdrawn application

Table 2 (a): Facts & Figures of Community Radio Stations in India as on 11.08.2014

A	No. of applications received	1484
B	Letters of Intent (LOI) issued	398
C	Grant of Permission of Agreement (GOPA) signed	202
D	Operational Community Radio Station	171
E	Number of applications rejected	713
F	Applications under process	282

Table2 (b): Status of Community Radio Stations in North East India as on 11.08.2014

States Status	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total
Functional CR Stations	NIL	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	2
Letter of Intent Holders	1	13	4	NIL	NIL	4	1	3	27
GOPA Holders	NIL	3	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	4
Applications under Consideration in MIB	1	1	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	1	6
Rejected/ Returned/ Withdrawn Application									

Table 2(b) shows that in the year 2014, only 2 functional CR Stations were active in the NE region. In addition to this, there were 27 LOI Holders, 4 GOPA Holders, 6 Applications under consideration

Table3 (a): Facts & Figures of Community Radio Stations in India as on 30.06.2016

A	No. of applications received	1887
B	Letters of Intent (LOI) issued	450
C	Grant of Permission of Agreement (GOPA) signed	241
D	Operational Community Radio Station	196
E	Number of applications rejected	1125
F	Applications under process	217

Table3 (b): Status of Community Radio Stations in North East India as on 30.06.2016

States Status ↓	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total
Functional CR Stations	NIL	3	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	3
Letter of Intent Holders	2	14	8	NIL	NIL	3	2	3	32
GOPA Holders	NIL	4	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	1	6
Applications under Consideration in MIB	2	2	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	6
Rejected/ Returned/ Withdrawn Application	7	11	12	2	NIL	1	1	3	37

Table 3(b) shows that on 30.06.2016, 3 functional CR Stations were to be found in entire NE region. Furthermore, the region had 32 LOI Holders, 6 GOPA Holders, 6 Applications under consideration, 37 Rejection/Returned/Withdrawn applications.

Table4 (a): Facts & Figures of Community Radio Stations in India as on 01.11.2016

A	No. of applications received	1930
B	Letters of Intent (LOI) issued	449
C	Grant of Permission of Agreement (GOPA) signed	252
D	Operational Community Radio Station	200
E	Number of applications rejected	1130
F	Applications under process	255

Table4 (b): Status of Community Radio Stations in North East India (as on 01.11.2016)

States Status ↓	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total
Functional CR Stations	NIL	3	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	3
Letter of Intent Holders	2	14	8	NIL	NIL	3	2	3	32
GOPA Holders	NIL	4	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	7
Applications under Consideration in MIB	2	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	6
Rejected/Returned/Withdrawn Application	7	12	12	2	NIL	1	2	3	38

Table 4(b) shows that on 01.11.2016, NE region had 3 functional CR Stations along with 32 LOI Holders, 7 GOPA Holders, 6 Applications under consideration, 38 Rejection/Returned/Withdrawn applications.

Table5: Status of CRS in Northeast in Comparison to Status of CRS in India

YEAR	25. 04. 2013			11.08.2014			30.06.2016			01.11.2016		
Status	India	NE	%	India	NE	%	India	NE	%	India	NE	%
Functional CR Stations	148	2	1.35%	179	2	1.12%	196	3	1.53%	200	3	1.5%
Letter of	428	24	5.61%	409	27	6.6%	450	32	7.11%	449	32	7.12%

Intent Holders												
GOPA Holders	191	3	1.57 %	211	4	1.89 %	241	6	2.49%	252	7	2.78%
Applications under Consideration in MIB	227	8	3.52 %	314	6	1.91 %	217	6	2.76%	255	6	2.35%
Rejected/ Returned/ Withdrawn Application	545	25	4.59 %	801	-	-	1125	37	2.29%	1130	38	3.36%

Table 5 shows that the growth rate of CRS in comparison to the growing status CRS in India is almost negligible.

The major findings of the study are-

1. At present, there are only three functional CRS in the entire region of Northeast India that comprises of only 2% of the total CRS in the country. Though the rate of growth of CRS in India from 2013-2016 is 26%, in case of northeast the rate of growth is only by 0.15%.
2. The growth rate LOI of CRS in India from 2013-2016 is 5% whereas in northeast the rate of growth is only 1.5%. In terms of GOPA Holders, the growth rate is dismal at 1.21% for Northeast in comparison to 24% all over India.
3. The rate of applications under consideration in MIB from the NE has in fact decreased by 1.17% over the last four years though at the same time the rate of rejection of applications has also decreased by 1.23%.

CONCLUSION

The data given above cannot be considered very encouraging. Till date, accept for the state of Assam, the rest of the states of the Northeastern region do not have a functional radio station. Moreover, even though the number of CRS has increased exponentially in India over the last four years, the same is not reflected in case of the Northeastern states. In fact, in the state of Mizoram, not a single initiative has been taken by either any educational institutes or any NGOs to setup community radio in the state. In such a case, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should give special attention to generate awareness amongst the communities and general public. Besides, three states, namely, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Nagaland also deserve particular attention as the initiatives from there seem lack-luster as well.

Presently, there are three functional CR Stations in Northeast, all situated in Assam.

Researchers Ankuran Dutta and Anamika Ray (2009) reported that Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University is the only State Open University of the entire north east, which took the first initiative to launch the first community radio service of the region. Moreover, it is very significant that the second community radio of the region, 'Radio Luit' of Gauhati University was started on 1st March, 2011. Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University and Gauhati University – these two organisations have been trying to air the programmes for the student community as well as the nearby community of the stations.

Reseracher Sukmaya Lama (2012) reports community radio service "Jnan Taranga" associated with Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University, is broadcast on air at 90.4. MHz. within a space of 15 km aerial distance. The name Jnan Taranga means "knowledge" (Jnan) "waves" (Taranga). The main purpose of the radio is to disseminate knowledge as well as to provide a platform for further learner-teacher interaction, discussion on important issues and development in the field of education and society or community. The service area of the Radio covers the entire Guwahati Municipal area and it encompasses the study center within this geographical limit. Programmes like Educational Programmes, Youth Related Programmes, Programmes for Women, Art and Culture Related Programmes, Interactive Session and discussion, etc are transmitted through the community radio. The researcher states that CR definitely has an important role to play in terms of peace building efforts in an ethnic strife hit region as Assam. The start can be seen with Jnan Taranga of KKHSOU with its educative and informative content, at present.

In fact, very recently ushering in a new opportunity for raising their voice regarding local issues, a new community radio has been floated by a civil society organization in the Dirbrugarh district of Assam and heralded a new era in the CR movement in this part of the country. Radio Brahmaputra is the first civil society run Community Radio for serving the local communities in the north eastern part of India.

Therefore, it goes without saying that the Northeast region has a long way to go in terms of community radio stations as they are still far off from harnessing the potential of this technology and geographically, CR can help them create and spread more local content. However, the fact remains that numerous problems assailing the region can be tackled through community radio and some of them are highlighted below-

- **Drug abuse and spread of HIV/AIDS-** The region has been recognized as one of the most susceptible to drug abuse and spread of HIV/AIDS, besides domestic violence. Radio projects particularly, the community radio medium can help the civil societies, voluntary organizations, and NGOs to address these sensitive issues.
- **Conflict-zone-** Many state of the Northeast India, particularly Manipur and Assam bore witness to scores of conflicts ranging from inter-community to separatist movements, inter-ethnic issues, and communal. Community radio can be used as a vehicle to promote dialogue in these situations and bring people together, facilitate and contribute in unification, integration and peaceful co-existence.
- **Disaster-prone-** Northeast India is also seismically one of the six most active regions of the world. In any such crisis, community radio can always serve as an alternative to the formal disaster management systems; informing people and helping them sustain and rebuild their community.

- **Juvenile Delinquency-** Juvenile delinquency is a major security problem in the Northeast in general, and Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh in particular. Topmost priority should not only be given to transforming turbulent states into peaceful states, but also to ensure that peaceful states like Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh etc., continue to remain so. It is ironic that though in the above mentioned states, the scourge of militancy is not visible to an alarming degree. Juvenile delinquency may become a major security issue in the days to come if not addressed immediately and adequately. Community Radio can address the issue of lack of avenues for entertainment, which can serve as a strategy to tackle the problem of JD. Community Radio can also act as a change agent to help increase career awareness/options, expert counseling, and life skill programs. (Reddy and Reddy, 2007)
- **Agricultural Extension-** Researchers A.K.Singha et.al (2016) report that in northeast, farmers, by and large, in KVKs adopted and non-adopted villages were middle aged with low to medium level of education, average annual income, training experiences, mass media exposure and extension contact. Farmers who were educated and had basic exposure in the area of science and technology displayed a strong preference for the adoption of new technology in crops and livestock enterprises in their field. Therefore, agricultural extension problem was perceived as the most important problem faced by the farmers in adoption of agricultural and livestock technologies. This can be addressed by setting-up of community radio stations in KVKs that can easily tackle the communication and information problem.
- **Educational Radio-** Researcher Juri Saikia (2014) in her paper on uses of radio for teaching English to Sadri students of upper primary schools in Assam reports on tapping into the medium of community radio to teach the students. The paper found that the Sadri children go to the regional medium government schools in the Sadri speaking areas in Assam. The quality of instruction and the teaching of English in these schools are very poor. The students as well as teachers do not have proficiency in English. The English language teacher gets great help through the usage of radio lessons. The use of radio in Indian schools has been fairly extensive. Thus an innovative, interactive pedagogy like Interactive Radio Instruction through community radio could be more fruitful in teaching the language.
- **Health updates-** A unique Private Public Partnership was signed on January 2008 between UNICEF and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Government of Assam. A total of 15 Boat Clinics were made operational along the river, Barpeta and Dhubri having an additional unit each to provide sustained health care to those millions who have been beyond 'normal' reach. The Boat Clinics work in 13 districts of the state — Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Dhemaji, Jorhat, Lakhimpur, Sonitpur, Morigaon, Kamrup, Nalbari, Bongaiaon, Barpeta, Bongaigaon and Dhubri. In addition, the project also provides training and awareness on family planning, other aspects of health including the crucial sphere of sanitation. In this context, a community radio station has been established at Dibrugarh with target audiences of tea garden laborers and inhabitants of the islands. It is expected to reach over 2 lakh people with regular programmes on health, education, nutrition, sanitation as well as interviews with community leaders and cultural programmes reflecting the lives of those it reaches.
- **Media Literacy-** Researchers Sayantani Roy and Tanmoy Das (2015) suggest that at universities and research institutes, media literacy programme should be strengthened. Also citizen journalism can play an important and crucial role in the free flow of information either through community radio or community newspaper. Since, lack of originality and the gate keeping of information and communication are some of the cause of endless violence

and conflict, rectifying them will contribute to the all-inclusive effort to peacemaking as well as peace building.

Jacob Srampickal (2006) summarizes that radio in the present times seems to be the most appropriate medium for development. Especially, community radios in most parts of the Third World, can be used as local conscientizing agents. The same can be experienced for the Northeastern region of India where local radio can transform communities by giving a voice to the people, increasing the free flow of accurate information, and celebrating local culture in music, songs, and story-telling. A healthy community radio station is accountable to its community, broadcasts programs that meet the needs of its listeners, and helps bring about government accountability. More than any other media, radio is increasingly playing an invaluable role in rural, post-conflict communities. And this realization has gradually dawned in the minds of the government agencies who have stepped up their efforts in increasing the number of community radio stations in the region.

In fact, along these lines, during the Financial Year 2015-16 eight awareness workshops have been organised at Vadodara, Jodhpur, Nagpur, Varanasi, Ranchi, Shillong, Tirupati and Amritsar. Again, during the Financial Year 2016-17, eight awareness workshops are being organised at Bhopal, Udaipur, Jammu, Patna, Guwahati, Allahabad, Bengaluru and Raipur. Though the workshops by and large has been confined to two venues in the northeast region, the government hand in hand with other civil society bodies and educational institutions should ensure that such awareness workshops is conducted in every state in the region in the near future as generating awareness has become the key to boost the CR movement in this area.

Furthermore, a special allocation of fund should be considered by the Ministry to encourage educational institutions and NGOs to start community radios for empowering the socially underdeveloped communities of the region. Therefore, in a major push to community radio movement, I&B Minister Shri M Venkaiah Naidu in his annual report of 2016 has announced the increase in subsidy for setting up of community radio stations from 50 % to 90% in the North Eastern States and 75% in other States, subject to a maximum limit of R 7.5 lakhs.

In addition to all above, it also rests on the people from the north eastern region to take up the positive initiative to setup community radios in the remote locations of their region. Strengthening the community radio movement is not only the responsibility of the government, both also of the people of the region. In this case, the NGOs, VOs and well-established educational institutions should accelerate their endeavors to overcome sometimes lengthy and difficult procedures of licensing and look for innovative measures to address issues of sustainability of the CRS. On its part, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India in order to reinforce this movement in this deprived region of the country, needs to retain some leniency in providing licenses and make provision to provide some financial support to run the radio station for the initial year or two.

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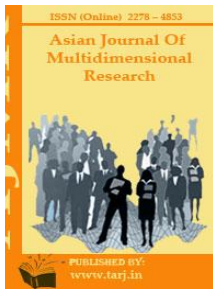
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A LITERATURE REVIEW ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTRACT – THE PRE-ROUSSEAU ACCOUNT AND POST- ROUSSEAU ACCOUNT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTRACT

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ABSTRACT

The psychological contract emerged as a concept in the psychological literature almost fifty years ago, as a footnote in Understanding Organizational Behavior (Argyris, 1960). The psychological contract refers to implicit ideas about the employee - organisation relationship. Menninger's (1958) concept of the 'psychotherapy contract', that ascribes the intangible aspects of the contractual relationship that exist between psychoanalysts and patients, was thus translated to the work setting. The Psychological contract is an increasingly relevant aspect of workplace relationships and wider human behavior. The concept of the psychological contract gained increasing popularity in the 1980s and 1990s. Over the past 20 years this notion of psychological contract has emerged as a key analytical device in conceptualising, exploring and understanding the employment relationship and more generally work place behavior (Guest & Conway, 2005, 2002; Tekleab, Takeuchi and Taylor 2005; Rousseau, 1995). This paper intended to discuss the conceptual boundaries about psychological contract begins with a review of the initial phase in the development of psychological contract highlighting the Pre-Rousseau period and Post- Rousseau period among the contributors.

KEYWORDS: *Psychological contract; change; development, Promises, obligations, beliefs, perceptions, reciprocity, commitment.*

INTRODUCTION

Research into the psychological contract between employer and employees has produced a number of important messages. Despite the academic origins of the term, many managers believe that the idea of the psychological contract offers a valid and helpful framework for thinking about the employment relationship against the background of a changing labour market. In today's HR Practices the Employment flexibility have been increasingly applied in advance industrial societies in recent years which hold contract flexibility where they employ proportion of work force. Von Hippel et al. (1997) summarized the benefits to organizations in terms of cutting cost, increasing flexibility and avoiding restrictions by using the work force for fixed term or temporary contract agreements.

The Psychological contract is different from physical contract or document .It represents the notion of relationship, 'trust', or 'understanding' which can exist for one or more employees. Instead of a tangible paper or legal document which may differ from employee to employee. Early Research viewed the concept as a perception resulting from an exchange agreement which is unwritten between the employer and employee. There has been lots of discussions on the concept and definition of Psychological contract.

Need for Psychological contract

Psychological contract is to be explored in the work place and the need arises due to the breach and breakdown of traditional deal which focuses on negotiation between the employer and employee representatives like unions rather than the employer handle an individual. Psychological contract is the search for a better way of managing employment relationship to meet and fulfill the needs of both employer and employee. When the employers do not believe their employees or if they do not feel mutually obligated to reciprocate, it increases the probability of Psychological contract breach in the employment relationship.

Psychological contract

The term 'psychological contract' was first used in the early 1960s, but became more popular following the economic downturn in the early 1990s. It has been defined as '...the perceptions of the two parties, employee and employer, of what their mutual obligations are towards each other'. These obligations will often be informal and imprecise: they may be inferred from actions or from what has happened in the past, as well as from statements made by the employer, for example during the recruitment process or in performance appraisals. Some obligations may be seen as 'promises' and others as 'expectations'. The important thing is that they are believed by the employee to be part of the relationship with the employer.

The psychological contract on the other hand looks at the reality of the situation as perceived by the parties, and may be more influential than the formal contract in affecting how employees behave from day to day. It is the psychological contract that effectively tells employees what they are required to do in order to meet their side of the bargain, and what they can expect from their job.

The development of the psychological contract concept

In tracing the development of the psychological contract, we focus on the seminal works of Argyris (1960), Levinson, Munden, Mandl and Solley (1962) and Schein (1965). We also review

the work of Blau (1964) and Gouldner (1960) as these represent the foundational ideas of social exchange theory upon which subsequent theorizing on the psychological contract draws.

The growth of the psychological contract goes back more than fifty years. Menninger (1958) was the first researcher to instigate the concept of the psychological contract. In his book the “Theory of Psychoanalytic Technique” he argued that the concept involves a variety of interpersonal exchanges which focuses on an explicit and unspoken contract between a psychotherapist and his/her patient. But he did not use the term “psychological contract” to describe his technique.

Argyris (1960) was the first researcher to conceptualize the term “psychological work contract” in a study involving a foreman and his team, in which he described an implicit relationship between a group of employees and their supervisor. During the earlier development, Argyris did not use the term „psychological contract” because it had not been constructed at the time. Argyris’s analysis in 1960 simply referred to the term “psychological work contract” to describe a relationship between a foreman and his team. But this changed two years later in 1962, when the term “psychological contract” was constructed by Levinson, Price, Munden, Mandl, & Solley (1962) in a book titled , ‘Men, Management, and Mental Health’ to describe in particular the set of expectations and obligations individual employees spoke of when talking about their work experiences. The field studies of these researchers were conducted in quite a different setting, which resulted in different and overlapping outcomes.

According to Argyris (1960), employees are more likely to improve their performance, if employers do not get in the way of the employee’s activities. In contrast, Levinson et al (1962) believes psychological contract is constantly in operation, continuously renegotiated and mutually bargained to establish a workable psychological contract. The criticism is that earlier researchers such as Argyris (1960) and Levinson et al (1962) grounded their research studies within an organizational setting, involving employer and employees. In contrast others would argue that having a better exchange relationship between employer and employees does not necessarily guarantee a low staff turnover.

Today, the term “psychological contract” coined by Levinson et al (1962) is the one most commonly cited, rather than the term “psychological work contract” constructed by Argyris (1960). By examining the work of early contract authors it is termed as pre- Rousseau period and post-Rousseau period where the key features of Rousseau assesses the work of contemporary authors who largely adhere to her review termed as post-Rousseau period.

Pre- Rousseau account of the psychological contract

In the domain of employment relationships (Conway & Briner, 2005,2009; Roching,1996) psychological contract are constructed and introduced with four seminal works Argyris,1960 ; Levinson et al., 1962; Schein, 1970; Kotter 1973. Without much difference in conceptualisation with minimal reference to each other’s book, similarities emerge to identify five components of the pre-Rousseau authors conceptualisation construct.

1) According to Levinson et al., 1962, the contract consists of mutual expectations, held by both the employee and the company, which are mainly implicit and unspoken. These expectations are held either consciously (job performance and security) or unconsciously (psychological issues) for employees. These expectations have ‘obligatory’ and ‘compelling’ qualities (Levinson et al., 1962, p.20) whether they are fulfilled or not which operates powerfully as a determinant of behavior (schein,1970) . The authors draw upon clinical psychological perspectives (Levinson et

al., 1962) and theories of the fundamental motivational drivers of humans (Schein, 1970) to understand the normative (behavior) basis of these expectations.

2) Prior to entering the current employment relationship, individual expectations were viewed frequently (Levinson et al., 1962; Schein, 1980) and are influenced by inner needs, traditions, past experiences and a host of other sources (Schein, 1980) in agreement with organizational experiences. The company's expectations emerge from its history, business environment, policies and practices, managerial and organizational statements and values (Levinson et al., 1962).

3) The pre-Rousseau authors explored the contract in both employer and employee perspectives and viewed contract as involving two parties, the individual and the organization (Kotter, 1973).

The organizations perspectives are represented by the managers, who is an appropriate agent to enact the contract through the process of reciprocation and with interactions (Levinson et al., 1962; Kotter 1973)

4) The authors focused the contract notion how to manage the competing employee and organizational expectations at its optimum to meet and fulfill the needs of each party (Levinson et al., 1962; Kotter, 1973; Schein, 1970). The author recognized the vital roles of reciprocity and mutuality is termed as 'workable' psychological contract (Schein, 1970 p.53). When these processes worked well and where expectation 'matches' (Kotter, 1973, p.94), or contract fulfillment occurred. The noted benefits of fulfillment include greater pleasure in work and the fullest use of capacities (Levinson et al., 1962), increased organizational commitment and loyalty (Schein, 1970) and reduced turnover (Kotter, 1973). On the other hand, expectation 'mismatches' (Kotter, 1973, p.94), or unfulfilled expectations, resulted in contract 'violation' (Schein, 1970, p.54). The dips of this phenomenon include a range of negative behaviours and emotional responses (Levinson et al., 1962; Schein, 1970).

5) Pre-Rousseau authors view the contract as changing over time, as employee and organizational expectations and needs change (Levinson et al., 1962; Schein, 1970).

The above early research work generated the notion of the psychological contract theoretically or empirically at the time (Conway & Brainer, 2005). In fact the theory only found its 'renaissance' (Cullinane & Dundon, 2006, p.114) following a seminal reconceptualisation by Rousseau (1989).

The Rousseau (1989), and post Rousseau, account of psychological contract

Rousseau (1989) reconceptualised the psychological contract concept by redefining it in her article "Psychological and Implied Contract in Organization". In contrast to the original concepts that emphasized expectation in the relationship between the employer and employees, Rousseau had placed greater emphasis on the promissory nature of the contract (Conway & Briner, 2005). The key issue here is "beliefs", which she described as a promise the employer had made and the employees in exchange had considered and offered to accept, which now binds the two parties to a 'reciprocal' obligation (p.123).

The post Rousseau period account of the contract relates to the predominant model of the contract's content. Rousseau (1989) introduced the notion of contractual continuum, based on the transactional-relational spectrum borrowed from the legal scholarship of Mac Neil (1985). Rousseau (1990) in her empirical research work focusing on new recruits contract perceptions

found that the patterns of employer and employee obligations corresponded to two types of agreement or psychological contracts and she termed as ‘transactional’- short term agreements focused on specific, economic, monetisable elements and ‘relational’ – open- ended agreements focusing on the relationship and involving non-monetisable factors such as Loyalty. Rousseau also details what constitutes a psychological contract –related promise. She reveals two types of promises are relevant to the contract. (1) Promises conveyed in words which focus in the form of speech to convey promises- ‘explicit’ promises. (2) Promises conveyed through actions – derived from the interpretation of actions or indirect statements – ‘implicit’ promises. Rousseau (2001) also notes the role of context when an individual interprets promises either through words or actions. During socialization where promise making and exchange are expected, organizational communications are likely to be interpreted as promises (Rousseau, 2001).

With reference to promises, obligations and commitments Dabos and Rousseau (2004) ‘refers to the system of beliefs that an individual and his or her employer hold regarding the terms of their exchange agreement’. Individuals create ‘meaning around promises and commitments made and interpretations of the scope of obligations (p.53). Rousseau (1989) focuses psychological contract upon its perceptual nature. An employee can have a unique experience regarding his or her relationship with an employer (Rousseau& Tijoriwala, 1998). This was reiterated as ‘psychological contracts constitute beliefs concerning the reciprocal obligations between employees and their employer’, further these beliefs are based on the perceptions that promises have been exchanged and accepted by both the parties (Hui, Lee and Rousseau 2004).

CONCLUSION

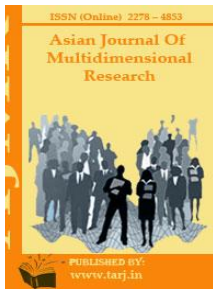
The pre Rousseau account of psychological contract and post Rousseau period constructed and focuses on ‘why’ contracts change over time. There are differences between pre and post Rousseau authors accounts of contract. Pre Rousseau authors focus upon expectations is more in favour of promise based beliefs. Both sets of authors conceptualise the contracts beliefs as what employees believe that they and their employer ought to give and receive within the exchange relationship. Post Rousseau period work suggested that the contract is solely shaped by the individuals interaction with the employer (Rousseau & Greller, 1994; Rousseau& Wade Benzoni,1994) interpreting that only those beliefs formed through the current employment relationship create the contract (Roehling,1998). Thus both the authors provide a fuller understanding of the dynamics of contract and also an increasing alignment has emerged between pre and post Rousseau author’s conceptualisation.

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THE STATE GOVERNOR AND HIS DISCRETIONARY POWERS: AN ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The constitution created council of Ministers headed by Chief Minister to aid and advice the governor, and he works on the advice of the council of Ministers. The second, category comprises retired civil servants who have been rewarded for their 'loyalty'; the third category is the smallest. The Governor is to summon either or both Houses of the State Legislature to meet at a time and place as he thinks appropriate. The five judge-bench of the Supreme Court held that such a practice was a "subversion of the democratic process" and amounted to fraud upon the constitution" and therefore unconstitutional. In the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Orissa it is the special responsibility of the Governor to see that a Minister is placed in charge of Tribal welfare. He said that the governor himself asked the speaker to conduct the special assembly session and send a report immediately, but he did not wait for the speaker's report. 'He has not only disrespected the house, but also his own words'. The political drama in UP proved the unconstitutional role played by the governor into the open. The president asked the prime minister to 'advise' him on the conduct of Uttar Pradesh governor. The governor thereafter resigned. Thus politicization of the governor's office is one of the major problem in UP. Thus in the final analysis the governor acts as a representative of the centre to protect the national interest in State.

KEYWORDS: Constitution, Appointment, Intellectuals, Exercised, Governor

INTRODUCTION

There shall be a Governor for each State (Art. 153) of the Constitution states. But the Constitution (7th Amendment) Act of 1956, makes it possible to appoint the same person as the Governor of two or more states. The governor is the Executive head of the State. The Governor is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal and holds office during his pleasure. The Constituent Assembly discussed various methods of selection and finally adopted appointment by the President. Article 154 of the Constitution vests all the Executive powers of the state in the governor, which are exercised by him directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the constitution. The constitution created council of Ministers headed by Chief Minister to aid and advice the governor, and he works on the advice of the council of Ministers.

The approach of the Constituent Assembly was for a strong centre and a nominated governor was a part of this strategy. The majority of governors are former politicians. The second, category comprises retired civil servants who have been rewarded for their 'loyalty'; the third category is the smallest. Consists of retired military top brass good to take the salute at a march-past. Intellectuals, social workers, educationist and eminent people in and other non-political spheres are seldom appointed as governors.

Term of the Governor

The governor is appointed for five years, he can be given another term also. Even after completion of his term, he continues in office till his successor joins the office. There are many examples where governors have continued after expiry of their five year term till further orders. The former governor of Andhra Pradesh Kirshan Kant and T.N. Chaturvedi former governor of Karnataka are examples, even Mr. Paul, present

Associate Professor, Department of Public Administration, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra governor of Uttarakhand and has completed his five year term but still continuing, etc. and many more are examples. Though the term of governor is five years but he can resign at any time. Moreover he holds his office during the pleasure of the president and the pleasure can be withdrawn at any time. Prabhudas Patwari, former governor of Tamil Nadu in 1980, Raghukul Tilak, the governor of Rajasthan in 1981 and T.N. Singh, Governor of West Bengal were forced to resign in 1982 under the threat of withdrawal of pleasure and recently Kamala Baniwal Governor of Mizoram was dismissed by the President, when she did not resign.

The governors are transferred like government servant from one state to another, though there is no provision in the constitution. The former governor of Rajasthan Dr. Chenna Reddy was transferred to Tamil Nadu, Bali Ram Bhagat former Governor of Himachal Pradesh was transferred to Rajasthan, Ramesh Bhandari former Governor of Goa was transferred to U.P., former governor of Uttar Pradesh Margret Alva was transferred to Rajasthan etc. In fact transfer of governors from one state to another is a violation of the constitution because they have to take fresh oath of office meaning thereby the start of fresh term of five years.

Powers and Functions of the Governor

Legislative Powers

The governor though not a member of state legislature, is an integral part of the state legislature and has been bestowed with many legislative powers. Some of the important legislative powers

are as follows: The Governor is to summon either or both Houses of the State Legislature to meet at a time and place as he thinks appropriate. The only condition is that more than six months gap shall not intervene between its first meeting in one session and the date appointed for its second sitting in the next session. He may prorogue either House or dissolve the legislative assembly. He may address the either House and may send messages to it on a bill pending in the legislature or otherwise. It is provided that the House to which he sends messages will consider any matter required by the message to be taken into consideration. The governor addresses the House or the Houses on the commencement of the first session after general election and the commencement of the first session of each year. When a bill has been passed by a House or Houses, it must be presented to the Governor for his assent.

Assent to the Bills

When a Bill has been passed by the Legislature of a State or if a state have legislative council, has been passed by both houses of Legislature of the state, it shall be presented to the Governor and the Governor shall either assents to the Bill or that he withholds assent there from or that he reserves the Bill for the consideration of the President. There are four courses open to a Governor to whom a Bill passed by the State Legislature is presented for the assent : (i) assents or (ii) withholds assent, (iii) reserves the Bill for the consideration of the President or (iv) return the Bill (if not a Money Bill) for reconsideration, with the message. This is to be done “as soon as possible after the presentation” of the Bill There considered Bill by Legislature, with amendment or not the Governor has to assent. The Governors action in this regard has been held to be non justifiable.

If the President assents to a State law which has been reserved for consideration under Act 2000, it will prevail notwithstanding its repugnancy to an earlier law of the union. But the law made by the Legislature of the state earlier after the presidents assent, will prevail in the state.

Power to promulgate ordinance

The Governor also has the special legislative power of promulgating ordinances during the recess of the State Legislature, if he is satisfied that circumstances exist, which require immediate action. Such an ordinance has the require immediate action. Such an ordinance has the same force and effect as an act of the state Legislature. This ordinance ceases to operate at the end of six weeks from the re-assembly of the Legislature, or earlier of it passes a resolution. Disapproving of an ordinance. The case of D.C. Wadhava V/s State of Bihar, provides a glaring example of the abuse of the ordinance making power by the executive. The petitioner challenged the practice of the state of Bihar in promulgating and re-promulgating ordinances on a large number without enacting them into Acts by the legislature and keeping them alive for an indefinite period of time. The petitioner submitted that the Governor of Bihar had promulgated 256 ordinances between 1967-1981 and all these kept alive for period ranging 1 to 14 years by re-promulgating them from time to time. Out of 256; 69 were repromulgated several times and kept alive with the prior permission of the president of India. The five judge-bench of the Supreme Court held that such a practice was a “subversion of the democratic process” and amounted to fraud upon the constitution” and therefore unconstitutional.

The Governor has the power to nominate members of the Anglo-Indian Community to the Legislative Assembly, if not adequately represented and in the legislative council he has power to nominate persons having special knowledge of literature, Science, Art, Cooperative and Social service.

Executive Powers

The executive powers of the state are vested in the Governor, who is empowered to exercise them either directly or through officers subordinate to him. In the performance his responsibilities as the Head of the State, the Governor appoints the Chief Minister and other Ministers to aid and advice him. The Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. The Governor makes rules for transaction of the business of the Government of the State and for the allocation among Ministers relating to administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation. If the Governor demands information relating to the administration of the affairs of the state and proposals for legislation, it is the duty of the chief Minister to furnish the information. If the Governor desires, the Chief Minister has to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the council. The Chief Minister has to do it.

The Governor has the power to appoint the Advocate General who holds office during the pleasure of the Governor. The members of State Public Service commission are also appointed by him but he has no power to remove them.

In the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Orissa it is the special responsibility of the Governor to see that a Minister is placed in charge of Tribal welfare. In North-East States Governors have been given special responsibilities. In fact all executive actions of government are taken in his name.

Financial Power

In the financial sphere, it is the duty of the Governor to put before the house or houses of the State Legislature a statement of estimated receipt and expenditure of the State for the ensuing year. It means that no demands for grants can be presented before the state legislature without the recommendation of the governor. The responsibility for the submission of supplementary or additional grants, if any, also rests with the governor. In actual practice this power of the governor is exercised by party in power.

The contingency fund of the State has also been placed at the disposal of the Governor, who is empowered to take an advance out of it to meet unforeseen expenditure. However all such advances must be subsequently approved by the State legislature and regularized.

Judicial Powers

The Governor is consulted by the President while making appointment of the judges of the State High Court. As head of the State he enjoys the power to grant pardon, reprieve, respite or remission of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted for any offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the state extends. These powers are not subjected to judicial review.

Miscellaneous powers

These powers include the right to receive the reports of the Auditor General regarding the income and expenditure of the State and to place the same before the state legislature.

The right to receive annual report of the state public service commission and to transmit the same to the council of Ministers for its comments. After these comments are received, the report along with the comments is placed before the state legislature.

Discretionary Powers of the Governor

The Governor's discretion may be divided into two parts: First: The constitutional discretion, explicitly mentioned in the constitution, and second, the implicit which is derived from exigencies of the political situations, it may be called 'situational discretion'. It was the object of the framers of the constitution that the situational discretion would be exercised under the pressing needs of the political circumstances not in the ordinary circumstances. In the following situations marginal discretion may be exercised by the Governor.

The Article 74(1), dealing with the relationship of the president with the council of Ministers, says that the President is expected to exercise his functions in accordance with the advice of Central Council of Ministers, but there is no such stipulation of the binding nature of the advice of the council of Ministers so far the state Governor is concerned. It only suggests that the Governor is normally expected to act as a constitutional head of the State, but under certain circumstances he can also exercise his discretion. However specifically not mentioned the subjects and the field in which the governor may exercise his discretion, a close examination of the powers of the Governor and term and conditions of his office in our constitution, it can easily be implied that in following cases the governor can act on his discretion without the advice of Council of Ministers.¹

- (i) The appointment of Chief Minister” After every general election, if one party comes in Majority, the Governor has to invite leader of the Majority party in the house to form the Government and the Governor will have no opportunity to exercise his discretion for the selection of a Chief Minister but if there is no clear majority the Governor may get a chance to exercise his discretion.
- (ii) Selection of the Chief Minister – if no political party has a clear cut majority in the House
 - (ii) dismissal of the Ministry (iii) dissolution of the legislative assembly (iv) Asking information from the Chief Minister relating to legislative and administrative matters. (v) Asking the Chief Minister to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council; (vi) Refusing to give assent to a Bill passed by the Legislature and sending it back for re-consideration; and Reserving a bill passed by the State Legislature for the assent of the President. (vii) Seeking instructions from the President before promulgating an ordinance dealing with certain matters; (viii) advising the President for the imposition of an emergency i.e. to impose president's rule. (ix) In the case of the Governor of Assam, certain administrative matters connected with the tribal areas and settling disputes between the government of Assam and the district council with respect to mining royalties; and (x) Governor of Nagaland, governor of Sikkim, governor of Arunachal Pradesh and Governor of Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura have been entrusted certain specific functions to be exercised by them in their discretion.

In 1952 election in State of Madras, no party returned with a clear majority in the Assembly. The Congress party emerged as the single largest party while T. Prakasham formed a United Democratic Front in the State and claimed majority. The question of appointing the Chief Minister came before the Governor. After assessing the political situation of the State, the Governor Sriprakash invited C. Rajagopalchari for the formation of the Ministry in the State on the ground that the congress Party emerged as the 'largest party' in the State, if no party gets majority in the Assembly, the Governor can exercise his discretion to appoint the Chief Minister.

In Orissa, after the Vidhan Sabha Election, of 1952 no party secured an absolute majority in the State Assembly – The Congress party emerged as a largest party in the State. The Governor Asif Ali exercised his discretion and invited leader of the largest party to form the ministry. In Rajasthan after the election in 1967, the Congress Party obtained 88 seats in the house of 183. Dr. Sampurnanand, the then Governor of Rajasthan, exercised his discretion and invited M.L. Sukhadia to form the Ministry on the plea that he was the leader of largest party in the Assembly. He did not invite Maharawal Laxaman Singh, the leader of the United Front to form the government in spite of the fact that he had, support of 93 members in the State Legislature. After fourth general election, Dr. Gopala Reddy, the U.P. Governor invited C.B. Gupta, the leader of the largest party to form the government while congress Party had secured only 198 seats in the House of 425.

But the practice of largest party was not followed by the Governors in many states. In 1996 general election in UP, no political party win majority of seats in the Assembly of 425 members. The largest single party emerged in the Assembly was the BJP with 173 seats but the BJP was not invited to form the government.

The President's rule was imposed on the Governors report which suggested re-imposition of President's rule no party or combination was likely to prove its majority in the assembly.

Recently in Manipur and Goa Assembly elections no party got majority the single largest party was congress but their leader did not met the Governor to stack their claim to form the government while other parties under the leadership of BJP got united and stacked their claim to form the govt. and proved their majority within the time given to them by the Governors of both the States.

In 1982 when no party was in absolute majority and the combination of Lok Dal and BJP was in majority the Haryana Governor G.D.Tapase, appointed Congress legislature party leader Bhajan Lal as Chief Minister and gave him one months time to prove his majority. During such long one month's time, Bhajan Lal was able to manipulate majority through defections. In 2000 Bihar Governor, Vinod Pandey Swore in, JD(U) leader Nitish Kumar in Bihar as Chief Minister after the elections when he did not have necessary numbers to prove his majority in the assembly, though he was given much time to prove his majority but he failed and quit.

Dismissal of Ministry is a very important discretionary power of the Governor, although the Governor will not normally dismiss a Ministry so long as it enjoys the confidence of majority in the Assembly, yet the Governor use of his discretion and justified on certain situations. In 1967, the Governor of West Bengal, Dharamvir (a former cabinet secretary), dismissed the ministry of Ajay Mukherjee on the ground that only such Ministry had the right to be in office which enjoyed the majority support in the legislature.

The dismissal of Charan Singh ministry in 1970 in UP and on 2 July 1984, the Jammu and Kashmir governor, Jagmohan dismissed Farooq Abdulla's ministry; Andhra Pradesh governor Ram Lal dismissed N.T.RamaRao's ministry in 1984, although he was ready to prove his majority no action was taken by the governor; Punjab governor, S.S.Ray dismissed Surjeet Singh Barnala's ministry in 1987 and in Karnataka the Janta Dal Government led by S.R. Bommai was dismissed in April 1989.the DMK government led by Karunanidhi was dismissed in 1991 and the BJP led governments in UP, MP and Rajasthan were dismissed in 1993, not because they lost majority but on other grounds. Thus, the governors have used their discretion in dismissing the ministries in various states.

In an another case on 2 February 2005, the Goa governor dismissed the 32 month, old

government of ManoharParrikar – led BJP coalition, even when the government had won a rather controversial vote of confidence, and the speaker was yet to send the confidence vote report of the governor. The dismissed chief minister termed the action as a ‘violation of the Constitution’. He said that the governor himself asked the speaker to conduct the special assembly session and send a report immediately, but he did not wait for the speaker’s report. ‘He has not only disrespected the house, but also his own words’.

In Jharkhand, the assembly elections took place in February-March 2005. In the 81 members house, the ruling BJP emerged as the single largest party with 30 seats and its NDA partner JD (U) got six. On the other hand, the JMM got 17, Congress nine and RJD seven while the smaller parties and independents got 12 seats. Some independents supported the BJP. The NDA was closer to majority and with the support letters of the independents formed a majority. The Congress party, ruling at the centre, decided to support ShibuSoren; thereupon the governor rejected the BJP’s claim to form the government. The BJHP physically paraded the majority of MLAs before the governor but he was not convinced and swore in JMM leader ShibuSoren on 9 March 2005 as Chief Minister, giving him 20 days to prove his majority. India Today commented. 'The governor’s decision to swear in Soren despite dubious claim of majority makes a mockery of the democratic process'.

BJP party leader Munda went to the Supreme Court and challenged Soren’s appointment. Later, a three member bench of apex court, headed by Justice R.C. Lohati, delivered judgement against Soren’s government formation calling it a 'total fraud on the Constitution'. Further the court asked Soren to seek a vote of confidence on 11 March instead of 15 March fixed by the governor. Many termed it the crossing of limit by the judiciary to set the agenda for the legislature. Soren failed to seek the trust vote on 11 March due to chaos in the house of UPA MLAs. Soren resigned on the directives of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh.

In the Bihar assembly election in 2005, no party got majority and president’s rule was imposed on 7 March 2005 and Assembly was kept in suspended animation. But in May the governor sent the report for the dissolution of the assembly. The Union cabinet advised the president on 22 May 2005 to dissolve the assembly immediately. The president was on a state visit to Moscow, and acting on telephonic advice gave his assent for dissolution of the assembly without proper consideration. The Supreme Court declared the presidential proclamation unconstitutional by its order of 7 October 2005.

The Bihar governor at the time was Buta Singh. He took this decision to forestall the formation of a new government by NDA partners, which was partisan and unfair. The Supreme Court in the final detailed judgment in this case on 24 January 2006 gave its reasons why earlier proclamation of president’s rule was declared unconstitutional. The majority decision held the governor responsible for misleading the Union cabinet and considered his action malafide and 'destructive of the democratic system'. The governor later resigned due to the harsh words used in Supreme Court judgement.

Dissolution of the Legislative Assembly

The power of dissolution of legislative assembly is vested in Governor. An interesting case of dissolution of the Assembly took place in Kerala after the general Election in March 1965. No party got majority after the election. The Governor reported to the president that there was no possibility of forming a viable government in the State. The President dissolved the Legislative Assembly even without calling its first meeting.

In Punjab, chief Minister Gurnam Singh resigned on Nov. 22, 1967, before the defeat of his

Ministry and advised the governor to dissolve the House but this was turned down and an alternative Ministry was installed in the State. In Gujarat, Chief Minister in 1971 advised the Governor to dissolve the Assembly, when he was reduced to a minority. But the governor rejected the same on the ground that the Chief Minister had lost the majority support, therefore his advice was not binding. In 1971 in Punjab, the Governor D.C. Patake dissolved the Assembly on the advice of Chief Minister Prakash Singh Badal.

Regarding the dissolution of assemblies, sometimes the governors dissolved the assemblies on the advice of outgoing chief ministers; sometimes they have not dissolved and appointed others as chief minister; for example in Orissa and Jammu and Kashmir. The most controversial discretionary power of governor is the report to the president for imposition of president's rule under Article 356. An analysis of over 10 cases in which the centre took over the administration of the state governments under Article 356 clearly brings out the inglorious role of the governors.² The governors on several occasions allowed themselves to become the tool of New Delhi (centre) so as to serve the narrow partisan objective of the party in power at the centre, at times even the functional interests of the rulers.

Sanction to grant prosecution of the CM

A specific issue which has reappeared in recent times is the involvement of former Bihar Chief Minister Laloo Prasad Yadav, in the fodder scam; as investigated by CBI and its request to the governor of Bihar A.R. Kidwai, to grant sanction for prosecution of the Chief Minister. There are judicial pronouncements on the issue. In the well known *Antulay* case, the Supreme Court held that in taking a decision to sanction or withhold prosecution on charges of corruption of any minister from the council of ministers, the governor is required to exercise his judgment independently. The decision seems to be based more on the 'proprietary' rather than 'legality'. The Supreme Court in the case went by the provision of Article 163(2) which says that when the governor acts in his discretion that decision cannot be questioned by the courts.

The governor of Kerala, exercising his discretion, gave his sanction to the CBI to prosecute CPI(M) state secretary Pinaray Vijayan for his role in a major power scam when he was the state power minister in the late 1990s. Although the state cabinet passed a resolution urging the governor R.S. Gavai not to sanction prosecution, the action of the governor was contrary to the state government's advice.

It may be further noted that the Constitution specifically provides that if any question arises regarding whether any matter is or is not a matter in respect of which the governor is by or under the Constitution required to act in his discretion, the decision of the governor in exercising his discretion shall be final. The validity of anything done by the governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or not to have acted in his discretion. However, the governor is not expected to act in his discretion in a matter prejudicial to the norms of parliamentary democracy.

But the question whether sanction to prosecute the chief minister is the exclusive function of the Governor exercised by him in his discretion is settled in law by Supreme Court appeal on this issue. *J. Jayalalitha*, for her prosecution in a corruption case was decided by the Supreme Court in her favour against the judgement of the Madras High Court dismissing a petition moved by the State of Tamil Nadu challenging the sanction accorded by the then governor, M. Chenna Reddy.

Although the discretionary powers of the governor have been made non challengeable incourts of law but discretionary powers are not to be confused with arbitrariness. They shouldnot be usedwithout any norm or fixed criteria or unjustly. They should be exercised fairly and honestly on judicial grounds giving clear cut reasons. In recent judgments, Supreme Court has declared all the discretionary quotas of central ministers. Ultra Vires on the grounds of misuse. For example, all the allotment of petrol pumps, cooking gas agencies and DDA houses by ministers on the basis of discretionary quota has been declared illegal by Supreme Court; but ministers directionis not based on constitutional protection while in such cases Governors discretion has constitutional backing.

Some Examples

Some recent cases of governor's actions highlighted the controversial role played by them in the state Raj Bhawans. In 1998, UP governor Romesh Bhandari installed a government headed by Jagadamika Pal, dismissing the Kalyan Singh government. This happened on the evening before polling in one of the phases during 1998 LokSabhaelections. One of the ministers in the KalyanSingh government went to the high court against this decision and the court stayed the governor's order of dismissal of the government. After one and half days, KalyanSingh was re-instated by the High Court order but Jadambika Pal, the newly appointed chief minister by the governor went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court ordered convening of the state assembly for testing majority on the floor of the house on 26 February, 1998. KalyanSingh got 12 votes more than the majority support and became chief minister again within a week. The political drama in UP proved the unconstitutional role played by the governor into the open. The president asked the prime minister to 'advise' him on the conduct of Uttar Pradesh governor. The governor thereafter resigned. Thus politicization of the governor's office is one of the major problem in UP.

In September 1998, S.S. Bhandhari the governor of Bihar recommended the imposition of the president's rule in Bihar on the ground that 'The Bihar government symbolizes the most malignant and uncouth levels of function in Indian politics.' The then President, R.K. Narayanan, declined the Union cabinet's advice to impose president's rule and suspension of the state assembly and asked the government to reconsider its decision. The president saw no evidence of aconstitutional breakdown in Bihar. The government withheld its recommendation on reconsideration.

In 2000, Bihar governor VinodPandey swore in JD(U) leader Nitish Kumar in Bihar as chief minister after the election when he did not have the necessary members to prove his majority in the Assembly.Nitish was given sufficient time to prove his majority in the house but he failed to garner majority and had to quit.

On 30 June 2001, Tamil Nadu government of Jayalalitha, in an unprecedented move, arrested the former chief minister, M. Karunanidhi whose DMK party was supporting the NDA government at the centre.Hearing the news of arrest of Karunanidhi, central ministers.MurasoliMaran and T.R. Balu, who were in Madras on the that day, went to his residence for his support and prevented the police from taking away the former chief minister.The police also arrested both the ministers. The NDA government asserted centres authority against the Tamil Nadu government. On 1 July 2001, the Union cabinet recommended to the president to withdraw his pleasure from the Tamil Nadu governor FathimaBibi as the Union cabinet felt that the governor had failed to fulfill her constitutional obligations of office. The Governors failure to sent a report earlier was

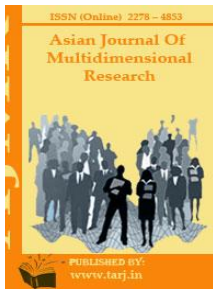
considered as 'a clear defiance' of centre's authority. The governor's report came only after the strong letter words of the central government. The centre found the report totally unacceptable and noted that the governor's report was silent on 'the constitutional impropriety' of the state police in arresting the Union minister's without any case against them. The centre was expecting an independent report by the governor as per its liking but the governor sent a copy of the state government's report which was submitted to her. The governor sent her resignation to the president who forwarded it to the prime minister for acceptance.

The role of the Governor

The Constituent Assembly debates highlighted the governor's role as a friend, philosopher and the guide of the cabinet and the state government. The Supreme Court held that the governor is not subordinate or subservient even to the government of India, although he is appointed by the president. It is only a mode of appointment and does not make the governor a servant of the Government of India or of the state government or any other authority whatever. But the fact remains that the governor acts as an agent of the Central government. The method of the appointment and dismissal of the governor and the way governors have been transferred, forced to resign or dismissed provide further proof that the governor has to carry out the wishes of the central government and can hardly act with an open mind and according to his best judgment based on his good conscience.

Assessment of the Governor's Discretionary Powers

The Governor's discretion under Article 163(2) shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question. Neither the State Council of Ministers nor the State Legislature can control the Governor in this respect; only the president can control him, because the governor remains in office till the pleasure of the President, if the Governor misuses his discretionary powers to fulfill his personal ambitions or in a partisan way to provide benefit to some political party or groups; pleasure can be withdrawn by the President. Thus in the final analysis the governor acts as a representative of the centre to protect the national interest in State.



IMPACT OF LIQUIDITY RATIOS ON PROFITABILITY (A CASE STUDY OF ACC LTD COMPANY)

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ABSTRACT

Profitability ratios play a very important role in the financial position of the enterprise. Every firm has to maintain the relationship between liquidity and profitability while conducting day to day operations. Liquidity position of a company is very important for every stakeholder. Before selling goods on credit, the supplier of goods checks the liquidity of the company. Employees of the company are also concerned about the company's liquidity to know whether the company can meet the employee related obligations—salary, pension, provident fund, etc. Thus, a company needs to maintain adequate liquidity, as liquidity greatly affects profits and some portion of profits will be divided to shareholders. Liquidity and profitability are closely related because one increases the other decreases. Both liquidity and profitability are necessary for the short term and long term survival, growth and expansion of the business. With this research paper we try to find out the impact of liquidity on profitability of ACC ltd.

KEYWORDS: *Liquidity, Profitability, impact, survival, growth, ACC ltd.*

INTRODUCTION:

Liquidity ratios are used for Liquidity management in every organization .Liquidity ratios includes current ratio, quick ratio and Acid test ratio that greatly affect profitability of organization. So business needs to have enough liquid assets i.e. cash, bank to meet the payment schedule by comparing the cash and near-cash with the payment obligations. Liquidity ratios work with cash and near-cash assets or current assets of a business on one side, and the immediate payment obligations i.e. current liabilities on the other side. The payment obligations include dues to suppliers, operating and financial expenses that must be paid shortly and maturing instalments under long-term debt. Liquidity ratios measure a business' ability to meet the payment obligations by comparing the cash and near cash with the payment obligations. If the payment obligations are not met cash and current assets, the near-cash assets mainly include receivables from customers and inventories of finished goods and raw materials. It indicates that the business might face difficulties in meeting its immediate financial obligations. This can affect the company's business operations and profitability. There is a trade-off between liquidity and profitability; gaining more of one ordinarily means giving up some of the other.

The Cement Industry is a core sector for a nation. It plays a significant role in economic and social development of the country. The main purpose of this study is to look into the operational activities, business practices and financial efficiency of this corporation through its financial statements. The study focuses on the impact of liquidity on profitability of ACC Ltd. from the year 2012 to 2016. ACC is India's for-most manufacturer of cement and concrete

LITERATURE REVIEW

MODEL of working capital management shows that earlier research efforts attempted to develop models for optimal liquidity and cash balances, given the organization's cash flows the focus was on using quantitative models that weighed the benefits and costs of holding cash (liquidity). In this category include Baumol's (1952) inventory Management model and Miller and Orr's (1966) model which recognized the dynamics of cash flows. These earlier models help financial managers understand the problem of cash management, but they rest on assumptions that do not hold in practice. Similarly, Johnson and Aggarwal (1988) support a treasury approach to cash management, which concentrates on flows which entail that cash collection and payment must be broken into their constituent parts. They emphasize cash management and control as part of the treasury function. Management then should review the time needed for each link in the collection and payment cycles. Some policy outlines, similar to these, were proposed by Schneider (1988) who argued that cash management should include analytical review of the procedures followed in managing working capital. These include granting of credit, managing balances, and collecting or receivables. Liquidity and profitability have been discussed and analyzed extensively in the literature. As both are important for any company to survive. In the literature, however, while some have argued that liquidity is more important than profitability, some see profitability to be more important than liquidity, and yet others argue that both are equally important.

Kaura, M. N and Bala Subramanian (1979) analyzed ten cement units during the period of study 1972 to 1977. The financial performance of the selected cement companies evidenced by Profitability, Liquidity and capital structure ratios has declined. The non availability of funds has affected the modernization of plants and periodic rehabilitation of the kilns. The profitability and

liquidity position in many cement companies have been affected adversely because of the problems in supply of raw materials, transport and power.

Nair N.K. (1991) has focused the productivity aspect of Indian Cement Industry. This study emphasized that cement, being a construction material, occupied a strategic place in the Indian economy. In this study, the cement industry was forecasted to have a capacity growth of about 100 million tones by the year 2000. This study has also analyzed the productivity and financial performance ratios of the cement industry with a view to identifying the major problem areas and the prospects for solving them

Walt (2009) opines that profitability is more important because profit can usually be turned into a liquid asset, and that liquidity is also important but does not mean that the company is profitable. Don (2009), while acknowledging the relative importance of both, submits that liquidity is more important because it has to do with the immediate survival of the company. Profitability tells whether the business is sustainable while liquidity tells if the business has enough cash to pay its obligations. He cited the examples of two computer companies, Gateway and Dell.

In this regard Ali Uyar (2009) opines that, in addition to profitability, liquidity management is vital for ongoing concern. Schilling (1996) suggests optimum liquidity which is minimum level of liquidity necessary to support a given level of business activity. He says it is critical to deploy resources between working capital and capital investment, because the return on investment is usually less than the return on working capital investment.

OBJECTIVES-

The objectives of the study are outlined below:

- To know the impact of liquidity on profitability.
- To measure various profitability, liquidity ratios.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION: Secondary data was used for this study, as represented by the “Annual Report and Account” of ACC Ltd. The use of Secondary data was necessary because of the quantifiable and verifiable nature of the variables involved; liquidity and profitability.

RELATION BETWEEN LIQUIDITY AND PROFITABILITY Liquidity and profitability are two very important aspects of business life. Without liquidity no firm can survive.

A firm may ultimately die if it has no liquidity. “Liquidity management has thus, become a basic and broad aspect of judging the performance of a corporate entity” (Bardia 2007). For the smooth running of business adequate degree of liquidity should be maintained. The liquidity should be balanced. Excessive liquidity indicates accumulated idle funds, which do not earn any profit for the firm, and inadequate liquidity not only adversely affect the credit worthiness of the firm, but also interrupts the production process and hampers its earning capacity to a great extent.

Analysis of liquidity on profitability of Acc Ltd.

For analysing the impact of liquidity on profitability of Acc Ltd from the year 2012 to 2016 the various ratios have been used like the current ratio, quick ratio, absolute liquid ratio and working capital turnover ratios, current assets turnover ratios, receivables ratio, payables ratio etc.

CURRENT RATIO:

The current ratio is most widely used liquidity ratio that measures a company's ability to pay short- term and long-term obligations. This ratio is also known as Working Capital Ratio. It can be defined as the relationship between current assets and current liabilities.

A company with high current ratio may not always be able to pay its current liabilities as they do if a large portion of its current assets consist of slow moving or obsolete inventories. On the other hand, a company with low current ratio may be able to pay its current obligations as they become due if a large portion of its current assets consists of highly liquid assets i.e., cash, bank balance, marketable securities and fast moving inventories. A ratio of 2:1 or higher is considered satisfactory for most of the companies but analyst should be very careful while interpreting it.

Table - 1
Statement Showing Current Ratio

Year	Current Assets (In crores)	Current Liabilities (In crores)	Ratios
2012	3098	3863	.802
2013	3476	3726	.933
2014	3485	3900	.894
2015	3609	3893	.927
2016	3810	4168	.914

*Source – Compiled from Annual report of ACC Ltd

The formula for calculating a company's current ratio is:

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \text{Current Assets} / \text{Current Liabilities}$$

Mean	SD	Co. of variation= (SD/Mean)*100
0.894	0.053558	5.99

INTERPRETATION –

As per Table No. 1 the current ratio from 2012-2016 was consistent which was .8 or .9 approx depicts that current liabilities are more than current assets, the company's liquidity position was not good. In this case the company fulfils the requirement of fund by borrowing from its subsidiaries. The mean of current ratio is .894, Standard Deviation is 0.053558 and coefficient of variation is 5.99.

Liquid Ratio/Quick/Acid test Ratio-

Liquid ratio is considered a more reliable test of short-term solvency than current ratio because it shows the ability of the business to pay short term debts immediately.

Inventories and prepaid expenses are excluded from current assets for the purpose of computing liquid ratio because inventories may take long period of time to be converted into cash and prepaid expenses cannot be used to pay current liabilities.

Generally, a liquid ratio of 1:1 is considered satisfactory. Like current ratio, this ratio should also be interpreted carefully. Having a liquid ratio of 1:1 or higher does not mean that the company has a strong liquidity position because a company may have high liquid ratio but slow paying debtors. On the other hand, a company with low liquid ratio may have fast moving inventories. The analyst, therefore, must have a hard look on the nature of individual assets.

Table No. 2
Statement Showing Liquid Ratio

Year	Liquid Assets (In crores)	Current Liabilities (In crores)	Ratios
2012	3663	3863	.948
2013	3277	3726	.879
2014	2380	3900	.610
2015	2127	3893	.546
2016	2748	4168	.659

Source – Compiled from Annual report of ACC Ltd.

Note: Liquid assets include concrete mix also.

The formula for calculating a company's liquid ratio is:

$$\text{Liquid Ratio} = \text{Liquid Assets} / \text{Current Liabilities}$$

Mean	SD	Co. of variation= (SD/Mean)*100
0.7284	0.175363	24.07

INTERPRETATION-

From the Table No.2 we have calculated liquid ratio which is less than 1. It was near about 1 in 2012 but after that we can see fluctuations as we can say that the company had fast moving inventories. Mean of Liquid ratio is .7284; standard Deviation is .175363 and Coefficient of Variation is 24.07.

ABSOLUTE LIQUID RATIO:

In addition to computing current and quick ratio, some analysts also compute absolute liquid ratio to test the liquidity of the business. Absolute liquid ratio is computed by dividing the absolute liquid assets by current liabilities.

Absolute liquid assets are equal to liquid assets minus accounts receivable and bills receivable. These assets usually include cash, cash equivalents, bank balances and marketable securities etc.

The reason of computing absolute liquid ratio is to eliminate accounts receivables from the list of liquid assets because there may be some doubt about their quick collection. This ratio is useful only when used in conjunction with current ratio and quick ratio. An absolute liquid ratio of 0.5:1 is considered ideal for most of the companies.

Table -3
Statement Showing Absolute Liquid Ratio

Year	Absolute Liquid Assets (In crores)	Current Liabilities (In crores)	Ratios
2012	3037	3863	.786
2013	2621	3726	.703
2014	1686	3900	.432
2015	1389	3893	.357
2016	1944	4168	.466

Source – Compiled from Annual report of ACC Ltd.

The formula for calculating a company's Absolute liquid ratio, is:

$$\text{Absolute liquid ratio} = \text{Absolute liquid assets} / \text{Current liabilities}$$

Mean	SD	Co. of variation= (SD/Mean)*100
0.549	0.1853	33.75

INTERPRETATION-

An ideal absolute liquid ratio is .5:1 or 1:2. If we see the Table No. 3 in 2012 it was .812 which was quite above than .5 but after that it has decreased to .357 in 2015 although in 2016 hardly it has achieved this at .466 near to .5. Mean of Absolute liquid ratio is .549, Standard Deviation is 0.1853 and coefficient of variation is 33.75.

Working capital turnover ratio is computed by dividing the net sales by average working capital. It shows company's efficiency in generating sales revenue using total working capital available in the business during a particular period of time.

The formula consists of two components – net sales and average working capital. Net sales are equal to gross sales less any sales returned by customers during the period. Some analysts prefer to use cost of goods sold (COGS) rather than net sales as numerator of the formula. They argue that cost of goods sold has a more direct relation to the efficiency with which working capital is used in the business.

Working capital is equal to current assets minus current liabilities and average working capital is equal to working capital at the start of the period plus working capital at the end of the period divided by 2. The whole information for the computation of average working capital is available from the beginning and closing balance sheets.

Generally, a high working capital turnover ratio is better. A low ratio indicates inefficient utilization of working capital during the period. The ratio should be compared with the previous years' ratio, competitors' or industry's average ratio to have a meaningful idea of the company's efficiency in using its working capital.

The working capital turnover ratio should be carefully interpreted because a very high ratio may also be a sign of insufficient quantity of working capital in the business.

Table -4
Statement Showing WCTR

Year	Net Sales	Current Assets (In crores)	Current Liabilities (In crores)	Working Capital	Ratio
2012	11130	3098	3863	-765	14.55
2013	10889	3476	3726	-250	43.56
2014	11481	3485	3900	-415	27.67
2015	11433	3609	3893	-284	40.26
2016	10936	3810	4168	-358	30.62

Source – Compiled from Annual report of ACC Ltd.

The formula for calculating a company's working capital turnover ratio is:

$$\text{Working capital turnover ratio} = \text{Net Sales} / \text{Net Working Capital}$$

Mean	SD	Co. of variation= (SD/Mean)*100
31.332	11.4541	36.56

INTERPRETATION

A high working capital turnover ratio usually indicates that the company is actively generating sales from its working capital, which is a positive indicator of future prospects. If the ratio increases significantly over the years however, or seems excessively high in relation to sector peers, this could indicate that the company is overtrading, i.e. taking on large orders that it does not have the resources to fulfil, and/or that a high proportion of the business's assets are fixed assets (i.e. long-term assets such as buildings and machinery that are not easily converted into cash). Being top-heavy on fixed assets brings the available working capital down and means that the company lacks liquidity. This lack of liquidity could mean that the company would struggle to pay all of its debts.

Meanwhile, a low working capital turnover ratio could point to inefficiencies as the company is not generating a significant return on its assets, which can signal financial difficulty. Some companies, particularly those that are going through periods of rapid growth, do however run with negative working capital as they are able to generate cash extremely quickly.

As we can see from Table no. 4 ACC ltd had negative trend of WCTR. If the company's working capital turnover is negative, this may be a sign of an efficient business strategy, particularly if inventory is tactically low, i.e. just sufficient to meet demand.

Many companies on the verge of bankruptcy also have negative working capital turnover though, so it is important to make sure that a company with negative working capital turnover has both low inventory and accounts receivable. If the company has high accounts receivable, this may indicate that it is not collecting its debts efficiently and that products have not been paid for up front. This, combined with a low inventory, would mean that the company is owed money and yet has no stock to sell to cover these debts.

In case of ACC Ltd. they have both low inventory and account receivable. It means they are efficient in managing the business. Mean of Working capital turnover ratio is 31.332, Standard Deviation is 11.4541 and coefficient of variation is 36.56.

Current Assets Turnover Ratio

Current Assets Turnover Ratio indicates that the current assets are turned over in the form of sales more number of times. A high current assets turnover ratio indicates the capability of the organization to achieve maximum sales with the minimum investment in current assets. Higher the current ratio better will be the situation.

Table -5
Statement Showing Current Assets Turnover Ratio

Year	Net Sales	Current Assets (In crores)	Ratio
2012	11130	3098	3.592
2013	10889	3476	3.133
2014	11481	3485	3.294
2015	11433	3609	3.168
2016	10936	3810	2.870

Source – Compiled from Annual report of ACC Ltd.

The formula for calculating a company's current assets turnover ratio is:

$$\text{Current Assets Turnover Ratio} = \text{Net Sales} / \text{Current Assets}$$

Mean	SD	Co. of variation= (SD/Mean)*100
3.2114	0.262804	8.183

INTERPRETATION: - From the Table No. 5 we can say that from 2012 to 2015 company maintain the current assets turnover ratio which is almost 3 in all year and in 2012 this reduced to 2.8. It means company is able to achieve maximum sales in minimum investment in current assets; however they were not able to utilise it in 2016 up to the extent. Although Mean of current asset turnover ratio is 3.2114, Standard Deviation is 0.262804 and coefficient of variation is 8.183.

Inventory turnover ratio

The inventory turnover ratio is an efficiency ratio that shows how effectively inventory is managed by comparing cost of goods sold with average inventory for a period. This measures how many times average inventory is “turned” or sold during a period.

This ratio is important because total turnover depends on two main components of performance. The first component is stock purchasing. If larger amounts of inventory are purchased during the year, the company will have to sell greater amounts of inventory to improve its turnover. If the

company can't sell these greater amounts of inventory, it will incur storage costs and other holding costs.

The second component is sales. Sales have to match inventory purchases otherwise the inventory will not turn effectively. That's why the purchasing and sales departments must be in tune with each other.

Inventory turnover is a measure of how efficiently a company can control its merchandise, so it is important to have a high turn. This shows the company does not overspend by buying too much inventory and wastes resources by storing non-saleable inventory. It also shows that the company can effectively sell the inventory it buys.

Creditors are particularly interested in this because inventory is often put up as collateral for loans. Banks want to know that this inventory will be easy to sell. Inventory turns vary with industry.

Table -6
Statement Showing Inventory Turnover Ratio

Year	Inventory	Avg.Inventory	Cost of Goods sold	Ratios
2011	1099.54	-		
2012	1133.55	1116.55	10165.77	9.104
2013	1121.47	1127.51	10215.78	9.060
2014	1255.59	1188.53	10888.95	9.162
2015	1188.60	1222.10	11141.53	9.117
2016	1223.75	1206.18	10468.14	8.679

Source – Compiled from Annual report of ACC Ltd.

The formula for calculating a company's Inventory turnover ratio is:

$$\text{Inventory Turnover Ratio} = \text{Cost of Goods Sold} / \text{Average Inventory}$$

Mean	SD	Co. of variation= (SD/Mean)*100
9.0244	0.196477	2.177

INTERPRETATION

From the table No. 6 we can see that from 2012 to 2016 ACC Ltd. has controlled overall inventory efficiently. Inventory turnover ratio was consistent i.e. 9 around, however in 2016 it decreased. Mean of Inventory turnover ratio is 9.0244, Standard Deviation is 0.196477 and coefficient of variation is 2.177.

Receivables Turnover Ratio

This is also called Debtors Turnover Ratio. It establishes the relationship between net credit sales and average debtors of the year and indicates the number of times on the average the receivables

are turnover in each year. This ratio is a measurement of economy and efficiency in collection of amounts due from debtors. The higher the ratio, the better it is, since it would indicate that debts are being collected promptly. Such prompt collection provides not only additional funds to the firm but also reduces the amount of bad debts.

The receivables turnover ratio indicates the efficiency with which a firm collects on the credit it issues to customers. Firms that maintain accounts receivables are indirectly extending interest-free loans to their clients since accounts receivable is money owed without interest. As such, because of the time value of money principle, a firm loses more money the longer it takes to collect on its credit sales.

Table -7
Statement Showing Receivables Turnover Ratio and Average Collection Period

Year	Debtors	Avg. Debtors	Credit Sales	Ratios	Avg. Collection Period
2011	187.74	-	-		
2012	303.45	245.60	11130.45	45.32	8
2013	269.53	134.77	10233.17	75.93	5
2014	244.77	257.15	10720.28	41.69	9
2015	287.65	266.21	10452.31	39.26	9
2016	252.71	270.18	9841.8	36.43	10

Source – Compiled from Annual report of ACC Ltd.

NOTE: annual report of 2012 shows combined figure of cement and concrete debtors; hence the ratio is also derived as combined

The formula for calculating a company's Receivable Turnover Ratio is:

Receivable Turnover Ratio = Net Credit Sales/ Average Debtors

Avg. Collection Period = (Average Debtors/ Net Credit Sales)*365

Mean	SD	Co. of variation= (SD/Mean)*100
47.726	16.10094	33.736

INTERPRETATION-

Trade receivable for cement business has decreased by 12.15%. The Company has been able to reduce the overall receivable through vigorous collections efforts. The average trade receivables in sales days outstanding for cement sales as on December 31, 2016 is 10 as compared to 9 in December 31, 2015. Mean of receivables turnover ratio is 47.726, Standard Deviation is 16.10094 and coefficient of variation is 33.736

Accounts Payable Turnover Ratio

The accounts payable turnover ratio is a short-term liquidity measure used to quantify the rate at which a company pays off its suppliers.

The accounts payable days formula measures the number of days that a company takes to pay its suppliers. If the number of days increases from one period to the next, this indicates that the company is paying its suppliers more slowly, and may be an indicator of worsening financial condition. A change in the number of payable days can also indicate altered payment terms with suppliers, though this rarely has more than a slight impact on the total number of days, since the terms must be altered for many suppliers to alter the ratio to a meaningful extent.

Table -8
Statement Showing Payable Turnover Ratio and Average Payment Period

Year	Creditors	Avg. Creditors	COGS	Ratios	Avg. Payment Period
2011	710.26	-	-	-	
2012	660.49	685.38	10165.77	14.83	25
2013	639.20	649.85	10215.78	15.72	23
2014	750.23	694.72	10888.95	15.67	23
2015	874.11	812.17	11141.53	13.72	27
2016	1256.93	1065.52	10468.14	9.82	37

Source – Compiled from Annual report of ACC Ltd.

Note: In place of Net purchase, Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) is considered here.

The formula for calculating a company's Accounts Payable Turnover Ratio is:

$$\text{Accounts Payable Turnover Ratio} = \text{COGS} / \text{Average Creditors}$$

$$\text{Avg. Payment Period} = (\text{Average Creditors} / \text{COGS}) * 365$$

Mean	SD	Co. of variation= (SD/Mean)*100
13.952	2.448238	17.547

INTERPRETATION-

Table No. 8 indicates increase in trade payables, which is due to focus on better working capital management. Average trade payable in cogs days has increased from 27 days in 2015 to 37 days in 2016.

Mean of payables turnover ratio is 13.952, Standard Deviation is 2.448 and coefficient of variation is 17.547

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Some of the important findings of the study are as follows:

1. Current ratio trend shows that the ratio is below the standards of 2:1. Based on this data, liquid position of the company is not satisfactory.
2. Quick ratio is also lower than the standard of 1:1, which shows that the company need to improve their liquidity.
3. Ideal Absolute liquid ratio is .5. The company hardly achieved that.
4. Although ACC ltd is having negative trend in working capital but they have controlled overall inventory efficiently.
5. Company has achieved maximum sales at minimum investment in current assets.
6. Trade receivable for cement business has decreased.
7. Increase in trade payables, which is due to focus on better working capital management.

SUGGESTIONS

1. As compare to current assets current liabilities are more in order to maintain ideal current ratio of 2:1 company should reduce their liabilities.
2. The management should take effective measures to recover the outstanding of the company.
3. The company depends largely in borrowing from its subsidiary. In future, the company should use its own earnings to reduce the burden of interest or dividend payments.
4. The cash balance of the company is required to be improved in order to have immediate liquidity position. But at the same time, precaution should be taken to see that too many funds are not locked up in cash balance, which ultimately may lead to improper utilization of funds.
5. The effective and efficient cash inflow provides an opportunity to co-ordinate with cash outflow. Proper coordinated cash inflow and outflow management will maintain sound and better working capital management, the improvement in credit collection and selling will boost their sales and will record them in cash inflow management.

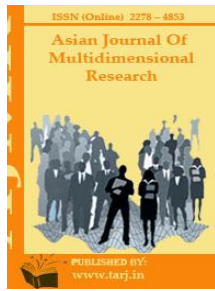
CONCLUSIONS

Liquidity plays a vital role in the organization's operations. The management of liquidity concerns the management of money, inventories, accounts receivable and accounts payable. Liquidity and profitability are closely related because one increases the other decreases. From this study it is concluded that maintaining efficient level of liquidity is very vital for the survival of the company.

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AN ACTIVITY BASED APPROACH (ABA): A STUDENT-CENTRED TEACHING AND LEARNING IN ENGINEERING STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

This research paper is based on the study conducted to find out the effectiveness of activity based teaching method on the learning of engineering students. The purpose of this research was also to explore the linkage between teaching technique and student learning. In this study, the program outcome attainment was find out using activity based learning techniques such as lab work analysis, quiz analysis and written communication rubric analysis. Overall, the findings of the study shows that the activity based teaching- learning approach was much effective than the traditional approach.

KEYWORDS: Student-Centric, Active Learning, Activity Based Learning

INTRODUCTION:

In the traditional college teaching approach, the professor is lecturing and the students are watching and listening only. The students work individually on assignments, and cooperation is discouraged. So to avoid this novel Student-centered teaching methods shift the focus of activity from the teacher to the learners. These methods include

- **Active learning:**- In which students solve problems, answer questions, formulate questions of their own, discuss, explain, debate, or brainstorm during class;
- **Cooperative learning:**- In which students work in teams on problems and projects under conditions that assure both positive interdependence and individual accountability;
- **Inductive teaching and learning:** - In which students are first presented with challenges (questions or problems) and learn the course material in the context of addressing the challenges. Inductive methods include inquiry-based learning, case-based instruction, problem-based learning, project-based learning, discovery learning, and just-in-time teaching.

Student-centered methods have repetitively been shown to be superior to the traditional teacher-centered approach, a conclusion that applies whether the assessed outcome is short-term mastery, long-term retention, or depth of understanding of course material, acquisition of critical thinking or creative problem-solving skills, formation of positive attitudes toward the subject being taught, or level of confidence in knowledge or skills.

Student-centered learning can also be viewed from the perspective of an influential report from the National Research Council (1999) that synthesized research on learning and recommended organizing learning environments [1] around four foci:

1. Knowledge-centered: Knowledge-centered learning approaches grow out of the research on novices and experts that has revealed that experts have organized their knowledge very differently than novices. So knowledge-centered learning stresses learners developing their knowledge to facilitate transfer of their learning to new contexts and application of their learning to open-ended challenges such as problem-solving, critical thinking, and design.
2. Learner-centered:- In a learner-centered learning environment, McCombs and Whistler (1997) state that —learners are treated as co-creators in the learning process, as individuals with ideas and issues that deserve attention and consideration. Learner-centered learning environments recognize that the prior knowledge of learners powerfully influences future learning and thus attempt to build on prior knowledge.
3. Assessment-centered:-Assessment-centered learning environments provide opportunities for feedback and improvement throughout the learning process leading to evaluation and judgment at the end of the learning process. Assessment for feedback and improvement is referred to as formative assessment while assessment for conclusive evaluation and judgment is referred to as summative assessment. The formative assessment can promote the development of capacities and attitudes used in lifelong learning[2]. Assessment-centered learning environments also emphasize congruence between learning goals and what is assessed (National Research Council, 1999).
4. Community-centered:-Community-centered environments recognize that individual learners take many cues and insights from learners around them, so that community centered learning environments facilitate purposeful interactions among learners to promote and sustain learning.

For the purposes of this essay, learning environments are student-centered to the degree to which they are concurrently knowledge-centered, learner-centered, assessment centered, and community-centered.

The activity based approach was adopted for described courses and its effectiveness is analyzed through student performance. Quiz, Essay and laboratory demonstration are some of activities are emphasized in this paper. These activities increase students' participation and helps for student learning.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows; first section introduces the student centered teaching method and giving the discussion of its approaches in second section. Then a brief overview about active learning and activity based learning is given in section third and four respectively. Fifth section enlists the program outcomes while case study represents the assessment of lab work, quiz and written communication.

STUDENT-CENTERED TEACHING LEARNING APPROACH

Student-centered learning, also known as **learner-centered education**, broadly encompasses methods of teaching that shift the focus of instruction from the teacher to the student.

Student-centered instruction [SCI] is an instructional approach in which students influence the content, activities, materials, and pace of learning. This learning model places the student (learner) in the center of the learning process. The instructor plays a role of facilitator so students can get opportunities to learn independently. Properly implemented SCI can lead to increased motivation to learn, greater retention of knowledge, deeper understanding, and more positive attitudes towards the subject being taught [3].

Various approaches of Student-Centered Learning include:

- Active Learning [4]
- Collaborative Learning [5]
- Inquiry-based Learning
- Cooperative Learning [6]
- Problem-based Learning
- Peer Led Team Learning [7]
- Team-based Learning [8]
- Peer Instruction [9]
- Inquiry Guided Learning
- Just-in-Time Teaching
- Small Group Learning
- Project-based Learning
- Question-directed Instruction

Following are the different aspects that can help to develop and improve the teacher strengths needed for creating a student-centered classroom.

1. CLASSROOM ENVIRONMENT:

Student-centered classrooms are big on collaboration, which means they don't usually have rows of desks facing a teacher lectern or desk. Instead, desks or tables are arranged so that it's easy for students to collaborate on projects or on analyzing readings (rather than listening to lectures

Teacher strength: giving up absolute control.

The teacher becomes a participant and co-learner in discussion, asking questions and perhaps correcting misconceptions, but not telling learners what they need to know.

2. ASSESSMENT TOOLS:

Student-centered assessments ask open-ended questions that force learners to reflect and synthesize what they have learned. They demand that students access higher orders of thinking. Assessment can be a creative product and process that involves student choice.

Teacher strength: valuing student engagement over convenience.

Creating and completing meaningful assessments is hard (but worthwhile) work for both teacher and students.

3. RESPONSE TO A LACK OF BUY-IN:

No matter how well-intentioned we may be about student engagement, we sometimes miss the mark.

Teacher strength: honoring student passion and interest.

To activate student, teacher should have flexibility, resourcefulness, sensitivity to student needs, and a deep understanding of content—all of which require even the most experienced teacher to stay on his or her toes.

4. COMPLIANCE OR KNOWLEDGE- IMPORTANCE:

Occasionally we come across learners who drive most of their teachers crazy. They text on the sly, don't hand in homework, read unrelated books during class time.

Teacher strength: admitting you do not have the market cornered on knowledge.

The truth is that 21st-century learning is focused more on creation and critical thinking than on compliance. Most of us were formed in a teaching crucible that emphasized our wisdom and students' compliance. Shifting our perspective means that students take on more active roles as learners and that our roles change, too. We must decide whether to think and act as facilitators who empower (and learn from) our students—or as the people guarding the vault.

5. CLASS ATTENDANCE:

Ask yourself this difficult but honest question: Is there joy in the journey we are taking together? It's one of the most difficult tasks in teaching, because it asks us to consider the learner as a part of our community, rather than just a mind to fill.

Teacher strength: developing healthy relationships with learners.

If we sincerely believe in lifelong learning and commit to modeling it, then rather than making compulsory everything here is a need of creating strong relationship with student by cajoling, encouraging, and mentoring with challenging and appropriate dialogue.

Active Learning

An "active learning" means learning through play, technology based learning, **activity based learning**, group work, project method, etc.

MOTIVATION:

In Activity-based learning (ABL) teaching method, students actively participate in the learning experience rather than sit as passive listeners. Learning activities if based on real life experience help learners to transform knowledge or information into their personal knowledge which they can apply in different situations. Fig.1 shows the learning pyramid which clearly indicates the relationship between the learning activities and Learning outcomes.

In ABL the learner examines learning requirements and thinks how to solve a problem in hand. The students do not learn about the content. Rather they learn about the process to solve the problem. As they go towards the solution of the problem, they also learn about the content. So, we can say,

“Tell me, and I will forget,
Show me, and I may remember,
Involve me, and I will understand.”

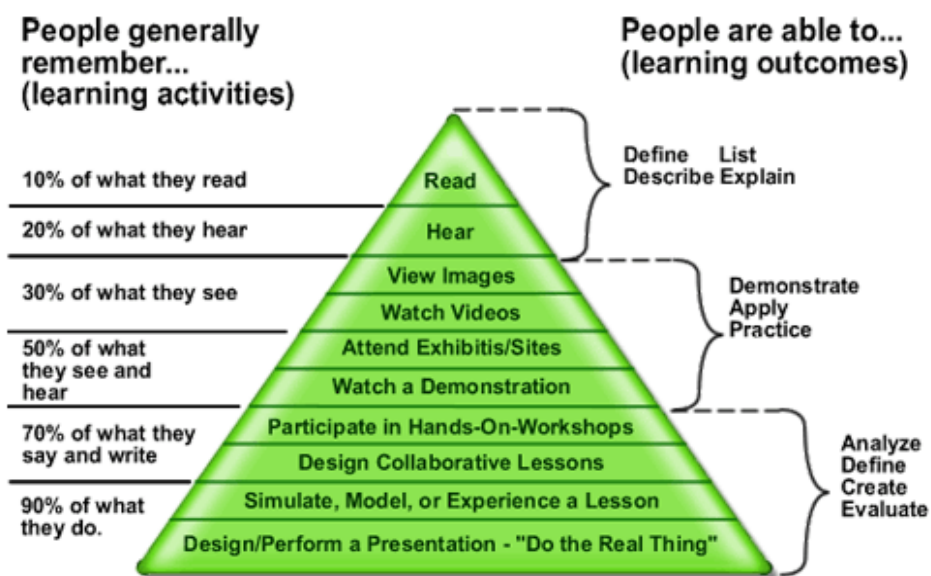


Fig.1: Learning Pyramid

Significant qualities and characteristics of active learning:

- It is learner-centered, not teacher-centered, and requires more than just listening.
- Active participation of each and every student is a necessary aspect in active learning.
- Students must be doing things and simultaneously think about the work done and the purpose behind it so that they can enhance their higher order thinking capabilities.
- Active learning should transform students from passive listeners to active participants, helps the student understand the subject through inquiry, gathering and analyzing data through

which solving higher order cognitive problems. Barnes (1989) suggested principles of active learning[10]:

1. **Purposive:** the relevance of the task with the students' concerns.
2. **Reflective:** students' reflection on the meaning of what is learnt.
3. **Negotiated:** negotiation of goals and methods of learning between students and teachers.
4. **Critical:** students appreciate different ways and means of learning the content.
5. **Complex:** students compare learning tasks with complexities existing in real life and making reflective analysis.
6. **Situation-driven:** the need of the situation is taken into consideration in order to establish learning tasks.
7. **Engaged:** real life tasks are reflected in the activities conducted for learning.

Activity Based Learning

Activity-based learning or ABL describes a range of pedagogical approaches to teaching. Its core premises include the requirement that learning should be based on doing some hands-on experiments and activities.

ABL requires active problem solving by students in finding patterns in the information through their own investigation and analysis. So, automatically student involvement increases which improves student's learning ability and also develop many other skills viz.

- It enhances creative aspect of experience.
- It gives reality for learning.
- Uses all available resources.
- Provides varied experiences to the students to facilitate the acquisition of knowledge, experience, skills and values.
- Builds the student's self-confidence and develops understanding through work in his/her group.
- Gets experiences, develop interest, enriches vocabulary and provides stimulus for reading.
- Develops happy relationship between students and students, teachers and students.

Principle Activities in Activity Based Learning:

- Web-based workshop and development of interview/survey questions
- Mind mapping and poster presentations
- Quiz and brainstorming
- Individual and group presentations
- Think-Pair-Share[11]
- Problem-oriented lectures
- Lab Work
- Continuous online formative- and self assessment
- Optional tutorials
- Video Lectures

Features and Advantages:

- Learning happens through activities
- Learning becomes fun, an enjoyable process
- Learning is contextual, so, easy to grasp and meaningful
- Classroom activities are more student-centric

Constraints of activity-based teaching:

- Time factor: Students can get carried away by activities. Teachers with the pressure of completing syllabus on time may find lecture method more convenient
- Large classes: Teachers cannot freely move and monitor all groups and cannot provide individual attention
- Passivity: Just as in traditional class rooms a few always actively participate when others remain passive listeners
- Digression: Students tend to move away from the topic under discussion

Programme Outcomes

Each program defines its program outcomes which are met through various course outcomes. Predicting the abilities which an engineering graduate of 2020 must have following program outcomes (a to k)[11]. The same have been even adopted by National Board of accreditation for accreditation of engineering and technological institutes in India through Washington accord. These outcomes encompass the domain knowledge, skills and attitude.

- a. An ability to apply knowledge of mathematics, science, and engineering.
- b. An ability to design and conduct experiments, as well as to analyze and interpret data.
- c. An ability to design a system, component, or process to meet desired specifications within realistic constraints.
- d. An ability to function on multidisciplinary teams.
- e. An ability to identify, formulates, and solve engineering problems.
- f. An understanding of professional and ethical responsibility.
- g. An ability to communicate effectively.
- h. The broad education necessary to understand the impact of engineering solutions in a global, economic, environmental and societal context.
- i. The recognition of the need for, and an ability to engage in life-long learning.
- j. An awareness of contemporary issues.
- k. An ability to use the techniques, skills and modern engineering tools necessary for engineering practice.

CASE STUDY:

Along with traditional teaching learning approach the authors have introduced activity based approach viz. Laboratory work, quiz, essay writing, seminars, group discussions, role play etc. during course delivery. Some of them are depicted in following case study.

On a sample basis a case study for the course “Digital Signal Processing” and “Mobile Communication” at the Third and Final Year of E&TC program conducted by the authors of this paper is presented below. The attainment of program outcomes b, f, g, k is carried out through Lab Work, for which lab rubric and continuous assessment tool is used. While for PO a quiz and for PO j Written Communication rubric is used.

For Digital Signal Processing course lab work is carried out for seventy students. Individual student was assessed using **Laboratory Rubric** which consists of following performance criteria.

- Design and conduct an experiment (PO b)
- Use of equipments and modern tools (PO k)
- Team Work and Team Member (PO d)
- Professional and ethical attitude (PO f)
- Written Communication through journal (PO g)

Sample copy of laboratory rubric is given below.

Lab Work Assessment Rubric (V.01)

Performance Criteria	PO	Excellent	Average	Poor	Ex Grading Poor				
					5	4	3	2	1
Design and conduct an experiment	b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good understanding beyond expectation • Designed, developed and performed successfully • Appropriate analysis • Good comparison between theory and –practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate understanding • Designed and developed, but could perform partially • Analyzed partially • All points of comparison not taken into consideration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor understanding • Could not design • Lacks analytical skills • Cannot comprehend and compare 					
Use of equipments and modern tools	k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very good handling with confidence • Good acquaintance and usage of modern tools • Always checks the initialization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper handling of equipments • Knows the modern tools but rarely uses • Checks the calibration/initialization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careless handling of equipments • Unaware of simulation and modern tools • Starts the expt. without necessary checkups 					
Team Work and Team Member	d	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • routinely contribute to successful performance of the experiment • Listens and speaks a fair amount 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most (but not all) members contribute to successful performance of the experiment • Listens but sometimes talks too much. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal conflicts result in team failing to achieve experiment goals. • Always talks and never allows other teammate to speak. 					
Professional and ethical attitude	f	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always neat and tidy • Always • Good • Journal writing in own words with understanding • Very good 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequently neat and tidy • Most of the time • Fair • Journal writing fairly good with few mission links • Good 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Never neat and tidy • Never • Poor • Copies from net or friends journal • Poor 					
Written Communication through journal	g	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self explanatory • Clearly carried out • Clear and concise • Very well drawn • Very good with proper linking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate • Formula OK, calculations wrong • Fairly good • Necessary and sufficient conclusions • Fairly good with few mission linked 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vague • Does not know the formula • Bad and ambiguous • No conclusions • Not at all organized 					

Also **Continuous Assessment** of laboratory work is done for every student/experiment. During continuous assessment three points were considered

1. Participation and understanding of the concepts related to experiment,
2. Timely submission and neatness of the lab report,
3. Oral examination held at the time of experiment based on basic concepts related to that experiment.

Sample of continuous assessment sheet (CAS) is given below.



Sant Dnyaneshwar Shikshan Sanstha's
Annasaheb Dange College Of Engineering & Technology, Ashta.

Continuous Assessment Sheet

Name : _____ Branch : _____ Roll No : _____

Class: _____ Subject: _____ Batch: _____ Sem: _____

Sr. No.	Title of Experiment	Participation & Understanding (05)	Timely Submission & Neatness of report (05)	Oral (05)	Total (15)	Date		Sign of Faculty
						Performed	Submitted	
Test: CT - I (Marks out of 25) = Mid Term(Marks out of 50)= CT- II(Marks out of 25)= C (Test Marks out of 10)=				A =Total B = A/No. of Experiment		Term Work Marks = B+C =		

Sign: Student

Faculty

In quiz analysis, groups are formed. Each group consists of three students. Each group is evaluated based on basic concept and various technologies of mobile communication. Total seventy four students were participated in competition and analysis of this activity is carried out.

In written communication we considered knowledge of the student about current affairs and how much they are aware of contemporary issues and whether they do have good written communication skills.

Written Communication Assessment Rubric (V.01)

Name of the Student: _____ Roll No: _____ Branch: _____ Class: _____ Course: _____

Criterion No.	Performance Criteria	Excellent	Average	Poor	Grading					
					Ex	4	3	2	Poor	
CR ₁	Introduction	Introduction provides background and a forecast of the document. Problem is well defined with material properly oriented for readers.	Introduction is adequate	Introduction is missing, out of context or confusing						
CR ₂	Organization	Points are clearly presented in a logical order. Easily followed without any ambiguity. Page layout is effective and professional	Most points are ordered properly. No major problem with page layout.	Confusing. Dis-organized. Layout is distracting or unprofessional.						
CR ₃	Language	Wording is concise, clear and easy to follow. Style is consistent and appropriate in formality. Consistently proper grammar, punctuation and words are correctly spelled.	Wording is concise, clear and easy to follow. Style is consistent and appropriate in formality. Minor problems with grammar, spelling, punctuation.	Distracting word choice. Style is not appropriate in formality. Problems with grammar, punctuation, spelling inhibit reader understanding.						
CR ₄	Content	Consistently appropriate. Analysis is logical and sound. No gaps in topic coverage. Data/analysis clearly supports the thesis.	Generally appropriate to readers and to author's role. (may not be to a critic). Appropriate length. Sufficient & Data analysis	Major gaps in information or analysis. Contents are too large or too short.						
CR ₅	Conclusions	Clear, insightful conclusions	Most but not all points contained in the conclusions.	Inadequate summary. No conclusions.						
CR ₆	Visuals	Easy to read. Improves comprehension.	Layout is satisfactory. Meets standard requirements.	Visuals inappropriate or distracting						
CR ₇	Sources	Credit is given for all work from other sources using standard format. Material from external sources is relevant and adds value to the report.	Credits are given for main points and not for all. Sources are listed.	Sources are not listed. External material is not relevant.						

Note: This rubric is to be used for assessment of project synopsis, project/main project report

Table I, II, III and Fig 2, 3, 4 shows analysis of lab work, quiz and written rubric respectively.

1) Lab Work Analysis:

The laboratory work of Digital Signal Processing Course is evaluated using laboratory rubric developed by us for the performance criteria viz. Design and conduct of experiment, Modern tool usage, Professional ethics, Written communication etc. The Lab work analysis is carried out for the entire class (75 students).

TABLE I						
Analysis of Lab Work for Digital Signal Processing						
Sr. No	Academic Year	Assessment Tool	% PO Attainment			
			b	f	g	k
1	2014-2015	Lab Rubric	84.27	74.13	80	76.03
		Continuous Assessment		-	-	-
2	2015-2016	Lab Rubric	84.7	76.6	80	80.8
		Continuous Assessment		-	-	-

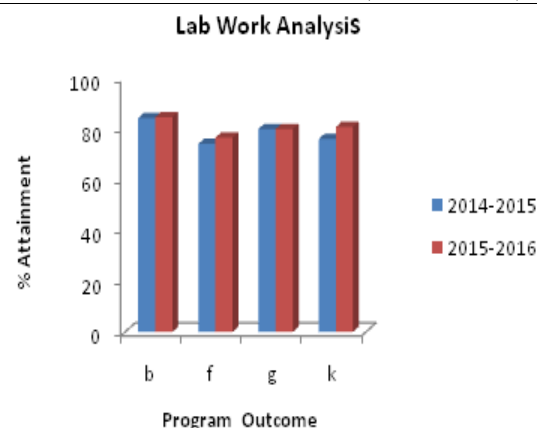


Fig. 2: Graphical Representation of Lab Work Analysis

From Laboratory rubric and continuous assessment sheet the skill oriented program outcomes are assessed viz PO b, PO f, PO g and PO k and its attainment is shown in above table and graph. It is seen from above graph that the attainment level for the students of this class for each of the POs expected to be met through the course under consideration is more than 70%. The efforts can be extended further to achieve the attainment level in excess of 80% for all POs.

2) Quiz Analysis:

For the mobile communication course a quiz was conducted to assess PO 'a'. The number of students participated in quiz on an average for each year is 70. The assessment results for the same are shown in the following table II while graphically they are presented in Figure 3.

TABLE II		
Sr. No.	Academic Year	% PO Attainment(a)
1.	2012-2013	64.88
2.	2013-2014	80
3.	2014-2015	86

Analysis of Quiz Activity for Mobile Communication

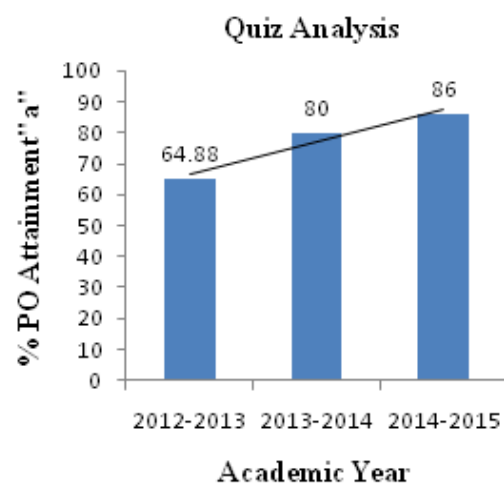


Fig.3: Graphical Representation of Quiz Analysis

It is clearly seen from above tabular and graphical presentation that the performance of students has drastically improved for consecutive academic years.

3)Written Communication Rubric Analysis

The students were asked to write an essay on the topic “Recent trends in Mobile and Wireless Communication Systems”. The reports of all seventy students were assessed using Written Rubric assessment developed by us (shown above) for the performance criteria viz. Introduction, Organization, Language, Content and Conclusions. The results are shown in the following table.

TABLE III

Analysis of Written Communication Rubric for Mobile Communication

Sr. No.	Academic Year	% PO Attainment"j"
1.	2012-2013	75
2.	2013-2014	80.9
3.	2014-2015	91.7

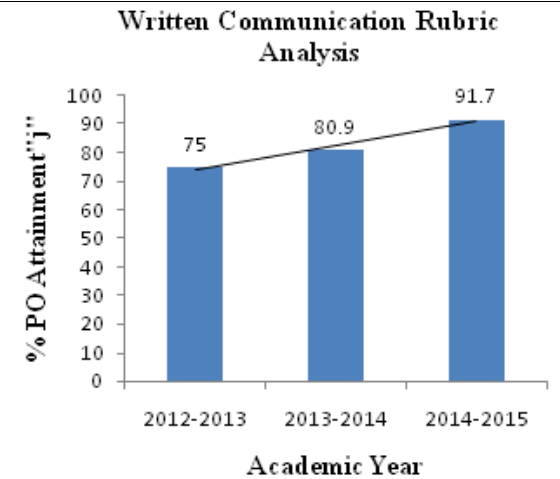


Fig. 4: Graphical Representation of Written Communication Rubric

The awareness of the contemporary issues and writing skills shows gradual increment for consecutive academic years.

It is clearly seen from above tabular and graphical presentation that performance of students has been improved as compared to previous year

CONCLUSION:

The needs of the learner are changing day by day. Technology and traditional way of learning has to be clubbed to get desired results. The theoretical approach should not be adopted for learning. Learners should enjoy, understand for complete learning to take place. When learners are a part of learning process the results will be good. The case study presented in this paper for the activity based learning for sample courses clearly indicates the following points.

- The continuous evaluation of the student during semester does result in the improvement of their technical knowledge of the subject
- The quiz improves alertness in the student.
- More than 82% students are aware of contemporary issues and do have good Written communication skills.

Thus activity based approach increases involvement of students as compared to traditional teaching – learning approach.

FUTURE SCOPE

Furthermore, more activities such as project based learning can be involved during course delivery and different assessment tools can be used to evaluate students properly.

‘Competing interests’

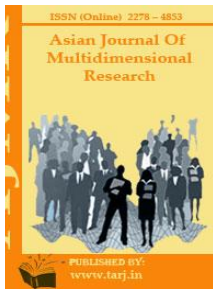
“The authors declare that they have no competing interests.”

Authors' Contributions

SSS carried out the Quiz and written communication analysis using rubric, participated in the sequence alignment and drafted the manuscript. SST carried out Lab work analysis, participated in the sequence alignment and drafted the manuscript. VAP and MMR participated in the sequence alignment and drafted the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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THE ART OF FOOD PLATING

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ABSTRACT

Eating is an experience for all the senses, one that implores diners to discuss your food and keep coming back to relive it. The secret to this success is with a set of tools that lets chefs unleash their creative vision, produce various textures on the plate and create a wow factor. A variety of visual factors, such as the colour and balance of the elements on a plate, can influence a diner's perception of, and response to, food. Recently, researchers interested in the aesthetics of food have started to assess people's overall preferences when it comes to the visual composition of food on the plate, and the impact that this may have on the consumption experience. The visual appeal of food has been, and will always be, an important matter to entice the appetite, ultimately enhancing the flavours of culinary creations. While chefs rely mostly on their intuition and expertise to plate their dishes, researchers suggest that studying food presentations under the lens of psychology and sensory science could give precious insights to the so far empirical, art of plating. The research shows that principles borrowed from the visual arts can, to a certain extent, be applied to plating.

KEYWORDS: *Plating, Aesthetics, Visual Arts, Textures*

INTRODUCTION

'Color is forever a part of our food, a visual element to which human eyes, minds, emotions and palates are sensitive. Perhaps through eons of time, man has come to build up strong and intuitive associations between what he sees and what he eats. A good meal, to say the least, is always a beautiful sight to behold.' (Birren, 1963)

Food plating is the process of arranging and decorating food to enhance its presentation. Improving the presentation of a dish adds value to the dining experience, and provides room for a higher mark-up on your food. This plays heavily on the cliché that we 'eat with our eyes', but it's also a trick which can play into your hands as a chef.

Decisions concerning the plating of food in a fine dining restaurant have been based on the intuitions of the chef. In a way, such *styles* have been guided by fashions and trends, very much like what occurs in the world of art: Ranging from architecture-inspired vertical assemblages of food, through to the current trends towards asymmetrical plating to the balanced compositions.

An attractive plate of food has many benefits for the chef, the establishment and the consumer. For the chef, it allows many creative possibilities, a chance to stamp their identity on the menu and create a signature dish. It is also a way to reintroduce flavours that work well together, and present them in a unique style. From the management side it can be a simple way to upscale ingredients and justify a higher price per head. Diners will also enjoy a better experience with a stunning plate of food appealing to their visual taste as well as their palette. Not all dishes require the most elaborate presentation, but a well presented dish can Upscale food, Enhance dining experience, Build reputation, Encourage creativity, Increase profits, Create free advertising, Increase appetite.

It's less likely that a well presented dish will be eaten in a rush. In this way, food plating is a powerful tool which is able to alter the perception of food. Similarly, children enjoy eating food that is fashioned into an interesting shape or design. Therefore food presentation can also encourage healthier eating, making it a useful trick to win the approval of kids or fussy eaters.

In everyday experience, food is never presented or served in isolation: it always comes in a container – in a bowl, on a plate, or in a disposable pack, as is typically the case with foods eaten directly from their packaging. With plates comes the idea that food should be presented in the most attractive manner possible, and that presentation, from the choice of the plate itself to the complex spatial arrangement of colours and ingredients on the plate, matters to the final reception of a dish by the diner.

This perhaps obvious fact, what we call 'plating', has received surprisingly little attention up until now from scientists interested in food or eating experiences. Nowhere is the topic of plating mentioned, for instance, in the collection devoted to the dimensions of the meal edited by Meiselman in 2000 . The 'five-aspect meal model' proposed by Gustafsson ignores it totally. This neglect contrasts with the huge interest shared by chefs, the public and the media alike for photographs of gorgeous or adventurous plating, as evidenced by the thousands of pictures exchanged via social media, and the emergence of specialized magazines, such as *The Art of Plating*.

Food plating is just as essential to the success of a dish as its taste and flavour. The way the food looks on the plate is what tempts our eyes and makes you want to taste it. Imagine how your room looks when it's messy and how it looks when you clean it up, the same ingredients,

different results. It is just as true with food presentation and how the elements are arranged on the plate. So yes, food presentation is important. It can make or break a restaurant and it can turn a dinner party into a great success if done right.

Components of Good Food Presentation

At a time when a growing number of chefs and innovative food industries are starting to set up their own research kitchens and work with renowned scientists, it is surprising to see that issues related to the visual presentation of food on the plate are being left out of these successful exchanges. The variety of presentations created by chefs, and the number of varieties of tableware now available to achieve them, represent a formidable opportunity for cognitive scientists to study the more complex effects of vision on food experiences, which certainly should not be missed. Chefs can also benefit from the new insights that a scientific approach can bring to these areas, which previously have often been left to intuition. In this manifesto, we claim that this transfer of knowledge represents much more than merely another addition to the art and science of cuisine: it is its essential completion, as gastronomy moves more and more toward the ideal of a total multisensory art, as captivating for the eye as it is for the palate. Before turning to the scientific recommendations and review in the second part of our manifesto, we want to promote a different approach to plating, which breaks with the more functional and decorative purposes of plate ware, and puts experiments in visual presentation at the heart of modernist culinary expression.

- The world shines as a result of having light and colour infestation. There is an overflowing, free availability of bright, striking and arty colours. Magazines, television, films- not to mention books and pictures- augment this access. In this way colour forms an irreplaceable part of the human life. In this way it is not way off to think that colour affects what we choose to eat coupled with other food dimensions. Colour can be classified in regard to the effect it has on the one who perceives it; warm colour includes all shades, tints and tones of red, orange and yellow, cool colours on the other hand include those closely related to blue, green, and violets. Yellowy-green and reddish-violets are in between-warm or cool. Their effect depends on which colour dominates.



- Carving is one of the oldest skills in the world. Most countries in the world have a history of craft carving in any of its many forms. Carving created objects in times of need and lucrative

items during times of abundance. In the kitchen, carving is one of the professional skills required. Anything from turning potatoes to carving centre pieces of platter falls under craft. Carving has different styles: including realistic carving which involves carving a replica of something existent, chip carving which is a decorative and involves removal of chips repetitively forming patterns in the process etc. There are two basic skills that are vital for every carver, at the very least, that is pull cut and push cut. Each carving teaches the chef on better carving tools handling and develops the skills further.

- No matter how delicious a dish may be, if it is served on a dirty plate, you will definitely not be tempted to taste it. Make sure all plates are sparkling clean.
- When it comes to mindful eating, seeing our food is really important. A simple exercise involves deeply looking at an object, in this case, the food in front of us, and working backwards to its “origin” – taking into account the various factors or ingredients that have allowed it to be exactly what it is in that precise moment. Looking at a beautiful and creatively presented dish is much easier than visually dissecting a sloppy plate.



- Eating is a sensuous experience. Before our mouths have tasted a thing, our eyes have already judged it. This makes visual appeal just as important as the taste which is why food-styling and food-photography are legitimate occupations. Further, during a recently conducted behavioural experiment, diners rated an artistically arranged salad as more delicious – and were prepared to pay more for it. It is scientifically proven that food presentation bumps up food taste.
- Garnish use in culinary arts has some effects on human behaviour. Emotions are aroused on eye contact with garnished food or food well presented in general. These emotions can be studied by observing the person in experiencing the food and also by studying the particular item (garnish) that caused these emotions (feelings). Literal sense of behavioural research includes nerves and glands secretion while metaphorical sense might include study of hypothetical mental states e.g. anger, fear, curiosity. Environmental approach embraces research on events in the environment and other people’s behaviour
- Lately, there’s been a lot of literature written on clutter; on how a clutter-free home can significantly impact our emotional health, and how an uncluttered kitchen, can help us eat less. In the same way, an aesthetically presented meal is both an instant mood enhancer and a diet controller. You’re less likely to scoff down a beautifully assembled plate than a piled-up mess.

- Unlike specific art forms, cooking is entirely universal. Everyone needs food. A meal then, can play storyteller, showcasing the personality, background and culture of its creator. Though taste plays a vital role here, so does appearance. How a meal is presented says a lot about its origin.
- Putting time aside for food presentation does not go unnoticed. Every parent should be familiar with this. Children are much more likely to eat their healthy dinner if it's assembled in the shape of a cute animal. Further, such creativity and effort should not be confined to your picky children or important guests. You too, deserve a beautiful plate.
- A beautifully designed entre can make eating all the more enjoyable. Catering companies work hard to make sure that the color, arrangement and portion of foods are all in harmony when preparing for events. Although it may seem absurd to conceive of food as anything more than an ingredient for survival, it is important to remember that most of us crave (and need) this simple pleasure in our lives. All in all, food presentation is a fun way to get the most out of what we eat.
- Food presentation is used by the advertising industry as well. Have you ever looked at the billboard and signs posted by companies like McDonalds and Starbucks? If you have been paying attention, you have probably realized that food is displayed in an attractive light. This is not coincidental; catering companies recognize how much of an impact a properly decorated dinner plate can have versus one that is careless.

CONCLUSION

For centuries, food presentation has been considered an art, a skill that requires knowledge to master. Currently, there is something of a trend toward a more product-oriented approach, together with a respect for the nature of the ingredients, and a tendency for the tableside service to become much more theatrical in nature. The finest of ingredients, produced by committed farmers, are not just cooked but *interpreted* by chefs and emerging culinary artists. Though the insistence is on seasonality, as in the Japanese style, uniqueness is really what is at the centre, and extends from plating to products themselves. This direction shows how the concept of originality first applied to presentation is now transforming culinary preparation and foods themselves. Products are now uniquely sourced or even specifically designed in the backstage kitchen; foods that only belong to the here and now of the restaurant experience, as with artists preparing their own pigments. Some of the dishes are carefully designed so as to display and enhance the ingredients or to show off the cooking procedure that has been used. Plating (or staging) the food is a way to play on a diner's expectations, experience and memory: The food must be presented in the best possible way, while at the same time delivering a memorable dining experience.

With these new trends, we are entering a new revolution. Instead of being a chef's signature, reproducible from plate to plate, as on canvases, the visual presentation of a dish is now supposed to be as unique as the food itself. More specifically, plating and presentation are used more and more as a way to stress, not just the chef's culinary artistry, but the uniqueness of the experience that is being performed in front of the diner. They now form one of the multisensory keys that the chefs and staff in prestigious restaurants can use in what can be considered a new form of performance art, the staging and orchestrating of culinary experiences.

When you stop to consider the fact that many children refuse to eat common foods like vegetables mainly due to their appearance, you quickly realize that food presentation deserves some recognition. Chefs around the world struggle with trying to impress a diner with “new” visuals, using textures, colors, aroma, shapes, architecture, balance, and anything else they can think of. In the world of immediacy via the interweb, ideas are freely shared. It is exciting for us to see how chefs are creating uniqueness, beauty, and surprise.

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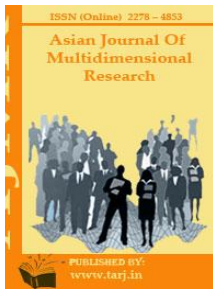
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GOOD GOVERNANCE

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ABSTRACT

Good governance, since ancient times, has been conceptualized as an ideal state or Rama Rajya. Government refers to the machinery and institutional arrangements of exercising sovereign power for serving the internal and external interests of the 'political community', whereas governance means making policies for the development of organisations as well as people. Good governance, for the World Bank, appeared to be synonymous with sound economic management. The government has started receding to the background from many of its traditional areas of operation and the non-governmental organizations, community based groups and multinational development agencies have stepped in to fill that void. Thus, the proclaimed goal of governance is to bring about human development. Multiple institutions or agencies consisting of the state, market and the civil society; each playing a specific and a critical role in a "harmonious manner manage the processes of governance. For a banker, financial accountability might form the crux of good governance; while for majority of ordinary citizens it could mean protection of their life and property, freedom from hunger or corruption free administration. Its aim is to complement SAP by political reforms to achieve greater accountability, transparency and efficiency in public service along with the protection of civil and human rights, and to ensure the rule of law through an independent judiciary.

KEYWORDS: 'Good Governance', Control- Governance, 'Political Community', Implementation, Unaccountable, Patrimonial, Non-Transparent Governments, Consequently,

INTRODUCTION

The term 'good governance' continues to be a significant part of our political lexicon for the last one and a half decades. Though there is little unanimity with regard to the meaning of the term, the general understanding is that it refers to the way in which cities, provinces, or whole countries were being governed or should be governed. It could mean different things to different people in different contexts. For a banker, financial accountability might form the crux of good governance; while for majority of ordinary citizens it could mean protection of their life and property, freedom from hunger or corruption free administration.

Good governance, since ancient times, has been conceptualized as an ideal state or Rama Rajya¹. This notion endures even now, as good governance is seen to bring in happiness and welfare of the people. It is also associated with efficient and effective administration in a democratic framework. As such, administration should be development oriented and committed to the people. Kautilya in his treatise Arthashastra elaborated the traits of the King of a good governance state as, "in the happiness of his subjects, lies his happiness; in their welfare, his welfare; whatever pleases himself, he does not consider as good, but whatever pleases his subjects he considers as good"². Plato is credited with developing the concept of the Philosopher King as the ideal ruler. Aristotle was perhaps the first political theorist to deal with the term 'governance' when he classified political organisations by indicating the manner in which they were ruled—a kind of numerical court of rule by one (dictatorship), a few (autocracy), or many (democracy)³.

In its simple dictionary meaning, good governance refers to the wellbeing of people. The Oxford dictionary defines governance as the act or manner of governing, or the way of control—governance lends itself to a wider meaning, which includes the processes as well as the results of making authoritative decisions for the benefit of the society. It is more comprehensive in meaning and implications than the word government. Government refers to the machinery and institutional arrangements of exercising sovereign power for serving the internal and external interests of the 'political community', whereas governance means making policies for the development of organisations as well as people. Today, good governance has entered the development lexicon, where the focus has shifted from 'maximising the quality of development funding to maximising of development outcomes and effectiveness of public service delivery' (Mid Term Appraisal of 9th Five Year Plan).

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

The concept of good governance became prominent in the late 1980's simultaneously with the end of cold war. The idea is propelled and propagated by the Bretton Woods and Institutions like — the World Bank, the IMF and the WTO. The notion of good governance is a logical extension of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), proposed by these institutions. Its aim is to complement SAP by political reforms to achieve greater accountability, transparency and efficiency in public service along with the protection of civil and human rights, and to ensure the rule of law through an independent judiciary⁴.

It appeared when Structural Adjustment Programmes experienced serious implementation difficulties, which were then diagnosed as failures of public management owing to unaccountable, patrimonial, and non-transparent governments. Consequently, World Bank⁵ defined governance "as the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development." Good governance, for the World Bank, appeared to be synonymous with sound economic management. In answering to widespread criticism of the international development community, structural reforms lead to institutional vacuum rather than a mobilization of the societal self-help potentials, the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD formed a Working Group on Participatory Development and Good Governance. It linked good governance to participatory development, human rights and democratization, and identified the rule of law, public sector management, controlling corruption and reducing excessive military expenditure as important dimensions of good governance⁶.

The new system of governance is making the state to lose its pre-eminence as an agent for development. The government has started receding to the background from many of its traditional areas of operation and the non-governmental organizations, community based groups and multinational development agencies have stepped in to fill that void. The thrust of the new approach appears to be one of maximizing the growth potential by unleashing outward looking and market driven forces by making necessary adjustments in the structure of the economy and the manner of exercise of control over power and resources⁷.

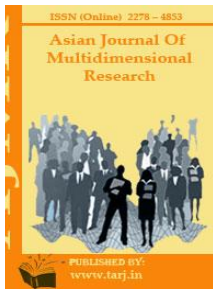
The Government of India, thus, acknowledges the universally accepted features of good governance like the legitimate exercise of political power along with creating administration, which is transparent, equitable, participatory and accountable. But the thrust is made on contextualizing them to the emerging needs of the country 'Governance', to Government of India, 'relates to the management of all such processes that in any society, define the environment which permits and enables individuals to raise their capability levels, on the one hand, and to provide to realize their potential and enlarge the set of available choices, on the other'⁸. Thus, the proclaimed goal of governance is to bring about human development. Multiple institutions or agencies consisting of the state, market and the civil society; each playing a specific and a critical role in a "harmonious manner manage the processes of governance.

In contextualizing governance, the Government of India goes further and has identified specific operational strategies that are to be implemented for realizing good governance for development. These strategies include: improved people's participation by way of effective decentralization through local self governments and involving civil society and voluntary organisations to accelerate socio-economic development; ensuring right to information for transparency; reforming civil service to improve accountability and efficiency; administrative procedural reforms for a hassle free public- government interface; improving the fiscal health of government by improving the resource mobilization through a transparent and equitable tax-administration and by correcting the subsidy and pricing system of various public services; reforming the judicial system for a speedy delivery of justice; improving the co-ordination between different

public agencies and departments involved in development for a better synergy and efficiency; systematic and professional Programme/project formulation, implementation and monitoring; empowering the marginal and the excluded to equip them to act as pressure groups to resist bad governance and exploitation by vested interests; and using information technology for a transparent and efficient administration⁹.

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GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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ABSTRACT

Women empowerment implies the ability in women to take decisions with regard to their life and work and giving equal rights to them in all spheres like; personal, social, economic, political legal and so on. They profess an independent outlook, whether they are living inside or working outside. They are increasingly gaining control over their lives and taking their own decisions. With steady increase in the number of working women, they have gained financial independence, which has given them confidence to lead their own lives and build their own identity. Without women's empowerment, cannot remove injustice and gender bias and inequalities. If women are not empowered, they cannot enjoy security and protection in life. Indian Government makes various schemes and programs for the welfare of women. In this paper an attempt was made to examine the various governmental policies and programs for the empowerment of women in India. The scheme aims at promoting self-reliance and a measure of economic independence among rural women by encouraging thrift. This scheme has received a very enthusiastic response from both rural and tribal women, including those living in the remote areas of the country. The successive Five Year Plans in India also laid special stress on the welfare of women. Various programmes and policies have been made by the government for the development as well as empowerment of women. "The empowerment idea manifests itself at all levels of societal interaction. It is found in giving a voice to the disenfranchised, in allowing the weak and the marginalized to have access to the tools and the materials they need to forge their own destinies."

KEYWORDS: *Empowerment, Government, Policies, Programs, welfare.*

INTRODUCTION

The idea of empowerment has taken a hold over the minds of increasing number of persons in the last few years. It is now widely employed in the press, on television, in political, academic and even legal circles. There is talk about the empowerment of the poor, of backward communities, of women and of various other disadvantaged sections of society.¹ Empowerment in the context of gender and development is most usefully defined as a process rather than end project; it is dynamic and changing and varies widely according to circumstances. Empowerment process will take a form which arise out of a particular cultural, ethnic, historical, economical, geographical, political and social context; out of an individuals place in the life cycle, specific life experience and out of the interactions of all the above with gender relations prevailing in society.²

Empowerment is a concept that has become popular in recent times to describe an enabling process for socially marginalized persons and groups to gain advantage and opportunities otherwise non-available to them. Serageldin (1991) describes it as follows:

“The empowerment idea manifests itself at all levels of societal interaction. It is found in giving a voice to the disenfranchised, in allowing the weak and the marginalized to have access to the tools and the materials they need to forge their own destinies.”

Empowerment is a process, which helps people to gain control over their lives through raising awareness, taking action and working in order to exercise greater control. In other words, empowerment facilitates changes and enables a person to do what one wants to do. Empowerment is the feeling that activates the psychological energy to accomplish one’s goals. From the institutional perspective empowerment is the process of setting the right environment and structure and creating the circumstances where people can use their faculties and abilities to fully actualize their potential.³

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Women constitute about 50 percent of the world population. As per the world economic profile women contribute 50 percent of food production, make up 30 percent of the official labour force and utilize 60 percent of all working hours, but receive only 10 percent world income and own less than one percent of the world property.⁴ In India there has always been a vast difference between a boy and girl and female children always considered as secondary citizens compared to male children. Strong religious, cultural and social beliefs have ruled largely in the society as a whole. As a result there has always been disparity in the upbringing of boys and girls.⁵

The Sixth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995 had observed that Women’s empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society are ‘fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace’.⁶ Many countries have failed to ensure the equality of human development for women and men. Though in the past two decades, some countries have made substantial improvements in the field of female health and literacy; this has not contributed much towards raising economic and social status of women. Complete gender equality has remained as a nightmare even in advance countries. Women constitute 70 percent of the world’s poor, they suffer higher unemployment rates than men, are paid lower wages and few occupy decision –making positions.⁷

All over the world the year 2001 was celebrated as the “year of empowerment of women” with gusto, making us realise our existence in a different century. The challenge before us is not to

just talk about the gender equality and create awareness but to initiate the process of metamorphosis of societies to turn away from the “gender discrimination” not only to make legislation and put them on paper but to implement them in letter and spirit. The empowerment includes overall development in terms of education, employment, access to the resources, legislative and decision-making power, health and awareness. As stated in “A Decade of Endeavor 1990-2000” brought out by National Commission for Women that ‘Empowerment’ entails developing the ability to organise and influence the social change to create an effective socio-economic order. This can be facilitated with the increased participation of women in politics. With these aims and objectives in mind, like everywhere else in the world, March 8, 2001 was celebrated in India also with zest and enthusiasm by government, non-government, voluntary agencies and various women organisations.⁸ A new hope for the empowerment of women came up in India when Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee on the occasion of Women’s Day declared the year 2001, as the year of *Empowerment of Women*.

Empowerment of women is essential to emancipate women from the social evils called traditional and cultural customs. Women are marginalized over years together at various stages, and also they are banded as weaker and are kept aside from reaching the front stage. In this context, empowerment is required to increase awareness and capacity building for their greater participation in the decision-making, and transformation action. This process enables women to make choices in personal life regarding education, employment, marriage etc. Providing various choices in women’s life depends on the support given by family members, institutional and community support. Empowerment in its simplest form means the manifestation of redistribution of power that challenges patriarchal ideology and the male dominance.⁹ It is both a process and the result of the process. In the process, not only increase their capacity; but also enable them to face new challenges in the overall development of the household and also to contribute to the local community development.¹⁰ Empowerment means to give the women a power base, the platform of collective strength and a collective voice.

GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

Government of India is consciously making efforts to bring Indian women’s participation in economic activities of the country through their education by formulating and implementing schemes for their physical, emotional, social and economic development. The government has been creating an enabling environment in which women’s concern can be reflected, articulated and redressed by the governments, the voluntary sector and the corporate world. As part of this effort, many policies and programmes have been brought forth over the years. Thus government has adopted various schemes and programmes from time to time both at centre and state levels for the welfare of Women:

1. National Commission for Women

In January 1991, the government constituted a statutory body called National Commission for Women (NCW) with a specific mandate to study and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women; review the existing legislation to suggest amendments wherever necessary; and to look into complaints involving deprivation of the rights of women. Similar Commissions have also set up in nine States. The NCW has taken a number of activities, which include:

- (i) Setting up of eleven expert committees to tender advice on various women's issues;
- (ii) Conducting *Pariwarik Lok Adalats*, to which nearly 35,000 cases were referred;
- (iii) Complaints and Pre-litigation Cell;
- (iv) Legal awareness.
- (v) Welfare of women prisoners under trials; and
- (vi) Action on issues of women and children.¹¹

2. National Resource Centre for Women

Government is finalizing a proposal to set up the National Resource Centre for Women and three State Resource Centres for women which will act as an apex body for promoting and incorporating gender perspectives in policies and programmes of the government.¹²

3. Operation Black Board

Under this scheme at least 50 percent of teachers should be women. Under the scheme of Non-Formal Education, the Non Formal Education (NFE) Centres exclusively meant for girls have been increased from 25 percent to 40 percent. Similarly women are given special focus under this scheme.¹³

4. Organization of Mahila Mandals.

The government has organized Mahila Mandals in the rural areas, with a view to mobilize the women and keep them informed about their rights. Alternative source of employment were also generated by this organization.

The concept of Mahila Mandal has originally emerged as a formal association of middle class women. This concept has been tried by Government for a different purpose in the rural areas. It was felt that women should assemble regularly to learn from each other and also from the workers appointed by the government. The basic idea was to create opportunities for the rural women to improve their status.

Mahila Mandals are functioning under the control of the State Government. The government has been assisting these institutions by way of guidance, training and finances.¹⁴

5. Mahila Samridhi Yojna (MSY)

In pursuance of government policy to empower women by raising their socio-economic status, an innovative MSY was launched on October 2, 1993. The scheme aims at promoting self-reliance and a measure of economic independence among rural women by encouraging thrift. This scheme has received a very enthusiastic response from both rural and tribal women, including those living in the remote areas of the country.¹⁵

6. Indra Awaas Yojna

This programme was started in 1985-86. It aims at providing assistance for the construction of houses for people below poverty line living in rural areas. Priority is given to widows and unmarried women. Allotment of the houses is done in the name of women member of the house. The ceiling on construction assistance is Rs. 20,000 per unit for plain areas and Rs. 22,000 for hilly/difficult areas. The Gram Sabha is empowered to select the beneficiaries

under the scheme. During 1999-2000, 6917 houses had been constructed for women upto December 1994.¹⁶

7. Socio-Economic Programmes, Welfare and Support Services

The Central Social Welfare Board had started the socio-economic programmes. Under these programmes, financial assistance is extended to voluntary organizations to undertake an important role in educating the needy women, like widows, destitute and disabled etc. about income generating activities.

The national machinery has spread a wide network of a large number of welfare and support services for women and children belonging to lower economic strata of society through voluntary organizations.

The socio-economic programme endeavours to provide poor women in general and also to destitute women, widows, deserted and the physically handicapped, opportunities to engage themselves in full-time or part-time employment. The ultimate objective of this programme is to provide economic rehabilitation to needy women and the physically handicapped. The different categories of schemes for which financial assistance is available under socio-economic programme are:

- i) Units under small scale industries;
- ii) Units are ancillary to large industries;
- iii) Procurement/ production units of handicrafts;
- iv) Handloom training cum production units;
- v) Production units with agricultural background e.g. dairy, poultry, piggery and such other self employment schemes.

A grant up to maximum amount of Rs. 3 lakhs is available for setting up a production unit. Each production unit should be organized for providing work to a group of women up to 35-40 numbers as the case may be.¹⁷

8. Committees and Commissions

The National Commission on Self-Employed Women was set up on January 5, 1987. The main objectives of the Commission were to examine the present status of women in the self-employed sector with special reference to employment, health, education and social status and to identify the constraints to increase the productivity of self-employed women and the gaps in training credit, up gradation of skills and marketing. The Commission toured all around the country and submitted its report on July 5, 1988. It recommended the establishment of tripartite board, in which workers have as many representatives as the government employees with women workers getting representation proportionate to their numerical strength.¹⁸

A National Committee on Women has been set up by Government of India on February 11, 1988 to advice the government on policy and legal issues relating to women. The members of the Committee include Women Activists, State Ministers, Members of Parliament, Journalists, Social Workers and Representatives of Media, Academics and Women Organizations.¹⁹

The National Commission on Women was set-up on January 31, 1992 to review the constitutional and legal safeguards for women and recommend remedial legislations.²⁰

9. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

Under this programme, 100 percent assistance in the form of Rs. 25,000 per group of 10-15 women is given as revolving fund for income generating activities:

- i) The programme, in a phased manner, expanded to cover all the districts in the country.
- ii) Under this programme, financial assistance for Child Care Activities (CCA) was also started in 1995; each district is given an assistance of Rs. 1 lakh.
- iii) Central assistance of Rs. 5 lakh per district is also given for community basis convergent services under which activities for enhancing community awareness about various developments and welfare schemes started by the Government of India, and;
- iv) This programme is meant for providing income-generating skills to poor women in rural areas in order to raise their economic and social status in society.²¹

10. Application of Science and Technology for Women

“Science and Technology for Women” is a grants-in-aid scheme, which was introduced in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) with the broad objective of improving the life and status of women through the application of science and technology. This scheme is related to providing opportunities for gainful employment/self-employment for women especially to those in rural areas; reducing the element of drudgery in their lives; ensuring adequate medical and nutritional facilities; improving sanitation and environmental conditions and protection of women from occupational hazards. Financial assistance is given to scientific institutions, universities, registered voluntary organizations (Societies, Trusts, Mahila Mandals) etc., for conducting projects relating to research and development on new technologies; dissemination of information by publishing brochures, booklets, monographs etc. or programmes relating to application of science and technology for women; preparation of audio-visual aids, films etc.

As the beneficiaries under this scheme are mainly rural women belonging to less privileged groups, the projects undertaken by them relate to specific science and technology, application programmes to solve the problems of women in different regions such as hill areas, coastal and arid zones.

11. Awareness Generation Projects for Rural and Poor Women

The Awareness Generation Projects were implemented in 1987-88. This project provided a platform for the rural and poor women to come together to exchange their experience and ideas, which enable them to understand their problems. The main objectives of the scheme are to identify the needs of rural and poor women, to increase women’s active participation in development and poverty eradication programmes, to strengthen women’s participation in decision-making in the family and society, to deal with social issues like alcoholism and atrocities on women and children etc.

The programme contents are as under:

- i) A survey of target villages through family schedules and village meetings to find out the problems of the area;

- ii) Holding of Awareness Generation Camp ranging from one to five days duration, depending on the needs of the area;
- iii) Follow up activated during the project period; and
- iv) Submission of reports and audited accounts within thirty days after the completion of the project period of six months;

The schematic budget for each Awareness Generation Project provides funding @ Rs. 2,000 per day camp to meet the expenses of the organizer and resource persons, allowance to participants and also follow up activities. The training of the organizers of the camps is also an essential part of the scheme.²²

12. National Maternity Benefit Scheme

Under this scheme, benefit is provided in the form of a lump sum cash assistance of Rs. 500/- to the pregnant women of household below the poverty line. An amount of Rs. 725/- crore has been earmarked for National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) during 1999-2000.

13. Employment and Income Generating Production Units

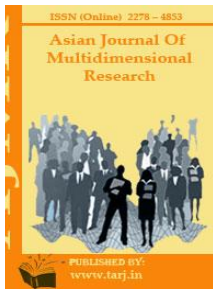
This programme was initiated in 1982-83 in order to train the women of weaker sections so that they can engage themselves in self-employed ventures and can earn their livelihood. The programme is implemented through public sector undertaking/ corporation/autonomous bodies/ voluntary organizations. Assistance under the scheme comes from Norwegian Agency for International Development. The training is imparted to women in trades such as elections, watch manufacturing, computer programming, printing and binding, handlooms, spinning and garment making etc.²³

From the above discussion, it can be concluded that the various welfare programmes adopted by government are meant to emancipate the women from social evils and cruelty. The successive Five Year Plans in India also laid special stress on the welfare of women. Various programmes and policies have been made by the government for the development as well as empowerment of women.

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DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Democratic governance seeks to promote greater participation of marginalised groups within political process, through addressing inequalities associated with gender, class, race, ethnicity, caste, disability, and sexuality among other variables, and greater accountability of governments towards those who have traditionally been excluded from political action. When thinking about the relationship between political participation and gender equality, women in various national contexts continue to face a number of barriers to their political participation. Politics always has been considered as a man dominated area. For centuries women in both developed and developing countries have been excluded from political activities. The legacy of such historical exclusions lives on, with women vastly under-represented in local and national governing bodies In India. The paper focuses on the challenges and opportunities associated with women's participation in national and local policies. It explores not only how women's participation in electoral politics can be increased but also how transformative gender –oriented policies and programmes can be implemented and maintained. Because gender equality and social justice must constitute one of the core pillars of democratic governance.

KEYWORDS: *Political participation, Gender Equalities, Constitution, Government.*

INTRODUCTION

Democracy combines a heightened awareness and community level with demands for the basic necessities of life such as the provision of public services; it is associated principally with people's rule, political freedom, equality of outcomes and community right. The normative meaning of democracy derives from the western liberal tradition with an emphasis on its procedural dimensions, namely competitive electoral politics, the rule of law, institutional accountability, the protection of civil rights, and the freedom of speech and information.¹ And the Governance relates to a set of rules, institutions, and values that are involved in the management of state and society. It is a generic term which could mean good government or management, the governance values, types of government, the nature of political process, the political parties and organization. If democratic governance is to be realised in practice, it should combine institutional accountability and transparency with the incorporation of policy measures that address the empirical fact of gender inequality. A citizen centric concept of democratic governance affirms the ethical principle of gender equality and equitable distribution of power between men and women. The idea of gender-just society expands the idea of democracy as a representative participatory, accountable and transparent process involving the active participation of a constituency that has been historically and politically marginalized. Gender equality, accordingly is not an 'addition' but an essential condition of democracy.²

Women's leadership and effective participation is increasingly on the development agenda of governments, bilateral and multilateral agencies, and non-governmental organisation, including women's rights groups. Evidence from programmes and research demonstrates the important role women play as key actors and decision-makers in the development process across a wide range of sectors. In the political arena in particular, there is growing momentum among governments to foster and ensure women's participation and leadership in government structure. Establishing quotas for women's representation at different levels of governance has been a strategic tactic in achieving this goal in many countries.³

Women and Politics in India:

The status of women in India has been subject of many great changes over the past few millennia, from equal status with men in ancient times through the low points of the medieval period, to the promotion of equal rights by many reformers, the history of women in India has been eventful. In modern India, women have adorned high offices in India including that of the president, prime minister, speaker of Lok Sabha and the leader of the opposition. Today, India has some good women leader like Sushma Swaraj, Smriti Irani, Sonia Gandhi, Mamta Bannerji and Mayawati etc. Some of them head important and strong regional political parties both outside and in national government. The roots of the Indian women's movement go back to the 19th century male social reformers who took up issues concerning women and started women's organisation. Women started forming their own organisation from the end of the 19th Century first of the local and then at the national level.⁴ In ancient India, women enjoyed considerable freedom so far as political, social and educational activities were concerned and enjoyed a status and prestige participating in the political activities. Scriptures like Rig Veda mentions many women sages and seers like Gargi and Maitreyee. But the rights of women were gradually diminished in the later Vedic period. Indian women's position in the society further deteriorated during the medieval period when sati partha among some communities, Child marriages and a ban on widow remarriages became part of social life among some communities in India. The Muslim conquest in the Indian subcontinent brought the purdah practice in the Indian society.

Among the Rajputs of Rajasthan, the Jawhar was practiced. In some parts of India, the devdasis or the temple women were practiced especially among Hindu Kshatriya rulers.⁵ Even in those of social backwardness times, there were few women who were smart and brave enough to showcase the world, their political skills. Some of them were, Razia Sultana, only woman to have ever ruled Delhi; Durgavati, the queen of Gond who ruled for 50 years; Jijabai, mother of great Shivaji; Nur Jahan, wife of Jahangir; Chand Bibi who defended against the mighty Akbar.

Times changes, India moved into the hands of European especially Britishers. The British influence was positive in the direction of women's upliftment. The close contacts with western cultural tradition, literature and education affected very deeply the minds of the Indian leaders. The leaders and the social reforms of significance who were in the forefront of the struggle for women's emancipation were Raja Ram Mohan Ray, Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar, Swami Dyanand Saraswati, Swami Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi and such others. These social reformers felt the social evils can be eradicated by raising consciousness and making people sensitive.⁶

An organized independence movement started in India with the advent of Indian National congress (INC) in 1885. The period from 1885 to 1947 produce many great woman political leaders. Some of them were Annie Besant, Sarojini Naidu, Bhikaji Cama, Vijyalakshmi Pandit, Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kriplani, Kasturba Gandhi etc. The movement for independence also gave rise to the question of women's suffrage. Regarding women's rights, at its Calcutta session in 1917, Annie Besant and few other women met Mr. Montague to demand voting rights for Indian women. With the beginning of the 20th Century a number of organisations exclusively for women approved among high-costs or elite women. The All India Women's Conference, The National Council for Women, Women's Association of Madras etc. came into existence. Thousands of women joined the Salt Satyagraha, which is generally remarked as the first time masses of India women got involved in the struggle for independence.⁷

Beyond any doubt, the active participation of women in the political struggles for independence consummated in a constitution based on the principle of equality and guaranteeing equal rights to suffrage for women in the year 1947 itself. Thus, the foundation of political participation of women was laid down during the national movement. The transfer of power from British to India's hand gave women opportunity to participate in democratic process. Large number of legal, social and economic measures has been taken up by the independent government to raise the status of women in India. The constitution of India, one of the greatest documents ever produced came into force in the year 1950 guarantee justice, liberty and equality to all citizens. The first assembly after independence saw the presence of very few women (about 2%). Women members included Masuma Begum, who later on became the Minister of Social Welfare, Renuka Ray, veteran social worker; Durgabai, a veteran Gandhian, Radhabai Subbarayan, who was appointed as a delegate to the first Round Table Conference. As per various accounts, men in the assembly listened carefully to the speeches made by women. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur became Union Health Minister in 1947. Sucheta Kriplani became the general secretary of Congress in 1959, labour minister of Uttar Pradesh in 1962 and subsequently Chief Minister of United Province in from 1963 to 1967. Vijyalakshmi Pandit was selected as a delegate to the UN and was appointed as ambassador to the erstwhile USSR in 1947 and later as ambassador to the US. She was also elected as president of the United Nations General Assembly in 1953. In the subsequent elections, women started to hold 4-5% seats in the Lok Sabha till 1980s after which their numbers increased to 7-8%. In Rajya Sabha, women have held 7-10% of seats.

Representation of women in 16th Lok Sabha is 61. This is the highest in history. Presently, Rajya Sabha has 29 women members. Six of the 23 Cabinet ministers in the present government are women, claiming almost a 25 per cent share.⁸

Specific articles and amendments have been enacted to ensure that women and children enjoy the constitutional rights. The constitutions not only grants equality of treatment to women but also calls upon the state to adopt measures favouring women neutralizing the socio-economic, educational and political disadvantages that they face. The articles of the constitution, which impinge on our subject of enquiry are Article 14,15,16 under part III, Articles 39,42,44, under part IV, Article 51-A (C) under part IV A and Article 246, under part XI are noteworthy.⁹ The constitutions (73rd Amendment Act) enacted in 1992, calls for the reservation of a minimum of one-third of seats for women (both as members and as chairpersons) within all of India's locally elected governance bodies commonly referred to as Panchyati Raj Institution (PRI). In 2007, the government of India approved a 50 percent reservation for women in PRI's any many states including Rajasthan and Odisha have banned similar legislation.

Obstacles to Women's Participation:

However, in spite of these constitutional and legal provisions, the ground reality is that women have not obtained adequate and proportionate representation in the legislative and other decision-making bodies. For true equality to become a reality for women, the sharing of power on equal terms with men is essential. But the reality is that women continue to be marginally represented even in the areas where various policies have a direct impact on them. There is still a great gap between constitutional guarantee and the actual representation of women in the political system in India. India may be an emerging economic powerhouse, but as far as the state of women is concerned, India needs a lot of catching up to do with neighbours such as Pakistan and Bangladesh and Nepal when it comes to women's participation in politics.¹⁰ *While the global average for Women in Parliament stands at 22.4%, India is at the 103rd place out of 140 countries with a mere 12% representation. Within Asia, India is at the 13th position out of 18 countries. Countries like South Sudan, Saudi Arabia have better Women representation in Parliament than India.*¹¹

It is a fact that the real status and the real level of political participation of women cannot be analyzed in isolation. On the contrary it is inter-linked with the socio-economic condition, political climate, and it inequalities inherent in the traditional social structure, its norms and values, customs and rituals. According to Hema Lata Swarup, women's lives in India and the world over are circumscribed by what can be termed as five 'Ps', Patriarchy; Productive resources access inadequacy, Poverty, Promotion and advancement insufficiency and Powerlessness.¹²

Women who want to enter politics find that the political, public, cultural and social environment in often unfriendly or even hostile to them. Even a quick glance at the current composition of political decision makers in any region provides evidence that women still face numerous obstacles in articulating and shaping their own interests. The political climate as it exists today continue to be male centered and is therefore perceived to be conducive to male participation. Women are not treated as a political entity in their own right.

They have been treated by political parties and other power groups as a means to further their own interests and gains. This is evinced by the declining number of women candidates fielded during the elections, despite promises made by political parties in their manifestoes to provide reservation of seat for women. India has failed the women's test and the blame game is as thick

as ever. During the UPA's 10-year rule, the Opposition had often accused the Congress of developing cold feet to push the landmark bill that aims to reserve 33% seats in Lok Sabha and state assemblies for women. Now, the Opposition is pointing a finger at the BJP. The BJP had "committed" itself to the women's reservation bill in its election manifesto in 2014 but has done little.¹³ Secondly; the masculine model of politics is also another obstacle in the way to political participation of women in India. Men largely dominate the political arena, largely formulate the rules of political game, and often define the standards for evaluation. Furthermore, political life is organized according to male norms and values, and in some cases even male lifestyles. For instance, politics is often based on the idea of 'winners and losers', competition and confrontation, rather than on systematic collaboration and consensus, especially across party line. It may often result in women either rejecting politics altogether or rejecting male-style politics. Thus, when women do participation in politics, they tend to do in small numbers.¹⁴

Patriarchal ideas that politics is a 'men's activity' (and that women's place remains in 'the Kitchen') function powerfully to prevent women from both running and succeeding as political candidates in India. The socio-economic status of women in society has a direct influence on their participation in political institutions and elected bodies. Women, and especially poor women, often face significant financial barriers to their political participation. Because, in most context, running for election for local, and especially national, government requires that a candidate access substantial financial resources. Besides these, the ideological and psychological hindrances for women entering parliament include gender ideology; cultural patterns; lack of education; predetermined social roles assigned to women and men; women's lack of confidence to stand for elections; and women's perception of politics as a 'dirty' game etc.¹⁵

STRATEGIES FOR CHANGE:

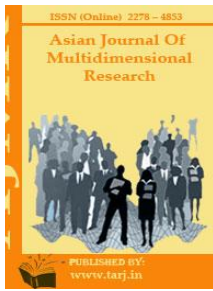
As the discussion above has shown, the challenges to women's increased participation in formal politics are significant. However, they should not be seen as permanent or insurmountable. Because when the initial distribution of resources is unequal, the society cannot hope that mere existence of an abstract principle of equality will be sufficient to secure equality of reward and the absence of discrimination. Real equality demand the elimination of social disadvantages, the potential of real and equal opportunity and the actual realisation of the opportunity in the form of equal reward. A just society demands non-discriminatory practices and balance in its social and political structure. To redress gender imbalances, society must incorporate women's perspective. Achieving gender-equality on a broader societal scale requires the election of candidates who are specifically committed to transformative gender-oriented goals. It is clear that the positive change will not occur without the will of state. Top-down action on the part of government and political parties is required both to increase the number of women representatives elected to national and local government to ensure that positive gender-oriented policies are developed and meaningfully implemented.¹⁶ Besides these, women have to change their mode of approach to political participation, if they aspire for substantial representation in the legislative bodies. Women from all strata of society should join political parties of their choice and correct the disparity in the male-female ratio in the parties at the grassroots level, as well as in the executive bodies. Political parties should come forward to increase women representatives. The absence of critical mass of women representatives has pushed women to the fringes in power sharing and has adverse impacts on their overall political status. Gender stereotypes which perceive women as weak representatives should be changes through awareness and education. Efforts need to be taken to enhance the participation of women in governance in large numbers. Because the

political participation is the key to democratic system, it is the essence of democracy. Truly representative democracy implies more than the equality of opportunity just as it is more than the right to vote, it requires equality of reward which is not just the potential but the actual attainment of power, position and remuneration.

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PRESIDENT'S RULE UNDER ARTICLE 356 AND JUDICIAL APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

The Court held that democracy and federalism are the essential features of our Constitution and are part of its basic structure. Any interpretation that is placed on Article 356 must therefore help to preserve and not subvert their fabric. The Court held that secularism is one of the basic features of the Constitution. Any State Government which pursues un-secular policies or un-secular course of action acts contrary to the Constitutional mandate and renders itself amenable to action under Article 356. In this election no party could muster majority. The CPI (M) had won 40 seats in the House of 133 and had emerged as the single largest party. The Assembly can be dissolved even before its first meeting because once the Assembly is constituted, it become capable of dissolution. The Court ruled that the proclamation was not open to consideration by the Court and the Court had no jurisdiction to require disclosure of material forming the basis of the satisfaction of the President. Thus, in all these cases put before the various High Courts, it was made known that there could be no judicial review of Presidential proclamation although the reasons for reaching these conclusions varied.

KEYWORDS: *Federalism, Constitutional, Un-Secular, Amenable, Features, Proclamation, Dissolution, Consideration*

INTRODUCTION

The power to issue President's Rule in a State is primarily a political issue, and the Constitution of India neither explicitly provides for nor does exclude the judicial review of President's power under Article 356. In most of the case, the Governors took partisan approach and acted in the most un-parliamentary manner. The basic problem is that the Constitution does not enumerate the situations on the basis of which the President's Rule is imposed in a State and in most of the cases' the President's proclamation does not disclose the grounds of imposition of this rule. In the initial years, the judiciary shared faith in the political leadership of the country and adopted an attitude of judicial restraint. Gradually, the attitude changed and it is still in the process of change.

In this article, President's Rule under Article 356 and Judicial Approach has been examined. In the following paragraphs some of such cases have been dealt which were decided as per the opinion that the President having issued the proclamation pursuant to his Constitutional power under Article 356 and it not being an executive act of the Union government. The Constitution does not enumerate the situations on the basis of which the President's Rule was to be imposed. The issuance of a Proclamation under Article 356 is a personal satisfaction of the President, who is directed by the Union Council of Ministers; it is basically a political issue and beyond the reach of the Courts. The Court had no jurisdiction to demand for disclosure of material forming the basis of satisfaction of the President.

K.K. Aboo vs. Union of India AIR 1965 Ker 229.

In this case the Kerala High Court considered the legality and constitutionality of the Presidential proclamation of dissolving the Kerala Legislative Assembly after elections held in March 1965 without giving a chance to the assembly to be assembled. In this election no party could muster majority. The CPI(M) had won 40 seats in the House of 133 and had emerged as the single largest party. The then Governor of Kerala, A.P. Jain, after a brief discussion with leaders of various political parties regarding the formation of a ministry, reported to the President that no political party could form a stable government in the existing circumstances. Consequently, President's rule was imposed in Kerala on 24 March 1965 and the Assembly was dissolved. This action was challenged on the ground that as the state was already under President's rule, no government could be formed due to the state of affairs brought about by the President's act and this could not be a reason for invoking Article 356 and the Assembly could be dissolved only after its first meeting. As the newly elected Assembly, was never summoned but dissolved even before its first meeting. Hence the action was illegal.

The Court held that the validity of proclamation under Article 356, cannot be challenged in Courts. It is matter of personal satisfaction of the President, who is Constitutional head. It can be questioned in Parliament which can withhold its approval. The Assembly can be dissolved even before its first meeting because once the Assembly is constituted, it become capable of dissolution. The Assembly is deemed to be constituted once the Election Commission issues the notification.

The Court ruled that only sanctions available in the Constitution of India against the arbitrary act of the President is an impeachment under Article 61 or thenon-approval of his action under Article 356 (3). The petition was dismissed upholding the Constitutionality of the Proclamation under Article 356 is not- justiciable, because it depends on the personal satisfaction of the President, who was a Constitutional head.¹

Rao Birendra Singh vs. Union of India AIR 1968 P&H 441.

In Haryana (1967), the Congress Party formed the Government, but it got ousted from power owing to defections and Rao Birendra Singh as leader of the SVD which enjoyed a majority of 47 members out of the effective strength of 79 members, formed the government. Defections and counter-defections continued in both the Congress and the SVD. Consequently, the Governor of Haryana in his report highlighted the need for a clean and efficient administration and stated that fresh election under the President's Rule was the only solution of political instability in the State and on his report the President's Rule was imposed on 21 November 1967 along with the dissolution of the State Assembly. The outgoing Chief Minister, Rao Birendra Singh, challenged the President's proclamation on the grounds that as long as he had the majority, the Union Government was not competent to issue the proclamation under Article 356; the satisfaction of the President while issuing the proclamation, in fact means the satisfaction of the Union Home Minister. The proclamation is not clear as to whether the report of the Governor has been accepted by the President; and when admittedly he enjoys majority in the House the action to dissolve the Assembly can only be styled as mala fide etc.

The Punjab and Haryana High Court reiterated the verdict of Kerala High Court and ruled that since the President issued proclamation under his constitutional power under Article 356 and it not being an executive act of the Union, and the President not being amenable to the jurisdiction of the High Court in view of Article 361(1) this Court cannot go into the validity or legality or propriety of his proclamation. If there are any grounds which are alleged to be irrelevant, the Parliament can discuss the grounds of the proclamation on the question of approval or otherwise of the proclamation.

The Court held that this Court has no jurisdiction in view of Article 74 (2) even to inquire whether he rendered any advice to the President in regard to the issue of the proclamation. The Court ruled that the proclamation was not open to consideration by the Court and the Court had no jurisdiction to require disclosure of material forming the basis of the satisfaction of the President. It cannot question the President's recital in regard to the basis of his satisfaction.²

The Court dismissed the petition on the ground that the Proclamation under Article 356 is not-justiciable, because the satisfaction of the President regarding Article 356 is out of jurisdiction to the Court.

Sreeramulu vs. Union of India AIR 1974 AP 106.

In this case, the invocation of President's rule on Andhra Pradesh in 1973 was challenged. In Andhra Pradesh, there was widespread dissatisfaction, riots and ministerial crises due to Mulki rules that led to the resignation of the Chief Minister P. V. Narsimha Rao under the instruction of Congress High Command due to crisis in the leadership of the State Congress legislature party.

The Court refused to accept the contention that Article 356 cannot be invoked in a situation in which a party has an undisputed majority in the House that enabled its leader to form ministry. The Court held that the very absence of satisfactory criteria makes the question one which is intrinsically political and not for judicial scrutiny. The Court felt that invocation of Article 356 was a political issue and the court should not enter into 'this political thicket' and it would prefer to leave the entire issue to be decided by the Union executive, Union legislature and the people.³

In another case of *Hanumantha Rao vs State of Andhra Pradesh AIR 1975 AWR 277*, the Andhra Pradesh High Court applied the same approach and advocated judicial hands-off with regard to

Article 356. It held that Courts cannot examine the appropriateness or adequacy of the grounds for the taking of a decision by the President, nor any bad faith can be permitted to be attributed to him.⁴

Bijayananda vs. President of India AIR 1974 Orissa 52.

In Orissa, the Congress Party government led by Nandini Satpathi got reduced to minority in 1973 owing to defections from the Congress Party. Consequently, the Chief Minister had to resign. On the contrary, Bijayananda Patnaik, the leader of the Pragati Party, who commanded a strength of 70 MLA's in a House of 140 (including the Speaker), staked claim to form a government, however, the Governor did not invite Patnaik to form the Government. He thought that the government formed by Bijayananda would not remain in office for a long time owing to the ongoing defections.

The Governor preferred to recommend the imposition of President's Rule in Orissa along with dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly. Consequently, President's Rule was imposed in Orissa on 3 March 1973 and the Legislative Assembly was dissolved. The proclamation was challenged in the Orissa High Court by Bijayananda and 74 MLAs.

The Orissa High Court rejected the challenge and concluded from the facts of the case that the Governor did not call the leader of the opposition to form the Ministry not because they had no majority but because he expected that the majority might fall any moment and there would not be a stable ministry. The Court further held that the wide source of information as contemplated by the expression 'otherwise' gives ample indication that the President's satisfaction is not subject to judicial review; the court cannot examine the grounds of satisfaction of Article 74 (1) and 361 (1); and the satisfaction of the President is integrally connected with the question of enforcing the convention on the Governor's failure to call the leader of the Opposition to form the Ministry. The convention being not enforceable, the satisfaction based on a decision whether to honour the convention or not, is equally unenforceable.⁵

Thus, in all these cases put before the various High Courts, it was made known that there could be no judicial review of Presidential proclamation although the reasons for reaching these conclusions varied.

State of Rajasthan vs. Union of India AIR (1977)3SCC1361.

The ruling Congress Party at the Centre was defeated in the Lok Sabha elections held in March, 1977 and the Janata Party came to power. The then Union Minister for Home Affairs, Charan Singh, wrote a letter requesting the Chief Minister of nine States ruled by Congress Party (Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal) to advise the Governor of their respective State to dissolve the Assemblies of those States and to seek fresh mandate from the electorate on the ground that the electorate had virtually rejected the ruling party in those States in the Lok Sabha elections.

Six of these nine States, namely, Rajasthan, M.P., Punjab, Bihar, H.P. and Orissa filed suits under Article 131 of the Constitution in the Supreme Court praying for a declaration that the letter of the Home Minister was illegal, and *ultra vires* of the Constitution and prayed for an interim injunction restraining the Union Government from taking any step to dissolve their Assemblies before the expiry of their term fixed by the Constitution.

The main grounds of challenging the constitutionality and legality of proclamation of the President's Rule was that the letter of Union Home Minister, Charan Singh, dated 18 April 1977, discloses the sole ground of an impending proclamation under Article 356; that no dissolution, at any rate, of a Legislative Assembly can take place without ascertaining the wishes of both the Houses of Parliament.

The seven-judge Bench of the Supreme Court in its unanimous judgement upheld the action of the Union Government, though they gave different reasons for the same conclusion. The Court felt that the letter of the Union Home Minister was not a directive but only a piece of advice and there was nothing wrong if a party resorts to dissolution of assembly to capture political power.

There was general agreement among all the judges that the matter in question was beyond the range of judicial review either because it was of a political nature, regarding which the President's subjective satisfaction was conclusive, or was otherwise non-justiciable under Article 356 (5).

However, the Court made it clear that the President's 'satisfaction' would be open to judicial review only in those exceptional cases where on facts admitted or disclosed, it was manifested that it was *mala fide* or was based on wholly extraneous or irrelevant grounds.

The Court held that "The second part of that duty, mentioned in Article 355 seems to be of a somewhat different and broader character and cover all steps which are enough 'to ensure' that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Its sweep seems quite wide. It is a proclamation intended either to safeguard against the failure of the constitutional machinery in a State or to repair the effects of a breakdown. It may be either a preventive or a curative action". The Court held that "The question of legitimacy of particular actions of the Union Government taking us in particular directions can often be tested and determined only by the verdicts of the people at appropriate times rather than by decisions of Courts".

The Court further held that "a total rout of candidates belonging to the ruling party, and in some of the plaintiff States where the ruling party has not been able to secure a single seat, it is symptomatic of complete alienation between the Government and the people. This ground is clearly a relevant ground having reasonable nexus with the matter in regard to which the President is required to be satisfied before taking action under Article 356 (1)". The Court ruled that the use of words "or otherwise", as to Article 356 (1) calls on the President to consider materials and resources other than the Governor's report but at the same time, in practice, this ambiguous phrase has given assaults to the federal principles of Government. This feature of our Constitution indicates most strikingly the extent to which inroads have been made by it on the federal principles of Government."⁶

The Court dismissed the case unanimously, but the observations made by the Court are very important. For the first time the Court started judicial review of Presidential proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution. The Court made it clear that the President's 'satisfaction' under Article 356 would be open to judicial review, where facts admitted was *mala fide* or it was based on wholly extraneous or irrelevant grounds. Thus, exercise of President's power under Article 356 was brought under judicial review to that extent.⁷

Sunderlal Patwa vs. Union of India AIR 1993 MP 214.

After the demolition of the Babri Masjid at Ayodhya in 1992, President's Rule was imposed in Madhya Pradesh on 15 December, 1992. The then Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Kunwar Mahmood Ali Khan, in his letter to the President has mentioned that the BJP government was incapable of dealing with the situation as the state government could not implement the ban imposed by the central government on RSS and VHP in letter and spirit and there was an extremely tense and critical situation of law and order.

The proclamation of President's Rule was challenged in the M.P. High Court. The full bench heard the matter and by a majority of 2-1 quashed the Proclamation and declared that all consequential effects thereon should follow. The Court ruled that the satisfaction reached at by the President in issuing the proclamation regarding the imposition of President's Rule in Madhya Pradesh and dissolving the Legislative Assembly is based on irrelevant grounds and is therefore liable to be quashed.

In case of Madhya Pradesh, the Court found no evidence of breakdown of constitutional machinery and the governor's report did not constitute a relevant material having a rational nexus for the satisfaction of the President in invoking Article 356. The Court noted that incidence of violence and arson had taken place in other states as well, but only BJP-led States had been targeted for President's rule. The Court also noted the fact that BJP government did not disobey or disrespect any central directive. Failure on part of the State Government to save the lives and properties of citizens in few cities, as a result of sudden out-break of violence could not reasonably lead to the satisfaction of the President that the Government was unable to function in accordance with the Constitution.

The Court also held that the Governor did not mention that the M. P. Government, at any point of time, had actually failed to implement the ban on RSS. The satisfaction of the President was not fact-based, hence the proclamation of the President Rule was liable to be quashed.⁸

The Court ordered to restore the dismissed Ministry as also the dissolved Assembly. The judgement of M.P. High Court is a "significant milestone in legal history". Since, it is the first case where the Court struck down a Presidential proclamation as unconstitutional, null and void.

S.R. Bommai vs. Union of India AIR (1994)3SCC 1.

In Karnataka (1989), the Janata Dal Government led by S.R. Bommai was thrown into constitutional crisis owing to breaking away of a dissident group of the party. However, the Chief Minister reported to the Governor that he was prepared to prove his majority on the floor of the House but the Governor did not give him a chance to prove his majority on the floor of the House. Consequently, the S.R. Bommai Ministry was dismissed and President's Rule was imposed on 21 April 1989 and Assembly was dissolved. S.R. Bommai filed a writ petition and challenged the constitutionality of the proclamation of President regarding the imposition of President's Rule in Karnataka.⁹ Also, appeals from the decisions of the Assam, Karnataka and M.P. High Courts and the writ petitions filed in the Rajasthan and H.P. High Courts, which were transferred to the Supreme Court were heard by a nine member Constitutional bench of the Supreme Court. The apex Court declared, by a majority of 5:4, as unconstitutional the imposition of President's Rule in Nagaland (1988), Karnataka (1989) and Meghalaya (1991). But the Court unanimously upheld the dismissal of the BJP state governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan

and Himachal Pradesh in December 1992- because their activities were inconsistent with secular character of the Constitution of India.¹⁰

The Court held that democracy and federalism are the essential features of our Constitution and are part of its basic structure. Any interpretation that is placed on Article 356 must therefore help to preserve and not subvert their fabric. The Court held that secularism is one of the basic features of the Constitution. Any State Government which pursues un-secular policies or un-secular course of action acts contrary to the Constitutional mandate and renders itself amenable to action under Article 356.'

The Court stressed that Article 356 should be used very sparingly and as a last measure otherwise, the frequent use of this power and its exercise are likely to disturb the Constitutional balance. The Court held that the Legislative Assembly of a State coming under President's Rule should not be dissolved until Presidential proclamation is approved by the Parliament, till this approval, the President can only suspend the Assembly.¹¹

The Court laid down the principle that the Governor's report to the President should be precise with necessary factual details. The judges also held that normally the floor test should be conducted to examine the support to the Ministry except in an extraordinary situation where because of all pervasive violence, the Governor comes to the conclusion and records the same in his report as to why floor test was not possible. In fact the proclamations in case of Karnataka and Nagaland were struck down because the Governors did not opt for floor test.

The Court observed that the proclamation under Article 356(1) is not immune from judicial review. The Supreme Court or the High Court can strike down the proclamation if it is found to be *mala fide* or based on wholly irrelevant or extraneous grounds."¹²

The Court ruled that in appropriate cases the Court can grant requisite interim relief and issue injunction restraining holding of fresh elections.

The Court held that "If the proclamation issued is held invalid, then notwithstanding the fact that it is approved by both Houses of Parliament, it will be open to the court to restore the status quo ante to the issuance of the proclamation and hence to restore the Legislative Assembly and the Ministry." The Court observed that judicial review is the basic feature of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has constitutional duty and responsibility, since judicial review having been expressly entrusted to it as a constituent power, and the action of the President under Article 356 is a constitutional function and the same is subject to judicial review."¹³

The judgement of Bommai Case,1994 is a land mark judgement, which strengths the principles of federal democracy in the country. The political significance of the judgement is that it will act as a bar on arbitrary dismissal of duly elected State governments by the Union Government for fulfilling its political ends. It would prevent the arbitrary and whimsical use of the power of the Governors in the name of exercising their discretionary powers conferred by the Constitution and conventions.

Allahabad High Court Verdict (1996)

The three member bench of the Allahabad High Court unanimously held that the impugned Presidential proclamation of 17 October 1996 re-imposing President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh and subsequently approved by Parliament was unconstitutional, issued in colourable exercise of power and was based on wholly irrelevant and extraneous grounds and, therefore, could not be

allowed to stand. Consequently, the proclamation was quashed. The court observed that the Governor of Uttar Pradesh was constitutionally not bound to invite the single largest party to form a government, in case it did not have the confidence of the House. But at the same time he was constitutionally bound and obliged to explore all possibilities.¹⁴

Bihar Assembly Dissolution Case (2005)

In Bihar (2005), after general elections of the State Legislative Assembly in February, 2005, there emerged a hung assembly and there was no political party or coalition having a clear majority to form a stable government in the State. The UPA government at the Centre, recommended the dissolution of State Assembly on the basis of two reports sent by State Governor, Buta Singh. These reports became the subject matter of litigation which questioned the legality and constitutionality of the proclamation of the President.

The petitioners maintained that the Governor made no genuine attempt to explore the possibility of forming a government before recommending the dissolution of the Assembly. The 'indecent haste' with which the Governor acted would show that his only intention was to prevent Janata Dal (United) - led NDA leader Nitish Kumar from staking his claim to form the government, as it did not suit the political ambitions of RJD Chief Lalu Prasad.

A five-judge Constitution Bench gave a majority judgement and declared unconstitutional the May 23, 2005 Presidential proclamation of dissolution of the Legislative Assembly of Bihar but gave its nod for the elections, the first phase of which was scheduled for 18 October 2005. It is noteworthy that the Supreme Court introduced a new policy that the reports of the Governor be made public and subject to judicial review.¹⁵

Case of Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh, 2016

The abuse of Article 356 has become frequent by the Union Governments to subvert rival party in the newly elected State Legislative Assembly. The latest example being the case of Uttarakhand¹⁶ and Arunachal Pradesh¹⁷ where Article 356 was imposed unconstitutionally, as decided by the Courts. This has once again put into the questions of misuse of Articles 356 and 74 by the Union Government and the powers of the Governors enshrined under the Constitution in order to topple the rival party governments in the State. In both the cases the Courts came down heavily on Centre and invalidated the imposition of President's rule and restored the former governments. The Court vindicated the actions of both the President and Governor as unconstitutional, reiterating the necessity to enjoy the confidence of the house by the government and that whether the Council of Ministers has lost the confidence of the House is not a matter to be determined by the Governor or for that matter anywhere else except the floor of the House. It also quoted various case laws to state the imposition of Article 356 by adopting wrong procedure without directly condemning the advice of Union Cabinet.

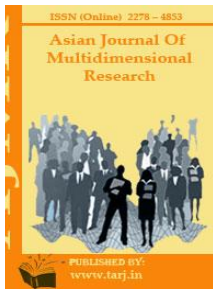
Thus the above cases reveal a definite pattern in the judicial stance towards the executive action under Article 356. In the beginning, it preferred to justify the invocation of the President's rule both from legal as well as political parameters.

It may be concluded that the Presidential Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution has come under judicial review. The Supreme Court and the High Courts can strike down the Proclamation when it is mala fide or based on irrelevant material and restore the status quo ante, i.e., restore the Legislative Assembly and the Ministry of the State concerned. The Court can also stress that question of majority of the Council of Ministers of the State must be decided on the

floor of the Assembly and not anywhere else. Therefore, the Union Government cannot act arbitrarily. 'Once the doors to judicial review are thrown open, no government in India can act arbitrarily as was the case with governments in the past. Everything will be exposed to the scrutiny of the courts and to the glare of public opinion.

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CULTURAL ALIENATION AND DISPOSSESSION: AN APPRAISAL OF NGUGI WA THIONG'O' SELECT NOVELS

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ABSTRACT

Ngugi presents the prevailing images of disintegration, decay, and despair : the image of crude mercantilism and callous exploitation of the Kenyan peasantry by the national bourgeoisie allied to international forces in colonized Kenya. A general situation of malaise is thus created that inspires not commitment but alienation and apathy in a highly sensitive way. After religious and cultural take over by the colonial powers over the colonized, the ghost of colonialism started engulfing the land of the natives, as a corollary of if, the gifts of slavery, alienation and dispossession were provided to the Africans in general and the Kenyans in particular. The black are treated as slaves and they become foreigners at their homes and on their land. Everything envisaging their lands, their business, their rituals, their customs, their unity, and integrity, their peace of mind either grabbed by the colonial and neo-colonial powers or spoiled by these evil forces of capitalism.

KEYWORDS: *Cultural Alienation, Crude Mercantilism, Callous Exploitation, Cultural Take Over, Least Productive Areas, Political Struggle, Post-Colonial Prism, African Cultural Values, Intensively and Extensively, Harmonious and Peaceful Track*

INTRODUCTION

Ngugi is deeply pained to see the cultural alienation of newly independent Kenya as it has lost its roots by embracing those of the colonizers which exert on it a strong fascination. This idea is well stated by Chidi Amuta in the following lines: "A central fact of Kenyan life today is the fierce struggle between the cultural forces representing foreign interests and those representing patriotic national interests"¹

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cultural take over by the colonial powers over the colonized, the ghost of colonialism started engulfing the land of the natives, as a corollary of if, the gifts of slavery, alienation and dispossession were provided to the Africans in general and the Kenyans in particular. The black are treated as slaves and they become foreigners at their homes and on their land. Everything envisaging their lands, their business, their rituals, their customs, their unity, and integrity, their peace of mind either grabbed by the colonial and neo-colonial powers or spoiled by these evil forces of capitalism.

Weep Not, Child is set during the National Liberation Movement of Kenya led by Mau Mau. According to Lingaraja Gandhi, “The novel presents the picture of a village community that disintegrates as a colonial settlement resulting in the alienation of people from their ancestral, God-given land.”¹² The picture is artistically fictionalized in the depiction of Ngotho who is an embodiment of native culture. A full scale colonial penetration has reduced the Gikuyu of the ridges to squatters on their own land and has brought about the destruction of the traditional family unit. Dominating this novel’s landscape is the division of land between the settler class, personified by Howlands and the collaborating indigenous or national bourgeoisie, represented by Jacobo. A second major image is that of ‘the road’ which divided the people into economic zones. The African peasants were forced to live in the least productive areas. The ‘road’ introduces the conflict between Howlands and Ngotho in a generalized way through the historical record. The road and its construction acts as a record of colonial exploitation. African labour was not available at first so Italian prisoners constructed the road. Their children from black women were abused and underfed in Kipanga. The road symbolizes the divisiveness of colonialism that segregate Kenyans into classes and races :

In a country of ridges, such as Kikuyuland, there are many valleys and small plains. Even the big road went through a valley on the opposite side. Where the two met they had as it were embraced and widened themselves into a plain.² (WNC: 7).

The division of land was a perpetual source of conflict between the white settler class and the Gikuyu peasant as Ikiddeh suggests:

Historically, land as the source of man’s life, the basis of any social community and the foundation of all human culture, remained the sensitive factor in the contention between Africans and Europeans in Kenya.³

The political struggle between Howlands and Ngotho is over the control of land. Ngotho is the legitimate owner. His aboriginal title is based on generations of use by his family as Ngotho’s :

...mind was always directed towards the *shamba*. His life and soul were in the *shamba*. Everything else with him counted only in so far as it was related to the *shamba*. Even his wife mattered only in so far as she made it possible for him to work in it more efficiently without a worry about home. (WNC : 29)

Ngotho’s alienation and dispossession from the land is recorded in a story which he narrated to his son, Njoroge. It started with his conscription to the war effort during World War I. Upon his return, his family is forcibly dispossessed from their ancestral land. Ironically, Ngotho is forced to work on Jacobo’s land and work on his own land for Howlands, a colonial usurper, is obsessed with owning the land. He takes pride in seeing Ngotho working on his land because the

latter “tended the young tea plants as if they were his own...” (WNC : 30). For Ngotho alienation from ancestral land also means the death of his family :

...it was a spiritual loss. When a man was severed from the land of his ancestors where would he sacrifice to the Creator? How could he come into contact with the founder of the tribe, Gikuyu and Mumbi? (WNC : 74)

In The River Between a rivalry is ensued between Kabonyi, an elder of Makuyu and Waiyaki over the leadership of the clan. Waiyaki, as a young man of modern approach, tries to impart education by opening more the more schools but Kabonyi draws the people’s attention to drive away the white man from their land. As a result of this clash, the cleavage widens between the two. As Kabonyi retorts to Waiyaki in the presence of the whole clan:

‘You see how restless and impatient our people are. They cry for a leader to save them from slavery. And you, you, who ought to have led them –’ 4

Ngugi delineates the importance of land to Gikuyu people in terms of the legends concerning the land. In The River Between, Waiyaki gets to know the legend of the land from his father Chege on the day of his (Waiyaki’s) second birth ceremony :

.... It was before Agu; in the beginning of things. Murungu brought the man and woman here and again showed them the whole vastness of the land. He gave the country to them and their children and the children of the children, *tene na tene*, world without end. (TRB: 18)

This legend recurs in Weep Not, Child. Story – telling is an important activity in Ngotho’s household and Ngotho’s story to his children is about the first man and first woman that God created and about the blessing they received from Him:

“This land I hand over to you. O Man and Woman
It’s yours to rule and till in serenity sacrificing
Only to me, your God, under my sacred tree...” (WNC: 24)

This consciousness of their own past makes the question of land a piercing one. “Where did the land go?” (WNC: 25) asks Ngotho, and later Njoroge asks, “Where, O Creator went our promised land?” (WNC: 25)

Ngugi, through his post-colonial prism, presents that new Kenyan leaders adopt the ways of their Western counterparts not only in their way of administration but mainly in their way of living. So, from the cultural point of view, we note that most of the leaders and the rich people have lost their roots in order to espouse the Western culture. A great deal of them has lost their African values but there are some who even though they have adopted Western ways of life, manage to keep their African cultural values. The most poignant cultural aspects, as far as the barons’ cultural identity is concerned, are the cultural alienation of the elite and the cultural identity crisis.

As the Kenyan society is culturally alienated the elite who are considered to be fruits of colonization are likely to be the most exposed to cultural alienation. Indeed, the elite’s alienation is felt at almost all levels: customs and social ceremonies, language, names, etc. In relation to customs and social ceremonies, Kenya, like many African new states, offers the image of a country in the hands of the elite who are fascinated by the former colonisers’ ways. Such a

fascination leads the upper class people to a cultural complex and, above all, to a tendency to blindly ape and adopt Western ways to the detriment of their own traditional African customs.

Ngugi's fictional design in *Matigari* is to project the Mau Mau ideology as the source of inspiration for the essential change and revolution. It appeals to the alienated people who are craving for social justice and social equality. Taking the cue from the Mau Mau, these people want to send back the neo-colonialists and their forces which are operating in Kenya with the strong support of what Ngugi calls *Mbwa Kalis* or the watchdogs of colonialism. There is an element of bitter satire in his attack of these watchdogs represented in the personalities of John Boy, H.E. Ole Excellence and his Minister for Truth and Justice. The name Matigari ma Njuruungi means in Gikuyu is "the patriot who survived the bullets". He comes from far off mountains and hills with a AK 47 in his hands. We understand that many Mau Mau activists who fought against the British imperialism did not return to their original places of living. But they stayed back making the forests their homeland. Matigari is one such who remained there for decades. He becomes a symbolic figure in the narrative of the novel and stands for unstinted patriotism and his inspiration comes from the strong root of African culture.

Matigari has a mission to execute in this state. He wants to take back the ownership of his own house constructed long back from its present incumbent Settler Williams who, in fact is assisted by his stooge, John Boy. In reality this is a symbolic representation of a veritable problem. First he thinks it essential to use force and so carries his rifle. But he soon realizes the meaninglessness of using force before a mighty power. So he decides to win his case through peaceful means and hence buries his rifle under a mugumo tree and then comes here. For a moment he is engrossed in nostalgic reminiscences of life during yesteryears. Life in an idyllic setting with its calm and serene atmosphere, surrounded by his kith and kin haunts him. A song then lingers in his memory.

Matigari starts with 'the Settler William motif' and to execute it he goes on enlisting support of men, women and children. His efforts to educate and recruit men into this political cause bear good results. The oppressed and the exploited rally round him and very soon he establishes "a relationship of cantor/chorus, or leader/follower". Though there is a gap of a generation, Ngaruro Wa Kirio and the boy Muriuki join him. Later when he saves Guthera from the clutches of the police, she also joins his tribe of followers. Each of these feel surprised, astonished and even bewildered in their first impressions of Matigari. Before they establish psychic links with his ideology, they fail to understand the import of his name : 'Matigari ma Njiruungi' Each listener automatically repeats his name and stares at him. The name and its meaning in Gikuyu does the magic and they rally round him. Matigari also wishes to provide shelter to people like him who are homeless, underfed and exploited. He broods, "Any patriot looking for his people out to start where people worked". Later he mulls over:

Let me tell them that the years of roaming and wandering are over. We shall all go home together. We shall enter the house together. We shall light the fire together. After all, the struggle was for the house, wasn't it? A home... a shelter... victory is born of struggle. There is no right so long that it does not end with dawn (Matigari: 10-11).

Keeping the socio-political situation in Modern Kenya as the backdrop of the novel, Ngugi universalizes the phenomena by saying that:

This story is imaginary.

The actions are imaginary.

The characters are imaginary.

The country is imaginary – it has no name even.

Reader/listener: may the story take place in the country of your choice (ix).

In this way, Ngugi has intensively and extensively discussed at large the socio-cultural aspects of the Kenyan society under colonial and post-colonial era. It is assumed that the basic culture cannot be and hence should not be adulterated for the harmonious and peaceful track of human life.

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A STUDY OF IMPACT OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS ON WORLD ECONOMY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The global economic crisis, which occurred in 2008, was a result of the spread of the economic imbalance caused in the US. The major factor that caused the downfall of US economy was the sub-prime mortgage, that is, sudden decrease in the housing prices. This decrease led to a number of different factors which worsened the condition. The economic imbalance of US spread to other developed as well as developing nations which led to the disturbance in overall world economy. The nations found it difficult to cope up with the situation, which led to the global economic crisis. In particular, though India was affected by the global economic crisis, this effect was mild and the country, being a developing country, bounced back in short period of time. The present paper brings out findings and opinions of different academicians on the impact of global economic crisis with respect to overall world economy and Indian economy, in particular. The paper will be useful for academicians as well as economic analysts to understand the facts of global financial crisis with respect to India and prepare them for any future such crisis, the future as well as economy being uncertain.

KEYWORDS: *Global Economic Crisis, World Economy, Indian Economy*

1. INTRODUCTION

The economic crisis can be defined as a situation when there is a loss of confidence in the currency of a country or its other financial assets, which results in the withdrawal of investments and funds from the country. In 2008, the origin of financial crisis and associated recession was seen in the U.S. which spread to Europe, further affecting all the other developed and developing economies. Employment, saving, production, consumption, investment, and the like economic activities were badly affected in the time of financial crisis and hence, the economy of the country, as well as individuals, underwent a downturn in the time of crisis. Due to the process of

globalization and the interconnectivity of the whole world, the crisis spread from one corner of the world to the other and hence spreads in the whole world like a forest fire.

The present study reviews previous literature on impact of global economic crisis on world economy, economy of different nations, as well as Indian economy. The numbers of studies reviewed were 29 studies but only 18 were considered. The rest studies were rejected because of the repetition of countries and results by different authors. The paper is divided into three sections: the first section focused on overall world economy, the second section focused only on Indian economy, while the third section gives a concluding remark on the paper.

2. Impact of Global Economic Crisis on World economy

Asadi and Jahangard (2016) studied the impact of global economic crisis on market debt ratios of 87 companies listed in Tehran Stock Exchange over the period 2008-2012. The variables considered for the study included market debt ratio, book debt ratio, assets and machineries, earnings before tax and interest, size of company, depreciation, development and research spending, and world economic crisis dummy variable. With the help of EGLS, it was found that depreciation, and assets and machineries had a positive and significant relationship with market debt ratio, while earnings before tax and interest, development and research spending, and world economic crisis dummy variable had a negative and significant relationship with market debt ratio. Thus, the study concluded that significant relationship existed between global economic crisis and market debt ratios.

Maisonnave et al. (2016) examined the impact of global economic crisis on Free State regional economy in South Africa. With the help of a static computable general equilibrium (CGE) model, it was found that the decline in general prices and a fall in demand in sectors was subjected to global conditions, also leading to increase in unemployment and decline in per capita income.

Dalaien (2016) analyzed the impact of global crisis on banking sector of Jordan and India during pre- and post-crisis. The variables considered for the study included Bank share price, Bank capital adequacy, Bank deposit-lending ratio, Interest rates, Non-performing assets. It was found that the global economic crisis had negative effect on the performance of Jordanian banking sector while positive trend was witnessed on performance of Indian banking sector.

Moore and Mirzaei (2016) studied the impact of global financial crisis in 82 countries with the help of industrial panel data. The findings of the study revealed that post-crisis, different industrial growth indicators faced a major fall. It was witnessed that the industries which were majorly dependent on external finance and trade credit faced a significant negative effect. Also, compared to the developed countries, developing and under-developing countries experienced less impact of the crisis.

Chughtai et al. (2015) examined the impact of various economic variables, which included inflation rate, interest rate, and exchange rate, on the economic growth of Pakistan. The data for the study was of the time period between 1981 to 2013. The collected data was analysed with the help of multiple linear regression model. It was found that both inflation rate as well as interest rate had negative effect while exchange rate had positive effect on Pakistani's economic growth.

Ksantini and Boujelbene (2014) studied the impact of global financial crisis on GDP growth rate and investment. The study selected 25 countries namely Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan,

South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom and United States. The data collected was between the time period 1998 to 2009. The variables used for the study included financial crisis, GDP growth, investment, trade openness, inflation, interest rates, population growth, and public consumption. The findings of the result indicated that global financial crisis in the country negatively affects the GDP growth rate and its investment.

GÜN and YİĞİT (2011) analyzed the impact of global economic crisis on Turkey's economic structure over the period 1998-2012. The dependent variable considered for the study was Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The time period considered was divided into two: (i) 1998-2008, and (ii) 2009-2012. With the help of semi-logarithmic regression equation by method of least squares, it was found that global economic crisis structurally affected economy of Turkey.

Su (2010) analyzed the long-term volatility of Chinese stock market during the global economic crisis. The comparative analysis of the movement of return volatility of stock market was also conducted between the time period January 2000 and April 2010. With the help of GARCH and EGARCH model, it was found that long-term volatility of Chinese stock returns was more volatile during economic crisis period.

3. Impact of Global Economic Crisis on Indian economy

Gulati and Kumar (2016) studied the impact of global financial crisis on profit efficiency of Indian banks between the time period 2003-04 and 2012-13. This time period was divided into three sub-periods: pre-crisis period (2003-04 to 2006-07), crisis period (2007-08 to 2008-09), post-crisis period (2009-10 to 2012-13). With the help of DEA-based metafrontier framework, it was found that global crisis had moderate impact on profit efficiency of the banking industry by a decline of 3 percent. The findings also suggested that foreign banks were more profit efficient as compared to ownership types.

Prakash and Gunasekar (2016) studied the impact of global economic crisis on the basic metal industry of India during the period 2001 to 2015. With a sample of 4384 firms, the indicators considered for the study included size of the firm, age of the firm, depreciation intensity, advertisement intensity, asset turnover, return on assets, export intensity, import intensity, and financial crisis. With the help of pooled OLS and Random effects model, it was found that a significant impact of global economic crisis, depreciation intensity and firm size on performance and efficiency of firm was found.

Amirthalingam and Gunasekar (2016) analyzed the impact of global economic crisis on capital structure of textile industry in India over the period 2000 to 2015. The sample of 4156 textile industries was chosen while the indicators considered for the study included capital structure, firm size, growth, profitability, tangibility, NDTs, financial crisis dummy, and industry groups. With the help of t-test and TOBIT analysis, it was found that there was significant change in the different types of borrowing pattern during the crisis. Thus, it was concluded that global economic crisis had significant impact on capital structure of textile industry.

Kumar et al. (2016) evaluated the performance of banking sector of India during post-reform as well as global financial crisis era. For the study, data envelopment analysis was applied. The results revealed that productivity witnessed a positive change in the banking sector during post-reform period while it witnessed a negative trend during global financial crisis period.

Kulshreshtha and Mittal (2015), in their paper have written that the US housing burst negatively impacted many developing economies including India. Stock owners in the USA suffered losses of around \$8 trillion. In the study authors have analyzed and compared the volatility of returns in Indian stock pricing indices BSE,SENSEX, BSE100, BSE200,CNX NIFTY, CNX100, CNX200,CNX500 during 2000-14. The Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity (ARCH) and Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity (GARCH) models are used for the analysis. By implying ADF test, the time series for all the stock indices were tested and were found to be non-stationary. They conclude that high volatility during the crisis has affected the volatility of the Indian financial market.

Madhanagopal and Chandrasekaran (2014) examined the impact of global economic crisis on productivity growth of Indian banking industry over the period 2005 to 2012. The time period selected was divided into three sub-periods: pre-crisis, crisis, and post-crisis. With the help of DEA-MI (data envelopment analysis-based Malmquist index), it was found that productivity growth of banks declined by 7 percent during pre-crisis, and by 0.6 percent during crisis, though there was a rise of 0.3 percent during post-crisis.

Sakthivel et al. (2014) studied the effect of global economic crisis on Indian stock market volatility between 1 March, 2005 to 30 December, 2012. The time period selected was divided into two sub-periods: (i) pre-crisis (1 March, 2005 to 30 January, 2008), and (ii) post-crisis (1 February, 2008 to December 30, 2012). With the help of GJR GARCH model, it was found that volatility of mean returns was greater in post-crisis period, as compared to pre-crisis period. Thus, it was concluded that global crisis had an adverse impact on volatility of Indian stock market.

Chaturvedi and Sharma (2013) studied the impact of economic recession on India's real estate sector. The data for the study was collected from consumers and developers, while the analysis was done with the help of t-test, f-test, and Chi Square. The findings stated that there was a decline in sale of all type of property as well as decrease in construction activities. Thus, it was concluded that retail sector of India was equally affected by global recession as compared to other Asian economies.

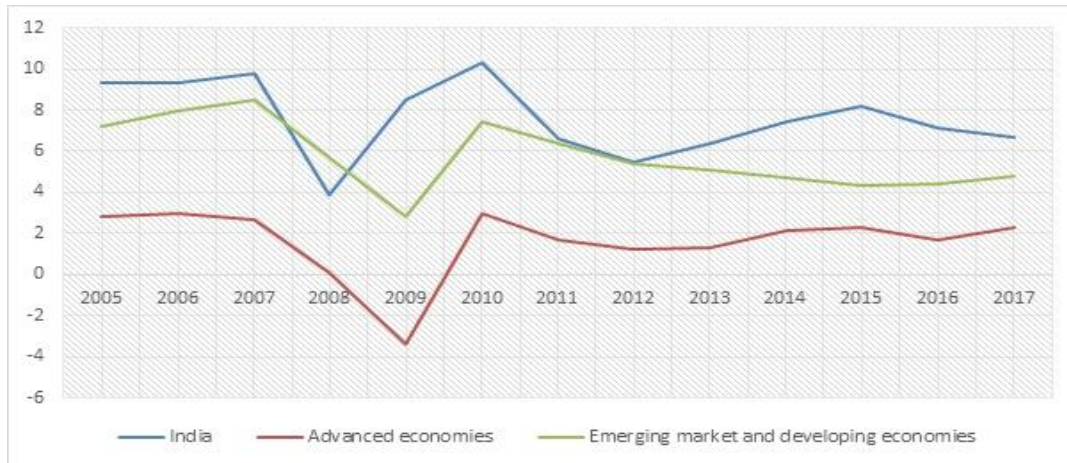
Sivakumar (2012), in his research has analysed the effect of global crisis on the import and export of India. According to his study, India's share in the world trade is less than 2 %. Economic reforms in 1991 brought the Indian economy and the world economy into integration. Shares of goods and services have increased from 0.53 &% in 1990 to 1.17 % in 2005. After the crisis, India's export was declining. India's export was US \$14674.7 million in October- 07 which tanked down to US \$12909.3 million in the next month. According to the data, average growth rate was -20.76 in 2008-09, 32.29in 2009-10and 42.64 in 2010-11. Hence, the effect on the import and export lasted only for one year.

Viswanathan (2010) analysed the impact of global financial crisis on India. Though problems began from US sub-prime mortgage, its spill-over effect was felt in real estate as well as banking sector. Later, this downfall in US financial market led to downturn of global economy. In accordance with the findings, the effect of economic crisis was evident in both developed economies and emerging market economies (EMEs). But unlike developed economies, India suffered less impact because of its highly organized banking sector.

4. CONCLUSION

The present paper focuses on studying the impact of global economic crisis on world economy as a whole and Indian economy in particular. The previous studies were reviewed to understand the findings and opinions of different authors regarding the impact of crisis on different parts of the world. It was witnessed that while effect of the global financial crisis on some countries was less, some countries faced a severe drop down in their economic growth. In India, the global financial crisis hit various areas which contribute to its economy (Figure 1). There was significant impact of the global financial crisis on India because India has not adapted to the global macroeconomic behavior.

Figure 1: Real GDP growth, 2005-2017 (annual; in %)



Source: IMF (International Monetary Fund) data

India survived the crisis because of its flexible economic structure, and by the effective steps taken by RBI and government. Further, it is suggested that the economic structure of the country should be such established that downfall in prices of one sector is not reflected in other sectors. Also, the inflation of the country should be controlled and policies be revised from time to time in accordance with the economic status of other countries especially with the countries with which trade is done in a large-scale.

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POLITICS OF MEMORY AND MONUMENTS IN INDIAN STATES: A STUDY OF PUNJAB

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ABSTRACT

The political and cultural enterprise of history is incomplete without building certain narratives of heroism around certain icons from past. These icons act as the object of motivation for generation to come. Very often, their depiction is simplified, glorified and a very little scope is left for admitting their contradictions. Modern day democracies use these icons to gain more and more legitimacy among their electors for future political enterprise. Every state in India today is busy building big modern monuments in the memory of these icons and Punjab has its own share in the current enterprise of political use of events and icons from the past. This paper intends to study the business of memory and monumentality as professed by various state governments in recent years. Special focus is on Punjab.

KEYWORDS: *Memorials, Museums, Maharashtra, Punjab, Patel, Shivaji, Statue of Unity, Sikh, Identity.*

INTRODUCTION

States today are reviving the icons from past to serve the needs of present. There is clear upsurge of government spending in building memorials, statues, observing centenary celebrations and others matters of so called past glory. In some cases government spending on such projects can grow out to be of abnormal size. The state's urge for recognition in all times to come is not new. Past empires and ancient civilization states have achieved rare feats in building monuments/statues for dead kings etc. But their futility is recorded in powerful terms in poem Ozymandias, the story of headless statue of a powerful king.

The politics of monuments and memory as professed by states govts in India is also one of selected memory of a Photoshop history. The idea of growing number of memorials at states can be explained with statement from Erika Doss's work Memorial Mania:

“The growing numbers of memorials represent heightened anxieties about who and what should be remembered in America.” (c.f. Ghosh2017)

In Indian case, the height of anxiety seems to be proportionate to height of statues. At 192 meters, Shivaji's statue in Arabian sea off Mumbai coast is going to be the tallest statue in the world. Earlier, Vallabh Bhai Patel's statue scaling 182 meters at Sardar Sarovar Gujrat was named statue of unity. Both these projects are planned by BJP govts. While politics of cultural nationalism (Shivaji Statue) and appropriation of legacy of national movement (Patel's statue) are clearly visible, the presence of underlying tension between Marathi identity and Gujrati identity and Shiv sena-BJP rivalry in Maharashtra cannot be ruled out. Not only the height of statues, but height of icons is also shown as matter of national pride. The 130 ft high sword at war memorial in Attari is supposed to be longest sword and interestingly it's sharp edge is facing Pakistan side. (Singh 2016).

In last ten years, Punjab government has spent Rs. 1500 crore money on erecting 16 new memorials, BSP government spent Rs. 2600 crores on Dr Ambedkar/Kanshi Ram memorials in Lacknow only and Maharashtra government is going to spend Rs 3600 crore on Shivaji Statue in Arabian sea. This budget for Shivaji statue is equal to BMC annual health budget used for running four medical colleges, five specialty hospitals, 16 general hospitals, 170 municipal dispensaries and hundreds of primary health centres. (Jain 2016)

Centenary Events and Calendar Politics

Indian culture is calendar culture. Every Hindu festival is named according to particular number of days after certain date. Ram Navmi, Krishan Ashtami, Basant Panchami, Nirjala Ikadasi, Navratri, Dusehra, Chaudas, Makar Sankranti, Chath Puja show the importance of calendar. While all these dated festivals are integral part of Sanatan dharma practices, western tradition of jubilee and centenary in various denominations is practiced at state level. The first time Indians heard about jubilee celebrations was during colonial phase, when Queen Victoria's coronation was celebrated in British India in 1878. This jubilee was immortalized by two Punjabi folk singers in the form of folk song Jugni: My Bother, what Jugni says, which recite the name of Ali. After independence, the dates relating to icons of national movement began to be used as national holidays and state functions began to be organized to pay respect to them. Since the congress ruled over centre and majority of states for very long period, national movement icons were selectively congress men.

Post reorganization Punjab saw the formation of first non-congress coalition led by SAD. At the same time, Punjab witnessed first major historical event organized by state government. It was 500 years celebration of Guru Nanak's birth in November 1969. The foundation of Guru Nanak University was part of celebrations. After 1972, Giani Zail Singh made extensive use of Sikh historical memory for beating Akalis with their own weapon. In 1971, he confided with Bhagwan Singh Danewalia that Akalis are popular among Jat Sikhs due to religious appeal. Some religious slogan or symbol should be presented to counter their influence (Danewalia 1999:423). 'The Guru Gobind Singh Marg' provided this opportunity very soon. In December 1705, Guru Gobind Singh was pursued by Mughal armies. He traveled for 47 days across many villages from Anandpur to Talwandi Sabo. During this, all his sons and mother Mata Gujri were martyred. The memory of this travel continued to stir most powerful emotional response among Sikhs that as many as 90 Gurdwaras were erected to commemorate Guru's stay in the villages. In 1973, Giani Zail Singh connected all these 90 Gurdwaras with 640 kilometer long road from Sri Anandpur sahib to Talwandi Sabo. Twenty columns were erected in the name of 'Guru Gobind Singh Minar'. It was named Guru Gobind Singh Marg. Its inauguration proved to be a bigger symbolism. A four day long religious procession was organized from Anandpur Sahib (April 10, 1973) to Talwandi Sabo (April 13, 1973).

It was inaugurated by a Sikh Dalit, Bhajan Singh, again a master stroke at congress symbolism. All Sikh clergy and Akalis joined it and honoured Giani Zail Singh in Gurdwaras. According to DC Pavte, this added to Giani Zail Singh's prestige and Congress also increased its credibility in those areas which were considered Akali bastions (c.f. Johar 1983: 178).

In 1975, Giani Zail Singh again returned to the calendar of Sikh history and found that it was the 300th year of Guru Tegh Bahadur's martyrdom at Delhi in 1675. A 500 kilometer long procession from Anandpur Sahib (December 4, 1975) to Delhi (December 7, 1975) was organized in the memory of Guru Tegh Bahadur. A massive function was organized in Ram Lila maidan where Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi shared the stage with the current head of Damdami Taksal, Sant Kartar Singh. This was the first opportunity; Mrs. Indira Gandhi saw the religious appeal of Damdami Taksal and realized its importance as potential rival to SGPC.

After Giani Zail Singh, Parkash Singh Badal as chief minister Punjab or as controller of SGPC was part of maximum events being organised to commemorate one or other memory of Sikh historical experience. In 1999, he organized 300 years of Khalsa, in 2001, the one hundred years of coronation of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, in 2007, three hundred years of Gurta Gaddi, in 2010, 300 years of Sirhind victory, in 2016, three hundred years of Banda Bahadar martyrdom, 350 years of Guru Gobind Singh's birth and fifty years of Punjabi Suba made Parkash Singh Badal a man of memorials.

Appropriation of Heroes of History

In pluralist societies, cultural icons do not evoke uniform sentiments among masses. They may be one thing for some people and another thing for other people. In some cases, community identification and ideological following merge together. This is true about Aurangzeb, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Ambedkar, JawaharLal Nehru, Vallabh Bhai Patel etc. The monuments, statues, memorials and centenary celebrations of cultural icons become witness to a tug of war between various groups and parties, which claim to be authoritative authors and defenders of original, unpolluted edition of the so-called personality. There is a contest for appropriation of the legacy and ideology of the said person or event. There is also an attempt at suppressing unpleasant but human weaknesses of the icon.

In Punjab, various icons and events of national movement were subject of centenary celebration in last decades. A lot of seminars, processions, books, fairs, state functions etc were organized to celebrate such events like Shaheed Bhagat Singh birth centenary, Gadar party centenary, 150 years of 1857 revolt, Komagata Maru Centenary and all this was not without an attempt to appropriation or sectarianization.

While debating on the 1857 revolt, Akali Dal MP in Lok Sabha, Rattan Singh Ajnala tried to contest the idea of 1857 as first war of independence and claimed that first of independence was fought by Sikhs in 1849. At the same time, the memory of 1857 posed an embarrassing question before Sikhs as they were seen to be defending the colonial side.

Shaheed Bhagat Singh centenary celebration witnessed the debate among Sikh radicals if he was a Sikh by birth and Arya Samaji by faith. In the same way, secular strand of Gadar party members was dismissed by authors like Ajmer Singh and there many writings which tried to prove that Gadari babas were true practicing Sikhs and in a way, India's struggle for independence was a Sikh affair to large extent. The fact that first edition of his book 'Gadari

Babae Kaun San' was sold within a month, indicates the ready acceptance of the idea within a circle. Many more publications focused on the Sikh identity of various Gadarites.

In 2016, 300 years of martyrdom of Baba Banda Singh Bahadar were commemorated in Delhi, Haryana and Punjab. The process of restoring Banda Bahadar from fall of history grace had started in 2010 as part of 300 years of Sirhind victory in Chaparchiri battle. A memorial was erected by Punjab govt at Chaparchiri. There were attempts to correct what wrong historians had done to him. At the same time, there was a contest between Sikhs Radicals and Hindus Right to assert his Bairagi Hindu identity and to counter such attempts.

Sectarian-ization of Cultural pluralism and Solidification of Boundaries

While Akali Dal has remained opposed to the Congress politics, but it has inherited its policy of sectarian tokenism in principle and followed it to the extreme while building memorials in the honour of various icons of Punjab. Sectarian tokenism is an extension of colonial policy of allocation of values on the basis of caste or communal identity. Colonial masters identified vast Indian masses through communal interest aggregation. Independent India abandoned this policy in favour of nation building project but in practice did not change the communal basis of allocation at informal level. The Congress formula of one Muslim, one woman one Dalit in every representational body created a façade of social inclusion but nothing existed beyond this façade.

SAD-BJP government in Punjab also followed this formula of sectarian identification and went one step further in attempt to divide the society along communal identities. In 2016, It formed Saini Welfare Board, Ramgarhia Welfare Board and Swarnakar welfare board. To harness its support among rural youth, it proposed to make Baba Jiwan Singh clubs for Dalit youth and Baba Deep Singh clubs for rest of them.

In monuments and memory business, Badal government also followed the policy of choosing common icons of Punjab society but foregrounding their identification with one or community. As a result those memorials were shown as serving the cultural interest of one particular community. These memorials emerged as state constructed pilgrimage places. It attempted to portray Khuralgarh memorial as one for Ravidasia community, while ignoring that Guru Ravidas is part of Bhagti movement and his hymns are recorded in Guru Granth Sahib, thereby cannot be confined to any one community. Same thing was attempted with Baba Jiwan Singh memorial at Anandpur Sahib. Since the target audience was Mazhabi Sikh community of Punjab, its responsibility and credit was given to cabinet minister Gulzar Singh Ranike, himself belonging to the community. The fact that Baba Jiwan Singh was an accomplished poet and marksman at the same time and served Guru Tegh Bahadar and Guru Gobind Singh in the struggle against Mogul alliance aggression and no Sikh can fail to identify with his legacy, was not stressed upon at all.

Third memorial erected by Badal government was at Balmik ashram, Ram Tirath with cost of Rs. 200 crore. It was targeted at gaining the support of Balmiki Dalits of Punjab. In a way, through its cultural politics, this government was successful in solidification of boundaries of already divided Dalit population of Punjab.

This process of memorial building was not aimed at winning the hearts of people of Punjab as whole, but in terms of various castes, communities and sects. For Punjabi Hindus, Mr. Badal offered two things as memorials, one Guru Virjanand Samrak at Kartarpur. And the other was without a parallel in entire India. At village Ralla near Mansa, seven cows were found to be

slaughtered by butchers. Badal government paid homage to slaughtered cows in Punjab Vidhan Sabha and decided to build a cow memorial at the place with Rs 5 crore. Long before the rise of Yogi Adityanath in UP, Mr. Badal's government had imposed cow cess in electricity bills and provided free electricity for Gaushalas. Punjab was among the pioneers to have State Gau Sewa Commission.

Of the entire monuments and centenary business, lion's share went to cater to the Sikh panth events. In spite of Punjabi at plank adopted at Moga 1996, Panth remains the core strength of Akali Dal. (Gill 2015) At the same time 'unhappy Panth' remains the main source of threat to Akali political existence as well. Not showing strong political will in handling 'Be-Adabi' cases cost it dearly in 2017 assembly elections. Badal government tried to compensate the damage to its Panthik support by observing various Sikh cultural historical events at state level, directly or through SGPC. Darshan Didar yatra (procession of Sacred relics in all Punjab districts), 275 years of foundation of Anandpur Sahib, Delhi Fateh Divas, Mukh Mantri Tirath yatra, three hundred years of Banda Singh Bahadar martyrdom, all this formed part of this strategy.

The biggest show of year 2016 was 350 years of birth of Guru Gobind Singh in 1666. Punjab government's efforts paled into comparison with the show put up Bihar Chief Minister Nitish Kumar at Patna Sahib. Nitish Kumar emerged as hero of entire Sikh community. It revealed that Sikhs saw Badal government efforts as mere tokenism and found Nitish Kumar more committed and sincere.

Punjab has seen massive activity around the issue of culture and its memory either in calendar or in concrete. With longest sword on Attari border, tallest statue of Vallabh Bhai Patel in Gujrat and tallest statue of Shivaji in Arabian Sea on reclaimed land, message of cultural nationalism is clear and loud.

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