



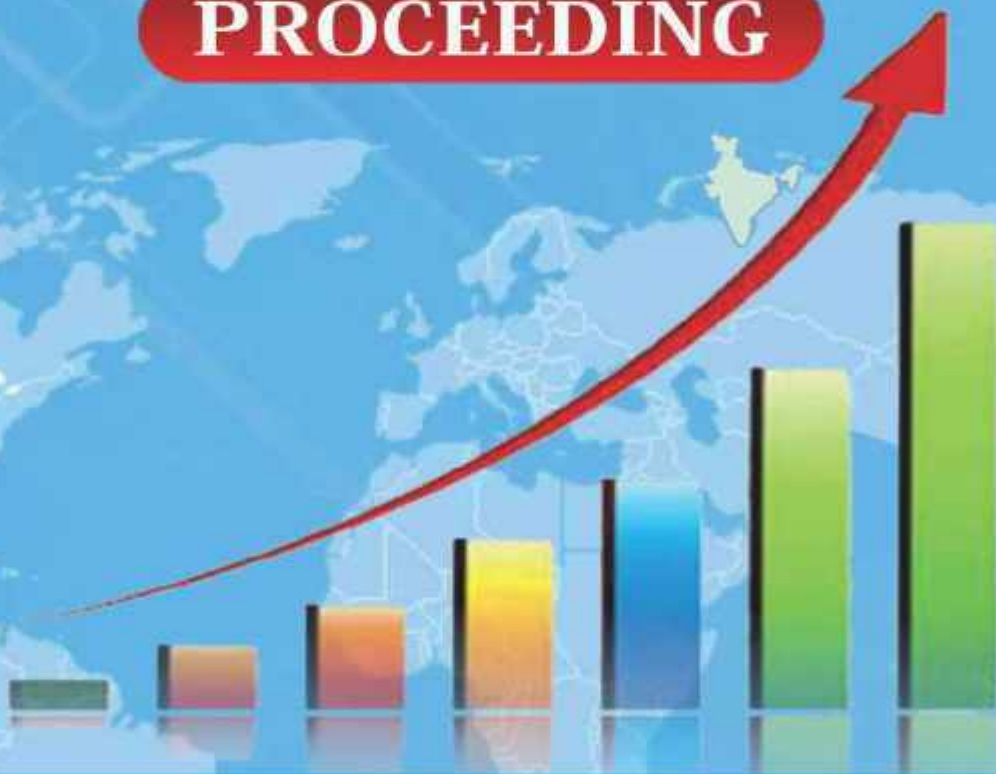
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2 - DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR ON

**NEED FOR FORWARD LOOKING DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGIES FOR INDIA**

भारत हेतु विकासोन्मुख रणनीतियों की आवश्यकता
5th - 6th November, 2019

PROCEEDING



ORGANIZED BY

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, B.S.N.V.P.G. COLLEGE
Charbagh, Lucknow-226001

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Edited by: Dr. Gunjan Pandey



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Charbagh, Lucknow-226001

Dr. Gunjan Pandey
Associate Professor



Department of Economics
B.S.N.V. Post Graduate College,
Charbagh Station Road, Lucknow-226001
Ph.:0522-2635513



For India to emerge as 'The Major Economic Power', it requires to cross the barriers of structural changes and infrastructural bottlenecks. Agricultural growth and manufacturing sector growth continue to be laggard keeping the economic growth sluggish. Falling global demand and continuing rise in commodity prices will seem to make our task more difficult. Population explosion, grave poverty, unemployment and socio-economic inequality act as a hurdle in the path of economic progress.

It is the time to revisit growth paradigms and critically evaluate our development efforts and strategize new ways of sustained and inclusive growth. In this line the department of Economics had organised the seminar on "Need for Forward Looking Development Strategies for India" on 5th and 6th of November, 2019. I thank the renowned academicians, eminent speakers, learned research scholars and dignitaries for brain-storming discussions during the two days in different sessions. Their valuable suggestions and recommendations that had come forward through them in their research papers and during discussions has been compiled in the form of Proceeding of the seminar.

(Dr. Gunjan Pandey)
convenor

E-mail: shagunplus1@gmail.com





About College:

B.S.N.V. Post Graduate College, Lucknow, was established by Late Shri Shri Narain Misra (Bappa ji). Initially it was intended for professional education but due to the growing popularity amongst the students, state govt. of U.P. provided recognition for running high school and intermediate classes in the year 1936 and 1994 respectively. Approaching towards success, University of Lucknow gave recognition to launch arts faculty in the year 1954, science faculty in the year 1956 and commerce faculty in the year 2008. Within no time college established itself for high standards and success in terms of excellent university results. At present, Post Graduate classes in Hindi and Sociology in arts faculty and zoology in science faculty are running successfully.

About Department of Economics:

Department of Economics is the oldest Department of the college, right from the inception of the college. Since then, the department is persistently contributing to the academic upliftment of the students and rendering strength to the college.





**2 Day National Seminar on
Need for Forward Looking Development Strategies for India
(5th -6th November, 2019)**

Dr. Gunjan Pandey

Concept Theme

One of the major objectives of planned development strategy in India since Independence has been to accelerate economic growth and development. Unfortunately, the fruits of economic development have not been equally distributed among different people and regions, causing inequalities of income and wealth and further widening of the problem of poverty. Although Agriculture has been the main occupation in India but its contribution in GDP has consistently come down. Industrial sector in the era of privatisation and globalisation still remains in a backward state, keeping the country in an underdeveloped category. Slow economic growth, population pressure and slow industrial growth has accentuated the problem of unemployment in India referred to as “jobless growth”. Inadequacy of social and economic infrastructure like health, education, transport, communication, finance, housing, insurance and science and technology has led to persistence of the state of backwardness of the economy.

Objectives

- To improve the recessionary trends prevailing in the economy.
- Efforts to curb all types of inequalities viz., gender, class and caste and to promote inclusive growth
- Strategies and suggestions to improve Agriculture sector as it is the main thrust of our economy.
- Need for Socio-economic infrastructure building as it is the pre-requisite of sustainable development.
- Environmental concerns and the suggestion for concerted effort by different institutions.
- Development of Science and Technology, its applications in different fields and its role in promoting development of India.
- Emerging legislative concerns as we move on the path of development.

In this light a number of research issues emerge for discussion among the academia. To address these questions, the Themes and Sub-themes developed for the seminar were as follows:

Theme 1: Growth, poverty, unemployment and inequality

Sub Themes

- Growth trends, causes of slow growth and strategies.
- Poverty, inequality and exclusion.
- Unemployment situation in India trends, issues and strategies for major sector of economy
- Regional disparities in India trends, issues and strategies.



Theme 2: Agriculture, Industry and Infrastructure

Sub Themes

- Agriculture sector growth trends, issues and strategies.
- Industrial sector growth trends, issues and strategies.
- Economic infrastructure growth trends, issues and strategies.
- Financial, Banking and insurance sector growth trends, issues and strategies.

Theme 3: Social, Environmental and Technological concerns

Sub Themes

- Social Sector growth trends, issues and strategies relating to education and health.
- Gender Inequality trends, issues and strategies.
- Environmental concerns and role of Govt., Non-Govt Organisation and people's participation.
- Science and Technology growth trends, issues and strategies.

Theme 4: Legislation and Development

Sub Themes

- Issue of Protection of women for development.
- Legal reforms for creating better investment climate.
- Protection of Human rights and development induces displacement issues.
- Legislations related to rural-urban development.

Convenor, Assot. Prof., Deptt. of Economics, B.S.N.V.P.G. College, Lucknow.





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Aliganj, Lucknow.
- Prof. A.K. Singh
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National Seminar on Need For Forward Looking Development Strategies For India



National Seminar on Need For Forward Looking Development Strategies For India





National Seminar on Need For Forward Looking Development Strategies For India





Seminar Report

A two day National Seminar was hosted by the Department of Economics, BSNVPG College, Lucknow on 5th and 6th November, 2019. The theme of the seminar was “Need For Forward Looking Development Strategies for India”.

The first day of the seminar began with Inaugural function chaired by Hon'ble Sri. T. N. Misra, President, Management Committee, BSNVPG College, Lucknow. Prof. Manoj Dixit, Vice Chancellor, Dr R. M. L. Avadh University, Ayodhya, U.P. was the Chief Guest, Prof. B. K. Bajpai, Director, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow was the Keynote speaker. Dr Gunjan Pandey, Associate Professor, Department of Economics and convener of the seminar conducted the session which began with the lightening of the lamp and offering prayers to goddess Saraswati by Mahi Singh and Himanshi, B.A. Sem. III. All the dignitaries were duly honoured.

Sri Rakesh Chandra, Principal of the college welcomed and presented a formal introduction of the guest dignitaries. He also congratulated the Department of Economics to organize seminar in the area which is of invaluable importance for the economic development of India. Thereafter the Souvenir was released.

The keynote speaker Prof. B. K. Bajpai, eminent scholar and economist, highlighted the importance and relevance of the seminar for enhancement of knowledge, emphasized upon the need of scholars and students participation and interdisciplinary aspect of the theme of the seminar. He pointed out that the root cause of the problem is the imbalance between the three sectors of economy namely, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors and emphasized upon the application of Engel's Law. According to him the country is facing the problem of survival of its agricultural sector and an interdependent relationship between agricultural and non-agricultural sector is the need of hour. The inter-sectoral setup of India is different from other developed countries. Our 65 percent agrarian population contributes to 14 percent of GDP only and marginalized and small farmers along with agro-climatic farmers like that of Bundelkhand often show negative income. Excessive importance given to the industrialization exerted the negative impact on the hard core agriculture sector. Soil productivity also decreased due to technology driven green revolution which ultimately resulted in the backwardness of farmers.

Prof. Bajpai also mentioned the theory of scale neutrality. For small land farmers per capita productivity is low and they experience difficulty in obtaining the loan. To raise their income small farmers employ family members who are unpaid and their contribution remains unrewarded. He concluded with highlighting the need for credit availability for hard core agriculture sector and incorporation of non- agricultural income oriented efforts as practiced by China. Temporary relief like loan waiver etc are non-workable and sufficient capital investment plus farmer friendly technology have become mandatory for the survival of the hard core agricultural sector.

Prof. Manoj Dixit, the chief guest, emphasized that history creates value and today we are not conscious of the contribution of past generations of Indian. According to him mega ambitions like 5 trillion Economy must observe the past experience of slow growth rate. We lack concrete design to implement to achieve certain goals and should set up micro goals. According to him during last 20 years there has been a remarkable decline in the Indian research oriented works and output and for any sustainable development first of all we need to create infrastructure for educated human resource. He also discarded the concept of privatization and citing the example of South Korea emphasized on the direct investment in the higher education sector. Now India should focus upon the institutionalization of multidisciplinary international autonomous universities which will develop efficient human resource to carry forward sustainable development strategies. The unproductive investment ought to be stopped



immediately. There is low progress in ease of doing business under the Make in India scheme. GST and the demonetization has adversely affected the small and medium scale industries and today small farmers restrain themselves from getting loan from the banks due to recent bank frauds. He concluded with emphasis on direct investment in the development of higher education universities.

The inaugural session ended with the vote of thanks extended by Dr. C. L. Bajpai, Associate Professor, Deptt. of Sociology.

Special Plenary Session

The session was chaired by Prof. A. K. Singh, former Director, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow. First guest speaker of the session Prof. Yashvir Tyagi, former Head, Department of Economics, Lucknow University, presented his lecture on the topic "Poverty and Unemployment". He mentioned that though the growth scenario is not satisfactory but different economists define it from different perspectives. The country is undergoing through crisis but it is not a sudden growth decline. For last four financial years there has been a continuous gradual decline in the GDP. According to the NBER (National Bureau of Economic Survey) technically the economic recession happens when there is negative growth. Presently we are not facing such situation. He mentioned that no investment in infrastructure sector is responsible for the decline in growth rate. The economy of China and South Korea is the investment driven economy whereas the Indian economy is consumer driven and unemployment is a deadlock to this economy. India must look forward to the inclusive growth strategy to realize social equity. Effective measures must be taken to avoid difficulties pertaining to land acquisition and bureaucratic practices. Overall long and medium term strategies need to be implemented for the development purposes.

Next Guest speaker Prof. Mohd Muzzamil, former Vice Chancellor Dr. B R Ambedkar University, Agra and MJP University, Bareilly focused on sustainable development goal and laid emphasis on interaction between environmental aspects and economic activities. He pointed out as to how economy converts the environmental inputs into the consumer outputs. In this process economy is misusing environment as a waste bin and the waste absorption and assimilation capacity of the environment has crossed its extreme. Hence it becomes imperative to develop a life-support system and goodness for human living. He also emphasized on the effectiveness of the value oriented strategies like observance of peace and justice and strengthening of the development goal.

The third guest speaker was Prof. C.P. Singh, Dean of Law, Lucknow University. In his discourse he mentioned about the utility of the important articles related with women. The title of his paper was "Women Rights and Land Laws". He specifically mentioned article 113, 113 A and 113 B, and UP land abolition act, 1954, 2004 amendments. He also warned about the misuse of dowry act and sexual harassment act.

In his concluding presentation the Chair person Prof A. K. Singh graphically presented the "Changing Nature of Agriculture and Agrarian Structure in India". He pointed out that previously the agricultural growth doubled in 20 years and to double it within five years the growth rate should be 12 percent which seems hard to achieve. Our livestock has doubled but forest cover and fisheries are decreasing. Among the main sectors like agriculture, manufacturing, construction, service, and non-agricultural sectors the construction sectors is picking up in rural areas. But the number of cultivators is decreasing from 2001 onwards. The increasing number of labourers indicates that there is a rise in the number of landless farmers. There is no option of land redistribution and the solution lies in non-agricultural sector development. An integrated market oriented strategy linking farmers with organized markets may help. There is a requirement of large investments in marketing, storage and food



processing sectors. Alternative institutional arrangements like forming of groups of farmers and collective working can also suffice.

I and II technical sessions were chaired by Dr Anamika Choudhary, former head, Department of Economics Doctor Shakuntala Mishra National Rehabilitation University Lucknow and Dr Satyarth Prakash, Department of English, Amity University, Lucknow. Presentation started with Nomita.P. Kumar faculty of Giri institute of development studies, Lucknow her research paper which emphasized that if general inequality is eradicated the women is given full participation opportunities then there will be increase of 27% in GDP. Dr Kavita Balyan, faculty of Giri institute of development studies, Lucknow came up with comparative study of mango growers of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. She discussed the problems and challenges faced by Uttar Pradesh mango growers. Dr. Roli Mishra, Department of Economics, Lucknow University explained in detail NCR clause and problem faced by Assam Muslim population and she related this problem with the human rights issue effecting human resource of India and thus affecting development of the nation. Dr Sanjana Mittal faculty of Law, Lucknow University presented her paper discussing gender discrimination and raised question on the psychology of media she questioned as to why the efforts of housewives are not added in the national income accounting. The two chairpersons very well summarized the views of the guest speakers.

The **Second** day of seminar started by welcoming by co-convener Dr Neerja Misra, Department of Economics. The IIIrd and IVth technical sessions were chaired by Dr AP Tiwari, former Dean of arts Dr Shakuntala Mishra National Rehabilitation University, Lucknow and Dr Vinod Chandra, Head of Department, Sociology JNPG college, Lucknow. The main speakers were Dr Anamika Pandey, visiting faculty of Lucknow University who presented her research paper on health sector, it's strength and challenges. She emphasized on the importance of sanitation and the poor situation prevailing in India. Dr Himanshu Rastogi, Department of Economics, Amity University Lucknow, presented his deliberation on Digital India. Dr Manish Srivastava, Department of Economics, Vidyant Hindu PG College expressed his views on lop sided growth which has led to increase in inequality. There were research scholars affiliated to different National Universities viz., Lucknow University, Allahabad University, Mumbai University, Babasaheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, Dr Shakuntala Mishra National Rehabilitation University,, Amity University, Chatra Pati Shaukin Maharaj University, Kanpur. Professor A.P.Tiwari highlighted the adverse impact of chemical fertilizers and he suggested organic farming as the need of the hour.

In the valedictory session the chief guest was Shri Brajesh Pathak, cabinet minister, Ministry of Law and Justice and Rural Engineering Services, Government of Uttar Pradesh and their were two guests of honour Professor I.C.Awasthi, Department of Economics institute of human development, New Delhi and Shri Sudhir Mishra, Chief Resident Editor, NBT, Lucknow and NCR. Dr Savita Saxena, Department of Hindi welcomed the guests and Dr Shobha Bhajpai, Department of English formally introduced the guests.

Shri Brajesh Pathak congratulated the organizers of the seminar and appreciated the theme of the seminar as very useful for the development of Indian economy. He suggested that such academic programs should be conducted and their recommendations should not be just compiled in the report and kept aside but should be communicated to the government through formal channels and sources so that they can be incorporated by the government during the policy formulation. He asked the organizers of the seminar to provide him with the suggestions that come in the seminar so that he could provide it to the U.P. government for consideration and also expressed his desire that the final conclusions and suggestions of the seminar should also be sent to the government of India. He believed that findings can prove useful for strengthening Indian economy which can help it to reach to the level of top most



countries on the global sphere

Recommendations

- 1) more investment in the infrastructure sector in order to promote growth in the presence scenario
- 2) India must look forward to the inclusive growth strategy to realize social equity.
- 3) effective measures must be taken to avoid difficulties pertaining to land acquisitions and bureaucratic practices.
- 4) sustainable development goal must be implemented.
- 5) there is requirement of large investments in marketing storage and food processing sectors.
- 6) alternative institutional arrangements like forming of group of farmers and collective working can also prove effective.
- 7) organic farming is the need of the hour.
- 8) There is a need of credit availability for hand hardcore agriculture sector temporary relief like loan waiver etc are not workable solutions.
- 9) incorporation of non-agriculture income oriented efforts in rural areas as practiced by China.
- 10) sufficient capital investment plus farmer friendly technology have become mandatory for the survival of hardcore agriculture sector for sustainable development.
- 11) we need to create infrastructure for educated human resources by direct investment in the higher education sector, establishment of multidisciplinary international autonomous universities which will develop efficient human resource to carry forward sustainable development.
- 12) ease of doing business should be most effectively implemented.





Sr.	Title	Author
1.	Forward Looking Development Strategies	I.C. Awasthi
2.	Protection of Human Rights	Samiya Farooq
3.	Care of elderly & Economic	Dr. Pratima Ghosh
4.	Rural Development : Nature & Scope	Dr. Rashmi Srivastava, Dr. Deepti Khare
5.	India's Economic Growth : A timeline of Trends	Sukansha Singh
6.	Poverty : Leading to deterioration	Almas Zareen
7.	Disencumber of globalization and Sustainability	Ms. Mohini Shukla, Dr. Alka Singh Bhatt
8.	Credit gap of woman owned SMEs in India	Dr. Sana Moid
9.	Agriculture sector growth, Trends, Issue	Dr. Mamta Rani Bhatnagar
10.	An Analysis for Development of Renewable	Ms. Deepti Pande Rana
11.	Development of E-Commerce & Tourism	Dr. Devesh Ranjan Tripathi
12.	Sugarcane Mechanization Technologis	Sukhbir Singh, A.K. Singh, R.D. Singh
13.	Musculoskeletal Symptoms Prevalent	Dr. Diksha Gautam, Dr. Abha Singh
		Dr. Poonam Singh
14.	Gender Inequality Remains a Major Obstacle to the	Dr. Hina Nishat
15.	Sanitation for woman : The problem & Solution	Dr. Sunita Rawat
16.	Unemployment Problems in India	Dr. Sanjay Srivastava
17.	Development, Displacement & Human Rights	Deepayan Malaviya, Shambhu Nath Mishra
18.	Employability of Indian Graduates : A Challenge	Dr. Bibi Ishrat Jahan
19.	Organic Farming for Sustainable Agriculture	Dr. Manjula Upadhyay
20.	Social Concerns Mental Health Financing	Diksha Singh
21.	Self Strategy to lead India - Changing your belief	Dr. Anupma Singh
22.	Gender Equality – Is Change Inevitable	Dr. Anupma Srivastava, Dr. Amita Marwha
23.	Strategies for Inclusive Economic Growth in India	Dr. Jyoti Kala
24.	महिला सशक्तिकरण : दशा और दिशा	डॉ० भानु शंकर
25.	औपनिवेशिका भारत में आर्थिक नीतियां	डॉ० नीलिमा गुप्ता
26.	सामाजिक विकास में महिला सशक्तिकरण	असरा बीबी सिद्दीकी
27.	कृषि विकास में सिंचाई प्रबंधन	सुनील दत्त
28.	सामाजिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में लैंगिक असमानता	निधि तिवारी
29.	भारत में आर्थिक उदारीकरण	डॉ० वीना उपाध्याय





Forward Looking Development Strategies for India

I.C. Awasthi

I am grateful to the department of economics and its convener, co-convener and advisory board members for inviting me for this 2 day National seminar on an important theme. Though it is concluding session, yet I believe that 2 days seminar has been most productive and useful.

Taking cue from the broader theme of the seminar, I will discuss some of the issues concerning to development and labour market in the context of recent developments.

Development is complex and sordid process and the aim of development indeed needs to be expressed in terms of providing education, health, skills and employment and these are the insignia of progress that together provide greater human welfare. Growth is indeed important for making available investible resources for economic and social infrastructure, but it has to be inclusive and broad-based. Inclusive development aims at providing equitable opportunities and social justice among all groups in the society especially among the disadvantaged social groups who are socially and economically excluded. Such a wide ranging and comprehensive development is critical for promoting the well-being of people. It is therefore imperative to empower them through protective social security and provision of employment is the most powerful instrument to provide social security. Employment generation has been one of the principal concerns of development planning in the country. However, growth of employment has generally been slower than the growth of labour force. While the annual growth of gross domestic product (GDP) grew over time, employment did not increase correspondingly. Most of the GDP growth was thus derived from productivity growth rather than from increase in employment. As a result, employment elasticity of GDP growth declined. There has been a sharp decline in employment elasticity in respect of GDP in the recent periods.

We have made perceptible progress in reducing poverty during last 10 -12 years (2006-2016) lifted 271 million people out of poverty and also achieved robust growth and we are one of the fastest growing economy.

But in recent years some of the disturbing trends are clearly visible. The growth rate of GDP in 2015-16 was 8.2 per cent. It came down to 7.1 per cent in the following year and for the year which has just ended the growth rate was 6.8 per cent ----- With annual economic growth already at a three-year low.

Another disturbing trend has been the decline in investment rate. In 2011-12, the gross fixed capital formation rate was 34 per cent of GDP. By 2018-19, it had come down to 29 per cent.

Since the major source of funding investment is domestic savings. The gross domestic savings rate has fallen from 35 per cent of GDP in 2011-12 to 30 per cent in 2018-19. The breakup of the savings shows that the steepest decline has been with respect to the household sector where the total savings have fallen from 24 per cent of GDP in 2011-12 to 16 per cent in 2016-17.

Labour Market Situation

India has experienced structural transformation from agriculture to services and industry at a slower pace both in terms of GDP and workforce structure. A large proportion of workers in the country are still engaged in agriculture sectors (49 per cent), which contribute merely 14 per cent to the GDP. In contrast, the service sector contributes 58 per cent of the GDP but generates only 27 per cent of employment. The share of manufacturing in both employment (13 per cent) and GDP (16 per cent) is much lower.

Bulk of the Indian workforce (91 per cent) is engaged in less productive and informal sector. More than half of the workers are still self-employed (52 per cent) though earnings from some of the activities are uncertain and about one-third (30 per cent) are casual daily workers whose incomes is not only uncertain but the days of work is also uncertain.

The unemployment situation has been precarious and the recent periodic labour force survey report (2017-18)



shows that unemployment rate is all the time high; 6.1%; risen from 2.2% in 2011-12 (highest in the last 45 years). Male youth unemployment rate: 19 % risen from 8 % and female youth unemployment rate: 27% rose from 13%. Net addition to labour force is around 4.5 and 5 million per annum.

Currently, more than half of India's population (62%) falls in the 'working' category of 15-59 years and 28 per cent in the 'Youth' category of 15-29 years. Nearly, one third of youth are neither in employment nor in education and training. The skill levels in India has been abysmally low, only 2.3% of India's workforce has undergone formal skill training.

There are evidences showing the rising of contract workers accounting for 37 per cent of organized manufacturing employment in 2017, which increased from about 15 per cent in 2000. New forms of flexible (on-demand and crowd-work) work 'gig economy', platform work is also rising indicating the changing nature of labour market in the country. Gig economy is described prevalence of short-term contracts or freelance workers as opposed to permanent jobs.

According to the Noble House report, around 70 per cent of the Indian companies have employed gig workers (about 15 million). Technological changes have profound implications labour absorption. 4th Industrial revolution based technologies are virtually threatening the demand of labour with rapid replacement (such as artificial intelligence, 3d printing, robotics, cloud computing etc).

Possible Strategies

Development strategies need to be seen in the context of short term and long term problems. The current economic situation is reeling under deep slowdown. It is primarily a demand side problem and needs to be solved from the demand side. Private consumption has reduced, GST revenue reduced, core sector 7 out of 9 is crashing and showing negative growth, private investment lowest during last 16 months, adverse terms of trade is visible in the agriculture sector (low food prices). We need to arrest the slowdown and revive the economy, through a combination of short and medium-to-long-term measures:

1. Short term measure:

- Demand side focus, to raise effective demand (injecting more liquidity into the system) we need to spend on rural sector such as MGNREGA that will almost immediately provide cash to rural poor. Similarly, infrastructure development will add cash flow in the hand of poor people both in the rural and urban areas. Injecting money in the system does not mean giving doles but providing jobs. Housing stimulus and real estate boost will provide people with jobs. It will help raise private consumption. The other suggestions could be cut in income tax but that will be politically not feasible.

2. Medium and Long term:

- Create investment and business friendly eco system
- Focus on boosting investments (or capital formation)
- **Boosting SMEs, real estate sector**
- **Public investment in agriculture sector**
- Pushing reforms in land, labour and capital
- Export incentives

These are some of my stray thoughts on the issues concerning to development challenges and labour market situation and there is need to evolve development strategies around human development framework. People are real wealth of nations and there is need for effective public pro-poor policies that invest in capacity building with focus on education, health, employment, nutrition, skills and social security.

Professor, Institute for Human Development, Delhi



Protection of Human Rights and Development Induced Displacement

Samiya Farooq

I. Introduction

“Fundamental violation of human rights always leads to people feeling less and less human”

Every year due to forced displacement due to various infra structural projects such as dams, mines, industries, power plants, roads etc. more than ten million people across the world are affected thereby leading to a separation of the people from their culture, customs and language by mainstream communities. As a way out, the process of displacement and rehabilitation ought to be executed as a last resort and that, too, be achieved in a planned and more humane manner while taking into confidence the affected people.

DISPLACEMENT

is the negative impact of the development project taking place in the country in the development phase. From time to time people have been involuntary forced to leave their home and settle elsewhere there are different reasons of people getting displaced which may be due to armed conflict, internal strife, and natural calamities or any other political factor. Among all the forms of displacement, the numbers of development induced displacement is the highest and within the number of indigenous people constitute majority of them. The increasing pressure of development and acquisition of land by the government has increased in the country on land due to urbanisation, increasing infrastructure requirement etc. in a fast growing economy like India. Most importantly, the government takes over the land under the doctrine of 'eminent domain' with citing the purpose of development and because of which millions of people have been displaced in the name of development. At the state level it is a matter of balance between individual rights and power of state and at international level it is viewed as a violation of human rights. In this context, this paper highlights the reasons for displacement and the impact and suggestion's to protect the human rights violated due to displacement.

In *Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India* 20, the court went a step forward and emphasized that: "Rehabilitation is not only about providing just food, clothes or shelter. It is also about extending support to rebuild livelihood by ensuring necessary amenities of life. Rehabilitation of the ousters is hence a logical corollary of Article 21". Further, in *N.D. Jayal and another v. Union of India* 21, the court held that: "The right to development encompasses in its definition the guarantee of fundamental human rights". Thus, the courts have recognized the rights of the ousters to be resettled and right to rehabilitation has been read into Article 21.22

II. Reasons for Displacement

- **Disaster Induced Displacement:** According to a study an annual average of 211 million people are killed, injured and displaced globally by disasters. Disaster risk in India is increasing the vulnerability of people. These include the increasing population, increasing disparities in income, rapid urbanization, increasing industrialisation, environmental degradation and climate change. All these vulnerabilities point to a future where disasters are threatening India's population, national security, economy and its sustainable development. It has affected several human rights such as right to life, right to shelter, right to livelihood, and several their basic right.
- **Conflict Induced Displacement:** Conflict induced displacement is on the rise and millions of people were displaced due to conflicts which are reported from different states. The major displacement includes 33,362 persons in Kokrajhar district and 74,123 in Gosaigaon district of Assam; 55,476 Kashmiri Pandit families who were displaced due to the conflicts in Jammu and Kashmir since 1990 and about 35,000 Brus (also known as Reangs) from Mizoram who were displaced in October 1997 and took shelter in Tripura.
- **Development Induced Displacement-** in the Development phase of the country it has witnessed several



large developmental projects like construction of Dams, roads, highways, wildlife projects, mining, industrial project etc. More than one million people are displaced from their home ancestral lands deprived from all traditional livelihoods of the people for the economic growth. Among the entire project construction of dams has caused far reaching impact on human life. People face problems of homelessness, joblessness and food insecurity in post displacement period.

III. Indian legal framework

In India, there are different legislations on land acquisition and rehabilitation. It includes Land Acquisition Act of 1894, National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of 2007, the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement act of 2013, and the different state legislations on land acquisition. Among the different legislation on land acquisition and rehabilitation, the impact of 2013 land acquisition act and the different state legislations on land acquisition on development induced displaced people are very critical.

The Provisions of the land act are:

- i. Social impact assessment will be carried out by the competent specialist for each project causing displacement. The main objective of the social impact assessment is to determine the extent of adverse impact on all affected peoples.
- ii. A special resettlement and rehabilitation plan will be adopted for all the family displaced on the basis of report of social impact assessment.
- iii. The landless laborer whose livelihood depends on the land being acquired will be given compensation and also resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.
- iv. The act also provided special focus on marginalised people. It includes, tribal and scheduled castes people are given specific entitlement and their lands are protected through special legal provision.
- v. The act also recognized basic human right to housing for the IDPs. It includes, the development projects will provide ownership of house plot and house to each family at the relocation site.
- vi. The act also provides for establishing an institution for monitoring on displacement, relocation and recovery.

IV. Present Challenges

Displacement from one's habitual residence and the loss of property without fair compensation can, in itself, constitute a violation of human rights. In addition to violating economic and social rights, listed above, arbitrary displacement can also lead to violations of civil and political rights, including arbitrary arrest, degrading treatment or punishment, temporary or permanent disenfranchisement and the loss of one's political voice. Finally, displacement carries not only the risk of human rights violations at the hands of state authorities and security forces but also the risk of communal violence when new settlers move in amongst existing populations. Most importantly these impacts are very severe in case of indigenous people.

V. Suggestions for Protecting Human Rights

The following suggestions are put forward for protecting the rights of peoples affected by DID:

1. A law should be enforced stating clearly, the basic obligations of the government towards the rehabilitation of displaced persons.
2. The Principles of Sustainable Development, Polluter Pays Principle and Precautionary Principle should be applied while implementing the developmental projects.
3. Compensation should be given to the displaced people by environmental impact assessment (EIA) including social impact assessment (SIA).



4. The interests of all the individuals of the society should be kept in mind while practicing rehabilitation process and the affected persons of the society should also be consulted.
5. The whole process must include the identification of the problems and measures to resolve those problems and helping them to settle in the new area. The measures to be adopted for reducing conflicts between communities by convening consultations between internally displaced persons and populations residing in areas of resettlement and taking steps to prevent stigmatization or resentment.
6. The authorities should mandatorily disclose to the public regarding various measures adopted for ensuring that the rights of displaced people are properly disseminated.

VI. Conclusion

In the current neo liberal era where countries are using foreign investment but unfortunately, many regions of the world are deprived of this development and have been forced to a wide variety of losses. Various reasons have caused displacement of people and violation of human rights. There are no proper policies or guidelines for relief or rehabilitation that must compliment development projects. The government initiative to formulate such policies has been weak and this is a matter concern. It is the need of the hour to show political willingness to formulate policies at the national level to address the concerns of the people.

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*Research Scholar at Integral University, Faculty at Department of Commerce, Isabella Thoburn College Lucknow.
Email id- samiyafarooq11@gmail.com*

Care of Elderly And Economic Development In Uttar Pradesh

Dr. Pratima Ghosh

Uttar Pradesh is devoid of the fruits of economic development inspite of being endowed with maximum natural resources. The secret lies in developing the place where we are rather than going and serving those places which are already well developed. This requires to look towards our elderly population and gain experience from them.

The paper attempts to find the relationship between economic development and decreasing importance and security of the elderly population and resulting in destructible or unsustainable development leading to happiness index to fall down in a developing country like India. Thus with the age old heritage of joint family system and vast resources at our disposal if we try to develop the place where we actually belong to, gradually improving our faults and weaknesses and find out ways to develop the under developed areas, economic development will be in sustainable manner. We will only have to compromise with higher pay packages but the long term gains will definitely be superior.



The study is based on the secondary data available from the Government of India, Ministry of Statistics and programme implementation, happiness index rank, United Nations report and primary data collected by the author.

The findings suggest that we should thank to the internet, which helps us to be connected with the entire world. The present level of technology is sufficient to help us lead a beautiful life. Now what we require is to make it reachable to the last person of our society. So that when we leave this world we have the satisfaction of enjoying both the materialistic as well as immaterial world of love and affection.

Introduction

India is in the phase of demographic transition and hence the population of old age persons is increasing as percentage of the total population. This poses a challenge to the government in terms of rising old age pension bills and rising expenditure on medicines and health care facilities.

Secondly the female population who were taking care of the old age population traditionally is turning career oriented having less time for such people.

Male population is also migrating from their native place in search of better career opportunities. The left out old generation is silently approaching towards depression.

The paper analyses the old age care provided by the government and the economic factors to be taken care of. On the other hand it also sees the prospects present in the state itself which can motivate the youth here to live in the state itself near to their families and strive for a better life. It also focuses on the possibilities of economic development if the youth of our country is trained in such a way that they find out possibilities in their own place of residence and exploit whatever facilities are provided to them.

Review of Literature

Recently, the Government of India has taken significant strides towards securing the rights of the elderly. In 2007, Indian parliament passed a bill known as Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, which made maintenance of parents or senior citizens by children or relatives obligatory and justifiable and also provided penal provision for their abandonment. (Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, www.mospi.gov.in, 2016)

Government of India formulated the National Program for the Health Care of Elderly in 2011 to provide easy access to preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services to the elderly at all levels of health care delivery system along with specialized long-term and short-term training of health professionals to address the growing health needs of the elderly.

The National Policy on Senior Citizens in 2011 recognizes senior citizens as a valuable resource for the country and ensures their full participation in society. It aims at providing socio-economic support through income-generating activities, insurance and pension schemes, and promoting care of senior citizens within the family. The program was renewed in 2015 because of increase in cost of living index.

Hypothesis

1. Old people are burden to their educated family and the government has an increasing burden on its exchequer by providing transfer payments.
2. The objective of welfare state is still impossible because inspite of so much expenditure by the government, the senior citizens do not find happiness in the real sense i.e a peaceful old life and a sound death.



3. Almost 30 percent of the poverty struck youth goes waste in terms of indulging in drugs etc

The Present Study
Table1. Old age dependency ratio in major states 2011

Andhra Pradesh	15.4
Assam	11.0
Bihar	14.2
Chhattisgarh	13.1
Delhi	10.4
Gujarat	12.6
Haryana	14.1
Himachal Pradesh	16.1
Jharkhand	12.7
Karnataka	14.8
Kerala	19.6
Madhya Pradesh	13.4
Maharashtra	15.7
Odisha	15.4
Punja	16.1
Rajasthan	13.0
Tamil Nadu	15.8
Uttar Pradesh	13.9
Uttarakhand	14.9
West Bengal	13.2

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

The Old age dependency ratio shows an increasing trend and the ratio has risen from 10.9% in 1961 to 14.2% in 2011. Delhi has the lowest dependency ratio but this has only been possible due to large migration of working population from other states.

The gap between female and male old-age dependency ratio also has an increasing trend and the two assumed the values 14.9 and 13.6 percent respectively in 2011. Between rural and urban ratios there has been considerable difference in all the periods and this may be due to relatively higher concentration of working age population in urban areas. According to 2011 census the old-age dependency ratios are 15.1 and 12.4 for rural and urban areas respectively. (Government of India, www.mospi.in)



The dependency ratio is calculated by dividing total number of people above 60 years of age and who are not working by total working population within 24 to 64 years of age. Now we can reduce this ratio either by reducing the numerator or by increasing the denominator. If we reduce the numerator then the reduction of old people is out of question. So we need to concentrate on increasing the denominator that is the number of working or economically active persons within the age group of twenty four to sixty four years.

Provision for Professional care does not do the need full

Very old people, due to their reduced mobility and debilitating disabilities, need other people to do things for them. With the increasing trend of nuclear families in the society and with fewer children in the family, the care of older persons in the families gets increasingly difficult. To fulfill caring needs of aged persons more and more nursing people with appropriate skills are required. But the fact is as follows-

When we enquired about the health care facilities of very old people in old age homes it was found that the health care workers are very negligent about their duties. For example it has been seen that one single towel is used for ten old people.

The increasing Government Expenditure

Social security spending of Government also increases with the increase of old age population. Due to increased life expectancy, pension bills increase. On the other hand, lower number of working population in the working age group leads to lower tax base and lower tax collection. The growth of the economy is slow as less money is spent on that area which will boost the economy. A sizeable portion of money is spent on meeting requirement of old age population.

Government, thus, has to face the double whammy. On one side expenditure is increased, on the other the resources are shrunk.

Methodology

A survey of the people residing in the posh colony of Lucknow was undertaken of hundred household and it was found that inspite of having good monetary conditions, having access to medical facilities, the old people are not happy, neither they themselves go to purchase medicines. And in many cases they are ending up their lives with nobody around, dying in the washroom or any other place in the lonely house.

The caretakers only make formalities and nothing else. The ratio of services to payment is very less.

The Happiness Index

The happiness index is measured by many like percapita GDP social response, health facilities, freedom of choice etc. The study conducted by UNDP explains that social response is second most correlated factor with happiness after GDP. In the present study also the social response has been taken to be the most important factor to be happy. This means that happiness can be measured only when it can be shared. A lonely person can not be happy, no matter how much money he has.

Table 1: Well Being of Elderly People Living Alone

Households	Average Annual Income	Happiness Index
50	4 lakh and above	12/50
50	Below 2 lakh	30/50



The analysis attempts to explain that, inspite of average annual income of four lakh rupees in the form of pension and other benefits 60 households with only elderly persons living are not happy. They are afraid of accidental death, murder by servants or any medical cause.

Fifty families having income below rupees 2 lakhs reported to be happy because they are living in joint family and the social response indicator shows to be very high.

Saurabh Chauhan, Hindustan Times, Lucknow writes-Majority of children rescued by child rights authorities across the state are into drug abuse. The kids are being trapped by other youth. Why can't these youth be trained for games and get educated. Those who can do this are the ones who leave the state. They correctly think that their talents are not well paid in their mother state. But the youth needs to be a little generous. They have to look towards their own state.

Uttar Pradesh among the least developed states

Uttar Pradesh as a state has so many possibilities and necessities which need to be fulfilled. For example the state has vast population but the participation in games is so less. There is dearth of factories inspite of so many engineering colleges. There are management colleges mushrooming but only marketing personals are increasing. The numbers of entrepreneurs does not increase. So why can't a plan be formulated so that the engineers and management trainees start their own business, if government job is not possible. Let the Government help them by supporting and act as guarantor in marketing their products.

Findings

The findings of the study suggest that in a comparatively developed city, Lucknow, old people are not secured inspite of having a sound monetary background. Uttar Pradesh is still an underdeveloped state in terms of State domestic Product. And there is youth in the state which is going astray. A large portion of government expenditure is used for transfer payments.

Suggestions and Conclusion

We need to find our way out by keeping the objective of a beautiful old life in our mind.

Why can't Ambanis and Tatas become the rolemodel. Youth can aspire to become Tata They should aspire to create job and not seek job. For this we need the joint family to be intact. For a happy joint family, the youth of state should utilize the resources present in the state and should be encouraged to utilize the education system present in the state itself. The government should provide opportunities to the private sector also, with the ease of doing business. More employment opportunities should be created in the sports and industrial sector.

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Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Navyug Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Lucknow

Rural Development: Nature & Scope

***Dr. Rashmi Srivastava **Dr. Deepti Khare**

The concept of rural development is made of from two different words – rural and development. Rural means an area living with people outside the urban area. They are engaged in primary industry that produces things directly earlier in cooperation with natural resources, later with the help of modern technologies. The agricultural area there is a slow rate of social economic change, lower population density, less social mobility. Agricultural is the main occupation of the area. Again the development shares to growth, progress for better efficiency and fast up gradation. So the word rural development means a process emphasis upon the upliftment and development of the sections of rural economies that have grave poverty problems and effectively aims at developing their productivity. The process is to remove the problems that hinder growth and improve these areas (poverty and inequality). The need search its feet from the urban- rural partition, it has sub regional and territorial settings. Technologies to manage country growth should overtake the remoteness and possibilities in rustic territories and give focused on different methodologies.

Today the most desired need of India is rural development because of the following reasons- 1. at least three fourth of country population lives in villages, 2. Country depends on agriculture for half of its income, 3. Agriculture gives employment about seventy percent of country population, 4. Industries depend on agriculture for raw materials, 5. Industrial population growth depends on villagers' motivation and increasing the purchasing power to buy industrial goods and the increasing gap between rich urban group and rural poor.

A developed agricultural field is the basic foundation of rural development creating the bridge towards other growth. Rural sector can be progressed more effectively when rural people and communities enhanced their effective participation of rural areas by empowering depressed group women and youth in the organizations like local cooperatives etc and by applying the bottom-up approach. It is planned to bring close economic activities of rural areas with nearby urban areas and the creation of non agricultural livelihood can reduce rural-urban disparities, expand opportunities support the retention of skilled people including youth, in rural areas.

There is wide capacity in rural work is not just in cultivating, agro and village cottage industry in the supportable administration of normal assets, waste and deposits. As the world's breadwinners depend on agriculture therefore this sector needs best effort to promote growth. In fact the growth of agricultural sector and small scale agriculture



holding is always the main emphasis of rural development policy. Other sectors play their role in the process of rural growth, such as health, education and economic activities outside the agricultural sector. It is multi dimensional development in which economic and social sectors are included – to achieve enhanced production and productivity in rural areas, to bring more socio-economic equity, to bring a good balance in socio- economic development, to bring an improvement in the ecological environment so it may enhance the growth and well-being and to develop more participation in the process of development.

The main emphasis is-./ agriculture and natural resources-crops, livestock, fishing ,forestry, ./ the non- farm sector-services to agriculture (including input supply, marketing, transport, finance, agricultural processing) rural manufacturing, mining and other rural services, ./village infrastructure- roads, transport, energy, water, ./ education, ./ health.

Again nowadays one of the main targets is to adjust with climate change. Environmental change has affected the climate and natural habitats of rural areas, affecting both the productivity of rural resources as well as the livelihood of people who are dependent upon them. Agriculture also enhances greenhouse gases that cause climate change and well be affected by future efforts to reduce carbon emissions.

The efforts to reduce poverty are heading towards urbanization. In fact the eradication of poverty is now international development agenda for both rural and urban. The sustainable rural development depends on improving the policies facing with climate change, drought, desertification and natural disaster. Therefore the issue of rural development is converting itself during past three decades.

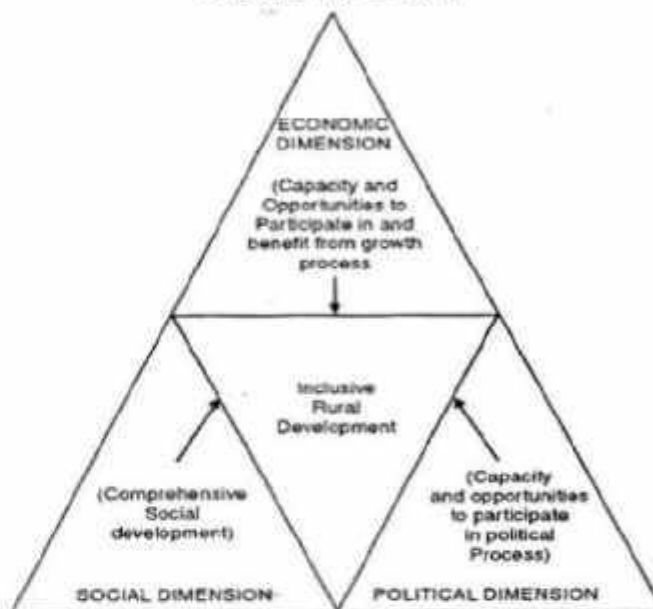
Until seventies rural development means enhancing agricultural goods so to increase industrialization from the surplus of agriculture. It focused primarily by the interest of industrialization to extract surpluses from the agriculture sector to reinforce industrialization. The challenge shifts in economic development from growth to development the concept of rural development is now used in big sense. The concept of environmental aspect is also being changed. Now the strategy includes an assessment of changes in the quality of life, in good health and nutrition education, environmentally safe living conditions and reduction in gender and income inequalities. In these efforts an improvement in the income –related factors such as prices , production and productivity to a range of non-income factors that influence the quality of life and hence inclusiveness of rural development.

The policies concerns 3 different but interrelated dimensions:

1. Economic dimension
2. Social dimension
3. Political dimension

Economic dimension includes enhancing both capacity and opportunities for the poor and low-income

THREE DIMENSIONS OF INCLUSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT





households. Social dimension supports social development of poor and low- Income households, promotes gender equality and women's empowerment and provides social safety nets for vulnerable groups.

Political dimension improves the opportunities for the poor and low Income people in rural areas to effectively and equally participate in the political processes at the village level using voting rights.

Objectives of Rural Development

These are well knit strategies or ideologies for rural development:

1. To improve the living standards by providing food, shelter, clothing, employment and education.
2. To Increase productivity in rural areas and reduce poverty.
3. To involve people in planning and development through their participation in decision making and through centralization of administration.
4. To ensure distributive Justice and equalization of opportunities in the society.

Strategies in Rural Development:

An ideology of various types of policies for achieving the coveted is to emphasize agrarian relations, methods of cultivation. For these many policies are to be followed.

Followings are various types of rural development strategies giving central importance to agrarian relations for purpose of classification:

1. A policy based on concentration of resources.
2. A policy based on capitalist oriented rules.
3. A policy based on peasant agrarian perspective.
4. A policy based on Laissez-Faire or un-regulated free market capitalist perspective.

These strategies do not constitute an exhaustive list and are simply illustrative.

1. Policy based on Concentration of Resources:

Concentration of rural property (particularly land) is given almost importance in the first strategy. Private ownership of land is discarded so that not only inequalities in the ownership of land are eliminated but also land use can be made more products oriented.

It was made possible by converting small plots into larger buy consolidating them to accelerate cultivation by the use of modern technology in the shape of tractors, harvesters, etc. as followed in socialist countries. But later administrations of these countries collapsed.

2. Policy based on capitalist oriented rules:

This policy has vision of inter related capitalist and peasant sector that gets same support and protection from the state. A wide scale redistribution of land or reconfigurations of land relations are not approved. It is hoped that the aim of rapid growth would be taken care of by the capitalist sector while the peasant sector would address the problem of unemployment till the time the non-agricultural sectors start growing at a rapid pace.

If rural inequalities are not focused then land reforms is not meaningful. Rural aristocratic group on the one hand exercise control and prevent changes that will bring about a change in the unequal distribution of assets (land) and on the other corner a large part of whatever resources are infused in from "outside" to better the lives of the poor. An example of this is provided by the way banking co-operatives have operated in India.

The elites concentrate large portion of money which must be the poor and these people use them for their own interest. It hinders in for taking hard decision to make a breakthrough in rural development.



3. Policy based on peasant agrarian perspective:

Here needs for redistribution of land and overall hall of and relations. It plans strong support for small peasant units, which are supposed to take care of the twin-objectives of growth and employment.

A large extension of network of co-operative Institutions, marketing facilities etc. is accorded critical importance in this strategy. Both in the second and the third strategies, it has a vision that the state will play important roles in promoting and strengthening the non-agricultural economic activities in the rural areas, so as to ease the pressure of surplus labor on agriculture and to facilitate the creation of decent livelihood options elsewhere in the long run.

It is hoped to perform a whole range of important functions. Furthermore, it is assumed that the problem of adequate infra structure in rural areas will be addressed by the state and also the investments in social sectors such as education, health etc.

4. Policy based on Unregulated Capitalist Perspective:

Such a strategy perceives that rich landowners will create a hindrance in fast increase in agricultural output, by taking advantage of the economies of scale and gradually the small cultivation units will disappear. It is suggested that the state should not intervene in the expansion of the capitalist sector and there should be no ceiling on ownership.

Unfettered expansion of this sector is supposed to provide a dynamism that will over, all rural economy and the benefits from it, through employment and increasing incomes, are supposed to percolate even to the lowest strata.

The Issues of inequality and distributive Justice are considered non-issues in such a strategy, to the extent the state has a role, it is with respect to infrastructure, but there too it is not viewed as the major actor necessarily.

The core concerns of a rural development strategy may be listed here as follows:

1. Agricultural research, extension rural education and training programmes for farmers form a part of institution building activities.
2. Infrastructure building activity related to the growth of irrigation, transport, communications and health facilities.
3. Programmes to improve marketing facilities for the distribution of agricultural inputs and implements.
4. Policies related to land tenure, agricultural output, prices and taxation of agricultural incomes.

Based on the experience of market economies as regards to Hip approach towards distribution of land, types of strategies for fostering the growth of the agricultural sector can also be classified as "uni-modal" and "bi-modal" strategies.

Uni-modal strategy:

A uni-modal strategy is one in which land holdings are equitably distributed. This strategy was followed with tremendous success in the case of Japan, Taiwan and Korea. It seeks to promote rural development through the use of thorough going reforms in the agricultural sector.

Thus, because of the land reforms and the consequent even distribution of rural assets, resources meant for the agricultural sector are also spread evenly.

This type of agricultural strategy creates a situation that enables rapid growth of agricultural production with equitable distribution of incomes. This in turn not only results in rapid rural development but also provides an important basis for overall economic development.



The bi-modal strategy:

The bi-modal strategy for the growth of the agricultural sector attempts to increase agricultural production without making attempts to drastically change the skewed distribution of incomes and assets in rural areas. Many countries in Latin America are examples of this type of strategy. In this type of strategy, there is no attempt to bring about land reforms.

A large number of small farms co-exist with a small number of large size holdings. The idea is to concentrate modern technology and inputs to the latter and thereby achieve agricultural growth. Such a growth pattern clearly ignores a whole range of developmental concerns and is also unable to provide strong foundation for overall economic development.

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**Department of Medieval and Modern Indian History Professor of English, Amity University, Lucknow*

***Department of Home Science Government Degree College, Gosaikheda, Unnao.*

India's Economic Growth: A Timeline of Trends and Strategies

Sukanksha Singh

In the words of Mr. Narayana Murthy, "Growth is painful. Change is painful. But nothing is as painful as staying stuck where you do not belong." His words, while spoken with respect to personal growth, can be interpreted to the development of a nation as well. The term 'growth' in itself encompasses a concept which goes beyond the quantitative aspects of an economy as a whole. It's not just the progression of a country in terms of GDP; rather its how a country advances forward as a society in ideas and mindset while maintaining a steady financial graph as well. What this paper attempts is to analyse and understand is the constellation of forces that has determined the growth performance of Indian economy, including its long period of hibernation and sudden show of dynamism. The first



task in such an undertaking is to get the facts right. If the economy is actually growing at the presented rate then when did this take off occur? It is important to understand the various forces that may have triggered the dynamism and to draft out even policies and spread its benefits evenly across the population.

India has always been a land of opportunities and growth. Since the time of emperors and rulers, our country has witnessed advent of foreigners from all corners of the world in pursuit of increasing their prosperity. However this very practice caused a geographic and commercial turmoil in the history of India that pushed our country into the pits of pecuniary blackness from which it was difficult to regain our economic

power. After gaining Independence in 1947, the sole priority of India was to bring back the country on an upward financial track and ensuring a positive growth in agriculture and other economic sectors to improve the situation of the country. Prime Minister Nehru in his famous 'Tryst With Destiny' speech said "Before the

birth of freedom we have endured all the pains of labor and our hearts are heavy with the memory of this sorrow. Some of those pains continue even now. Nevertheless, the past is over and it is the future that beckons to us now..."

PLANNING COMMISSION AND FIVE YEAR PLANS

After India achieved independence, a formal model of planning was adopted, and accordingly the Planning Commission, reporting directly to the Prime Minister of India, was established on 15 March 1950, with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru as the Chairman. Authority for creation of the Planning Commission was not derived from the Constitution of India or statute; it is an arm of the Central Government of India. Keeping this in mind, the **Planning Commission** formed by the Government of India formulated India's Five-Year Plans, among other functions.

- The **First Five-year Plan** was launched in 1951 which mainly focused in development of the primary sector. The total planned budget of Rs.2069 crore (2378 crore later) was allocated to seven broad areas: irrigation and energy (27.2%), agriculture and community development (17.4%), transport and communications (24%), industry (8.4%), social services (16.6%), rehabilitation of landless farmers (4.1%), and for other sectors and services (2.5%). The most important feature of this phase was active role of state in all economic [HYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_sectors"](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_sectors)sectors. Such a role was justified at that time because immediately after independence, India was facing basic problems—deficiency of capital and low capacity to save.
- The **Second Plan** focused on the development of the public sector and "rapid Industrialisation". The plan followed the Mahalanobis model, an economic development model developed by the Indian statistician Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis in 1953. The plan attempted to determine the optimal allocation of investment between productive sectors in order to maximize long-run economic growth
- The **Third Five-year Plan** stressed agriculture and improvement in the production of wheat, but the brief Sino-Indian War of 1962 exposed weaknesses in the economy and shifted the focus towards the defense industry and the Indian Army. In 1965–1966, India fought a War with Pakistan. There was also a severe drought in 1965. The war led to inflation and the priority was shifted to price stabilisation.





- Under the **Fourth Five Year Plan**, the Indira Gandhi government nationalized 14 major Indian banks and the Green Revolution in India advanced agriculture. In addition, the situation in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) was becoming dire as the Indo-Pakistan War of 1971 and Bangladesh Liberation War took funds earmarked for industrial development.
- The **Fifth Five-Year Plan** laid stress on employment, poverty alleviation (Garibi Hatao), and justice. The Indian national highway system was introduced and many roads were widened to accommodate the increasing traffic. Tourism also expanded. The twenty-point programme was launched in 1975.
- The **Sixth Five-Year Plan** marked the beginning of economic liberalisation. Price controls were eliminated and ration shops were closed. This led to an increase in food prices and an increase in the cost of living. This was the end of Nehruvian socialism.
- The **Seventh Five-Year Plan** was led by the Congress Party with Rajiv Gandhi as the prime minister. The plan laid stress on improving the productivity level of industries by upgrading of technology. The main objectives of the Seventh Five-Year Plan were to establish growth in areas of increasing economic productivity, production of food grains, and generating employment through "Social Justice".
- 1989–91 was a period of economic instability in India and hence no Five-Year Plan was implemented. Between 1990 and 1992, there were only Annual Plans. In 1991, India faced a crisis in foreign exchange (forex) reserves, left with reserves of only about US\$1 billion. Thus, under pressure, the country took the risk of reforming the socialist economy. P.V. Narasimha Rao was the ninth Prime Minister of the Republic of India and head of Congress Party, and led one of the most important administrations in India's modern history, overseeing a major economic transformation and several incidents affecting national security. At that time Dr. Manmohan Singh (later Prime Minister of India) launched India's free market reforms that brought the nearly bankrupt nation back from the edge. It was the beginning of liberalization, privatisation and globalization (LPG) in India.
- The **Ninth Five-Year Plan** came after 50 years of Indian Independence. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister of India during the Ninth Plan. The Ninth Plan tried primarily to use the latent and unexplored economic potential of the country to promote economic and social growth. It offered strong support to the social spheres of the country in an effort to achieve the complete elimination of poverty.
- The main objective of the **Tenth Five-Year Plan** was to attain 8% GDP growth per year, reduce poverty rate by 5%. It also focused on providing gainful and high-quality employment at least to the addition to the labour force. The Tenth Plan was expected to follow a regional approach rather than sectoral approach to bring down regional inequalities.
- The **Eleventh Five Year Plan** aimed to increase the enrolment in higher education of 18–23 years of age group by 2011-12. It focused on distant education, convergence of formal, non-formal, distant and IT education institutions. Its focus was to increase the growth rate in agriculture, industry and services to 4%, 10% and 9% respectively.
- The **Twelfth Five Year Plan** focused on several sectors of the economy, primarily on creating 50 million new work opportunities in the non-farm environment. It aimed to provide electricity to all villages and provide access to banking services to 90% of households.

In accordance with a key announcement made by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Independence Day, the Union Government established NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) on Jan. 1, 2015, as replacement for the Planning Commission. This comes after **extensive consultation across the spectrum of stakeholders**, including state governments, domain experts and relevant institutions. NITI Aayog has been set up "to provide a critical directional and strategic input into the development process". It will act as a "think-tank" and



advise the Centre and states on policy matters. The Aayog seeks to end "slow and tardy implementation of policy, by fostering better Inter-Ministry coordination and better Centre-State coordination (co-operative federalism). The Prime minister is its ex-officio chairman.

PATTERN OF GROWTH IN INDIA

Today India is ranked the seventh largest economy, and third largest in terms of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). The Indian economy's GDP is pegged at \$ 2.9 tn. At a press conference, former Finance Minister Arun Jaitley commented, 'We keep oscillating between the fifth and the sixth largest economy, depending on the dollar rate. As we look at the years ahead, we will be \$ 5 trillion by 2024 and \$ 10 trillion by 2030 or 2031.'

The GDP per capita in India was \$ 1963.55 in 2017. The GDP per Capita in India is equivalent to 16% of the world's average, and averaged \$ 693.96 from 1960 until 2017. It reached an all - time high of \$ 1963.55 in 2017.

Linkages Between Economic Growth & Human Development



As per a recent WEF report titled 'Future of Consumption in Fast-Growth Consumer Market – India', India's market size is pegged to grow at a thriving \$ 6 trillion in the coming years.

TOP PERFORMING SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

The adoption of the New Economic Policy in 1991 saw a landmark shift in the Indian economy, as it ended the mixed economy model and license raj system - and opened the Indian economy to the world. An overview of the top performing sectors of the Indian economy is given below -

1. Agricultural Sector:

One of the most important sectors of the Indian economy remains Agriculture. Its share in the GDP of the country has declined and is currently at 14%. However, more than 50% of





the total population of the country is still dependent on agriculture. Keeping this in mind, the Union Budget 2017-18 gave high priority to the agricultural sector and aimed to double farmers' incomes by 2022. Government subsidies to agriculture are at an all-time high. Further, cropping patterns have shifted in favour of cash crops such as sugarcane and rubber. Introduction of cooperative farming like e-choupal etc. Agricultural land is being brought under industrial and commercial use, thereby straining the remaining agricultural land. Many export sectors have been opened for agricultural goods. Food processing is emerging as a 'Sunrise Industry'

2. Industry Sector:

Another important part of the Indian economy is the Industry sector. Changes such as the end of the 'Permit Raj' and opening up of the economy were welcomed in the country with great enthusiasm and optimism. As a result of these changes, the industrial potential of the economy has increased since 1991. Proliferation of industries, from traditional iron and steel to jute and automobiles. Autonomy in production, marketing and distribution. Reduced red-tapism. Encouragement to private investments, both domestic as well as FDI. Transfer of technology and benefits of research and development to the advantage of the economy. Arrival of investment models such as joint ventures, public-private partnerships, MNCs. Private players got an opportunity to enter new sectors, which were earlier under government monopoly.

3. Services Sector:

The sector that benefited most from the New Economic Policy was the services sector. Banking, Finance, Business Process Outsourcing - and most importantly Information Technology services - have seen double-digit growth. Indian IT giants such as Infosys, WIPRO and TCS have made their mark on the global platform. 60 percent of the GDP contribution comes from the services sector. India, with its huge demographic dividend potential, has emerged as the IT hub of the world. New employment opportunities are being created in this sector. Opening of transportation, tourism and medical sectors have led to the growth of service sector competencies. RBI has transitioned from being a regulator to a facilitator. Product diversity of financial investments. Wider penetration of services such as insurance, banking, stock market etc. Considerable improvement in forex reserves.

4. Food Processing:

Food processing has emerged as a high-growth, high-profit sector and is one of the focus sectors of the 'Make in India' initiative. The vast availability of raw materials, resources, favourable policy measures and numerous incentives have led India to be considered as a key attractive market for the sector. With a population of 1.3 bn and an average age of 29, as well as a rapidly growing middle-class population that spends a high proportion of their disposable income on food, India boasts of a large consumer base. The total consumption of the food and beverage segment in India is expected to increase from \$ 369 billion to \$ 1.14 trillion by 2025. The output of the food processing sector (at market prices) is expected to increase to \$ 958 billion during the same period. India is the second largest producer of food grains in the world, second only to China. This sector has huge potential in India due to increasing urbanization, income levels and a high preference for packaged and processed food. Visit the sectors category to read more about the [food processing industry](#).

5. Manufacturing Sector:

The manufacturing sector is the second largest contributor to India's GDP after the Services sector. Various government initiatives like Make in India, MUDRA, Sagarmala, Startup India, Freight Corridors, along with a whole-hearted contribution from states, will raise the share of the manufacturing sector in the foreseeable future. However, if India aims to raise its share of manufacturing in GDP to around 25%, the industry will have to



significantly step up its research and development expenditure. The quantum of value addition has to be increased at all levels and the government needs to offer attractive remuneration to motivate people to join the manufacturing sector.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ECONOMY OF INDIA

Besides these developments and reforms, it is imperative to bear in mind that in order to tap the highest potential of the economy and ensure good governance, an optimal level of synergy is required between the central and state government. This will not only add strength to our cooperative federal structure but will also strengthen India's economy. Initiatives such as – Goods and Services Tax (GST) Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) Startup India Digital India These, among others, have helped the Indian economy jump 65 ranks (in the last four years) in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Report.

These measures cemented India's reputation as one of the few bright spots in an otherwise grim global economy. India is among the fastest growing major economies, underpinned by a stable macro - economy with declining inflation and improving fiscal and external balances. Not only that, it was also one of the few economies enacting major 'structural reforms', that have positioned India as a competitive player in the international market.

PROBLEMS IN GROWTH OF THE ECONOMY

Despite being helmed as the fastest growing economy, India's economic growth decelerated sharply to a six-year low in the most recent quarter, heightening concerns about the head winds facing one of the world's largest economies. India's gross domestic product expanded by 5 percent year-on-year in the three months that ended in June, a poor performance for an economy that has regularly notched growth above 7 percent in recent years.

Until this year, India 'was considered the worlds fastest-growing major economy. But growth has slowed markedly as consumers spend less and demand for exports decreases. Car sales have declined by double-digit percentages over the same months in 2018.

The latest GDP figure was "definitely much lower than what we expected," said Dharmakirti Joshi, chief economist at CRISIL, an Indian ratings agency whose majority shareholder is Standard & Poor's. Of particular worry was the weak activity in the manufacturing sector and the slowdown in private consumption, which Joshi described as the "bulwark of the Indian economy."

India needs its economy to expand at elevated rates for a sustained period of time if it is to eliminate poverty and generate jobs for the millions of young people who enter the workforce each year. The unemployment rate jumped to a 45-year high in 2018.

PM Modi has promised to turn India into a \$5 trillion economy by 2024, but that goal is impossible at current growth rates. The government recently created a high-level cabinet committee to find ways to spur the economy and create jobs. It has also eased restrictions on foreign investment in certain industries in a bid to attract funds.

Sectoral problems are idiosyncratic in nature. Auto sector, real estate, consumer durables, etc., are not doing well for several reasons. Removal of check gates after the implementation of GST has made the economy flexible and, therefore, large fleet of commercial vehicles is not required. This has not only made the existing fleet redundant, but also considerably reduced demand for commercial vehicles.

Similarly, after the introduction of aggregators like Ola/Uber and fiscal incentive for electric vehicles, demand for passenger vehicles has come down significantly. Construction activities have slowed, mostly in the private sector, after the Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) was set up.



The government is in a catch-22 situation. While the agenda of cleaning up of the banking, NBFC and real estate sectors cannot be abandoned midway, the IBC, RERA and GST are found to be disruptive in the short-run, although they have the potential to accelerate growth in the medium-term.

THE SILVER LINING

According to the IMF, India is still the fastest growing major economy of the world. There are early signs of green-shoots, which may lead to a turnaround of GDP growth. Although the monsoon was delayed by a week, it turned out to be above the long-period average. India's agriculture has developed considerable amount of resilience over time.

Agricultural output has been at a peak for several years although the growth rate could not be sustained at a high level. The government has been addressing structural problems to their logical end besides tackling sectoral impediments. Recapitalisation of public sector banks has been front-loaded. Credit growth has improved to double-digit despite high NPAs.

According to RBI's industrial survey, the capacity utilisation stood at 76 per cent in 2018-19 Q4, which augurs well for fresh investment to kick-in. July IIP growth at 4.3 per cent is encouraging, despite teething problem being faced by industries.

CONCLUSION

If India does very little to change its usual scenario of business it will indeed not grow in lieu of its objective. Growth, if the skeptics are right, will be moderate by Indian standards. If it grows closer to 6% a year in dollar terms, then the Indian economy will only improve its economy in output a decade from now, which is far longer than Central government wants.

The dream of doubling the size of the economy in five years is a laudable one. But it is imperative that the Central government carry out bold reforms and work at breakneck speed to achieve it. How the government treads the space between optimism and carefully structured policies will define whether the growth pattern of India will improve or whether this pattern of development shall remain unrealized.

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Assistant Professor, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow



POVERTY: Leading to deterioration of Women's Health in India

Almas Zareen

Many would define poverty on the basis of per day or per capita income but in general terms, poverty means not being able to fulfill the basic necessities of life. The poor cannot afford to purchase things that are needed for good health, including sufficient quantities of quality food and health care. It is a major cause of bad health and turns out to be a barrier in accessing health care when needed. India is a developing country struggling to alleviate poverty since independence and now it has become a wide spread social evil. Poverty and Health are related to each other in a way that poverty is a cause and also a consequence of poor health. Poverty raises the rate of poor health and poor health in return confines the vulnerable section of the society to poverty.

Poverty exhibits interlocking conditions of poor income and proneness to disease due to which the women of our country have been facing several issues in maintaining their reproductive health and hygiene. They cannot afford medications and lacks awareness of the various health services. A woman who belongs to the lowest strata of society believes in the notion that she has to serve the family first and then herself. States like Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Meghalaya etc. ranks high in Human Development Index but fails to contain the burden of a women's health.

The objective of this study is to examine the reasons as to why poverty has led to deterioration of women's health in India and focuses on the various schemes and policies implemented by the government of India and the role of non-governmental organizations to reduce poverty and improve health quality of women in our country.

Poverty and unemployment are the two sides of the same coin. Unemployment arises due to poverty and vice versa. In a developing country like India, the rich becomes richer and the poor becomes poorer. But along with these two problems, is also connected a problem of gender inequality. The top 5 sustainable development goals – (1) No Poverty (2) Zero Hunger (3) Good Health and Well Being (4) Quality Education and (5) Gender Equality are related to each other stating that it all starts with poverty. Eradicating poverty will automatically affect the outcome of the other problems with which the country is dealing. Hence, maintaining the economic, social and environment sustainability. Poverty not only arouses the problem of gender inequality but due to this even the health and well-being of the masses are ravaged.

Whilst India has observed a change in the percentage of literacy amongst woman as they are entering the professional world, the practice of female infanticide, lack of education and poor health conditions still continues to persist. In our country, women's are deprived of their basic rights and face these gender biases which arises the discomfort in their lives, especially when it comes to health care as they are deprived of basic sanitization, hygiene and other health facilities. They face issues when it comes to maternal health, menstruation, anemia or even the so called social evil disease "AIDS." Even though we live in the 21st century or in the modern day world as you would say, people still believe in the patriarchal society where women are still supposed to be quiet and are kept dominated by the men in the households. The major reason why women are still commanded by men and believe that they are born to be in the four walls is lack of knowledge and awareness about their basic rights, their health and the various government schemes and policies.

FACTORS LEADING TO DETERIORATION OF WOMEN'S HEALTH: POVERTY, ILLETERACY and GENDER INEQUALITY

Poverty, illiteracy and gender inequality are interlinked with each other when it comes to the subject matter of a woman in India. The women belonging to the rural population remains below poverty line as she is either illiterate and does not know about her rights and amenities provided by the government or she is oppresses by the men in the house. Since beginning, women has been looked down by men. She was supposed to fit in the four walls of a room. She was supposed to feed the man of the house and live life by either by following the rules and regulations put up her father or by his husband. She never had her say in her upbringing, marriage, education. The patriarchal society of the rural areas still believe that a woman is meant to do the household chores and not take part in any of the major



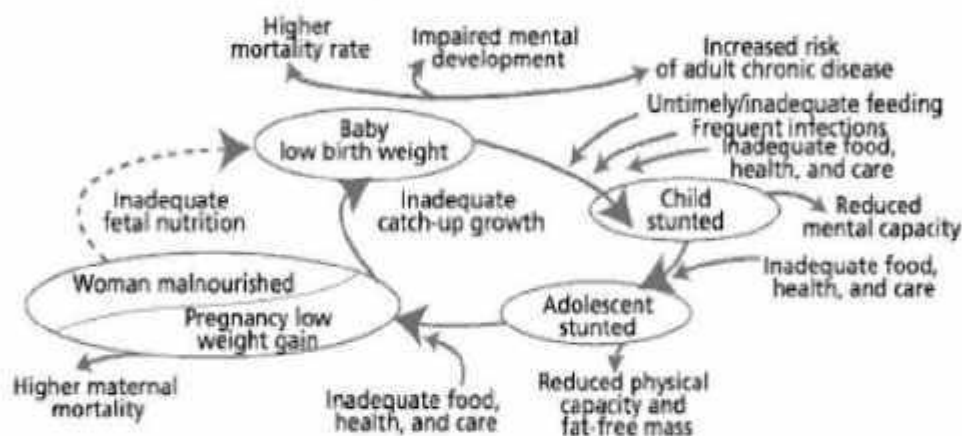
Why? Why is it that people think this way? Why it is that gender inequality still prevails in India?

The society believes in this male dominated society because they have been taught this way by their ancestors. But it's high time that people break these stereotypes. People who belong to the department of social work works day and night so that they can bring an end to these false beliefs where women is nothing but a slave to a man.

WOMEN HEALTH PROBLEMS IN INDIA

MALNUTRITION: Malnutrition can be defined as a health problem which arises due to lack of nutrients in the body such as protein, vitamins, minerals, etc., the major reason being lack of education, poverty, low social status and a woman's reproductive biology. Children of malnourished women are more likely to face cognitive impairments; short stature, lower resistance to infections, and a higher risk of disease and death throughout their lives. (See Figure 1).

POOR NUTRITION THROUGHOUT THE LIFE CYCLE



responsibilities of the house that the men take care of.

Source: Adapted from the ACC/SCN-appointed Commission on the Nutrition Challenges of the 21st Century.

ANEMIA

Anemia has been a major health problem in India amongst women caused due to deficiency of iron in the body. The body uses iron to produce hemoglobin, a protein that transports oxygen from the lungs to other tissues in the body via the blood stream, and anemia is defined as having a hemoglobin level below a specific level (less than 12 grams of hemoglobin per deciliter of blood [g/dl] in nonpregnant women; less than 10 g/dl in pregnant women)¹ Women are especially susceptible to iron deficiency and anemia during pregnancy, and about half of all pregnant women in less developed countries are anemic, although rates vary significantly among regions². Iron deficiency and anemia cause fatigue, reduce work capacity, and make people more susceptible to infection. Severe anemia places women at higher risk of death during delivery and the period following childbirth.³

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality remains stubbornly high in India as compared to many developing nations India contributed approximately 20 percent of all maternal deaths worldwide between 1992 and 2006; due to lower socioeconomic status and cultural constraints as well as limiting access to health care.⁴ Maternal mortality is 57 fold higher in Indian women than in the United States. India's maternal mortality ratio is lower than the ratios for Bangladesh and Nepal, while it is higher than those in Pakistan and Sri Lanka.⁵ Severe anemia accounts for 20% of all maternal deaths in India. It has been suggested that, higher literacy has greater maternal health as well as lower infant mortality. Cardiovascular disease is the major contributor to increased female mortality in India, which is due to differential access to health care between the sexes.⁶ Surprisingly men are tend to visit hospitals more frequently than women to



treat their ill-health. Moreover, Indian women suffer from mental depression at higher rates than Indian men. More Indian women committed suicide as compared to men, which are directly related to depression, anxiety, gender disadvantage and anguish related to domestic violence.

REPRODUCTIVE AND SEXUAL HEALTH

Women across India do not pay much attention when it comes to their sexual and reproductive health. We live in a society where "menstruation" is considered as a women's issue and not a human issue. A woman who belongs to the rural population is not aware about such things. She is not aware of the various contraceptives that should be used during the intercourse. She does not know what happens when 1 sanitary napkin is used for more than 12 hours a day or what a dirty cotton cloth pad can do to her health. Some of the tribal women still use leaves, muds and what not during their menses. In a country where women is not empowered, where marital rape is still not a crime and where there is no concept of consent in marriage, sexual health of a woman is not much discussed. Women face abuse by alcoholic husbands, partner infidelity, and risk of Human immunodeficiency virus / acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) as a result. **Polycystic Ovarian Disease:** Polycystic ovary disease is yet another issue that has come up to be one of the most common female endocrine disorders affecting about 5 to 10 per cent of women of reproductive age, which is anything between 12-45 years. It is a condition in which there are many small cysts in the ovaries, which can affect a woman's ability to conceive.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

According to the survey, 27 per cent of women have experienced physical violence since the age 15 in India. This experience of physical violence among women is more common in rural areas than among women in urban areas. Domestic violence cases, where women reported physical abuse in rural and urban areas, were at 29 per cent and 23 percent, respectively. Most of the times perpetrators of this violence have been the husbands. 31 per cent of married women have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their spouses. The most common type of spousal violence is physical violence (27%), followed by emotional violence (13%).

The survey reported that among married women who have experienced physical violence since the age of 15, 83 per cent reported their present husbands as perpetrators of the violence. However, for women who are not married, the experience of physical violence stems from the most common perpetrators, which includes mothers or step-mothers (56%), fathers or step-fathers (33%), sisters or brothers (27%), and teachers (15%).⁸

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES/POLICIES

ONE STEP CENTRE

Popularly known as "Sakhi", One Step Centre has been made to support women who are affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace. Women facing physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and economic abuse, irrespective of age, class, caste, education status, marital status, race and culture will be facilitated with support and redressal. Aggrieved women facing any kind of violence due to attempted sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, trafficking, honor related crimes, acid attacks or witch-hunting who have reached out or been referred to the OSC will be provided with specialized services. The toll-free number is 181. The objectives of the Scheme are: (i) To provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces under one roof, (ii) To facilitate immediate, emergency and non-emergency access to a range of services including medical, legal, psychological and counseling support under one roof to fight against any forms of violence against women.

JANANI SURAKSHA YOJNA

The Government of India is implementing Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) which is a safe motherhood scheme throughout the country. The objective of the JSY is to reduce maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women by providing conditional cash assistance. Financial assistance under JSY is available to all pregnant women in those States that have low institutional delivery rates, namely, the states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Odisha, and



Jammu and Kashmir are categorized as Low Performing States (LPS). However, in remaining States where the levels of institutional delivery are satisfactory, pregnant women from BPL/SC/ST households only are entitled for JSY benefit. These states are categorized as High Performing States (HPS) under JSY.

NATIONAL AIDS CONTROL ORGANISATION

NACO was set up so that every person living with HIV has access to quality care and is treated with dignity. By fostering close collaboration with NGOs, women's self-help groups, faith-based organizations, positive people's networks, and communities, NACO hopes to improve access and accountability of the services. It stands committed to building an enabling environment wherein those infected and affected by HIV play a central role in all responses to the epidemic—at state, district and grassroots level.

NON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

LEPRA SOCIETY: Lepra society or Andhra Lepra society was established in February, 1989. The main motto of the Lepra society is to fight against poverty, to provide better health and end discrimination. They target diseases such as leprosy, HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and many such diseases.⁹

GOONJ: One of the leading NGOs in India, Goonj has an initiative Not Just A Piece of Cloth (NJPC). They work towards breaking the culture of shame and silence around menstruation for the last women in rural and slum India and addresses their menstrual hygiene challenges with a **Triple A** approach on menstrual Access, Awareness and Affordability by motivating urban masses to contribute cloth for making 'MY Pads' cloth sanitary pads for women who struggle even for this basic. They have Chuppi Todo Baithaks or Break The Silence where they provide a safe space to women belonging to the rural and tribal population where they can openly discuss about menstruation without any shame. They break the taboos and myths related to periods, makes women realize the importance of their own health and why is it important to maintain hygiene.

SHARE AND CARE FOUNDATION: The objective of Share and Care Foundation is to provide basic comprehensive healthcare, with an emphasis on illness prevention, creating awareness about basic hygiene, rehabilitation and treatment. Specifically, they look at infant mortality, immunization, and literacy rates, the availability of healthcare centers and antenatal care for pregnant women, and other socio-economic conditions.¹⁰

HUMANA PEOPLE TO PEOPLE: Humana People to People is helping to fight the spread of major infectious, communicable and prevalent diseases through three community mobilization for prevention programs. These programs are Total Control of the Epidemic (TCE), HOPE Humana, and Community Health Agents. Humana People to People also works to get better links between health services and the people and to offer educative awareness information, act as a referral agent for people and the medical centers, care for the terminally ill and support to those in need.¹¹

DEEPALAYA: Deepalaya addresses the health care needs of poor and underprivileged members of various communities through projects like the Chameli Dewan Memorial Rural Health & Mobile Clinic in Gusbethi and the AP Dewan Memorial Clinic in Kalkaji. Chameli Dewan Memorial Rural Health & Mobile Clinic, Gusbethi Established in 2005, the Chameli Dewan Rural Health & Mobile Clinic is a mobile van that travels from village to village, providing health check-ups and basic treatment to almost 80,000 individuals living in the region of Mewat.¹²

HUMSAFAR SUPPORT CENTRE FOR WOMEN: HUMSAFAR is guided by an innovative multi-faceted approach to change societal patterns of violence in the family through direct case support. HUMSAFAR's case work unit has been providing a wide range of support services, including paralegal, legal, medical, social mediation, counseling, rescue, shelter and rehabilitation to over 6881 women survivors (as of March 31, 2015).¹³

PATHFINDER INTERNATIONAL: Pathfinders makes sure young people can prevent unintended pregnancy and space their births—an investment that offers profound benefits to today's youth and future generations. Focus on the most socially and economically vulnerable individuals, so they can exercise their sexual and reproductive rights without fear or boundary. Make sure a full range of contraceptive methods are always available, including



injectables, so people of all ages can choose the option that's best for them. Train thousands of community health workers to bring contraceptive choice and safe motherhood to the doorsteps of India's hardest-to-reach people. Stop preventable maternal deaths by making sure women can access high-quality, respectful maternal care at every point—from their homes to the health facility.¹⁴

BRINGING CHANGE IN THE SOCIETY

There is absolutely no point in making schemes by the government if the targeted mass is not even aware about it. Non-governmental organizations cannot do anything if the women are not even ready to listen to what they have to say. Gender inequalities are often greatest among the poor, particularly in terms of household investments in health and education. Addressing gender inequalities can help ensure that women can get the nutrition they need, improving their own health and that of their families and, ultimately, contributing to their societies' development. A change and improvement in the lives of women of our country can change if we all as individuals, as citizens of the country stand unite to take responsibility of our nation. There are several people who on a daily basis conduct these Chuppi Todo Baithaks with the labour class ladies. They sit down with the educating them about their menstrual hygiene. Governments and NGOs alone cannot bring an end to these social evils that have been prevailing since and before independence. Yes, we have seen women empowerment when we talk about Sarojini Naidi or Rani Laxmi Bai who fought for what they believed in but we still need to work. We still have to put an end to this gender discrimination that prevails in our society. I believe that the condition of women can be changed only if we realize our duties. It is us who make the society. Mahatma Gandhi said, "Be the change you want to see." And if do our bit towards improving the condition of women in general then the day is not far where there will be healthy ladies out there.

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Disencumber of Globalization and Sustainability in India through Women Entrepreneurs

***Ms. Mohini Shukla ** Dr. Alka Singh Bhatt**

The entrepreneurial aspects of twenty-first century has transformed the economic, social, educational and political landscape in a profound and indelible manner. The phenomenal growth of MSME, SSI sectors with has directly bought major change in national economic policy. In Indian perspective, the adaptation of new economic policy (LPG model i.e. Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization) brought huge competition for Indian entrepreneurs due to entrance of multinational companies. Especially for women who are at the forefront of getting into startups to enjoy the fruits of their own hard labor. In this new environment, women entrepreneurs still dearth need to articulate a pragmatic vision, exercise effective leadership and develop a competent business strategy apart from being home makers, mothers, and women who simply aimed big but failed to execute a course of action and most likely suffered a form of entrepreneur seizure. In this paper we will discuss how government has create the synergies that will allow women to be recognized with the market shift in the approach from women welfare to women development and empowerment from the Fifth Five Year Plan onwards and how the significant role of women in entrepreneurship is constantly increasing due to various global factors despite of all the social- economical constrains and still stand tall from the rest of the crowd and are applauded for their achievements in the globalization fields.

Keyword :- Globalization, women entrepreneurship, constrains, Government synergies

Globalization is a supra-national phenomenon, which transcends national frontiers of any country. This supra-national phenomenon of globalization has far reaching economic social, political, cultural, environmental and technological consequences. Global forces now play much great role in determination of cropping pattern, investment level, price structure, quality production, occupational structure and direction of economic activities. Globalization has the potential of raising employment levels improving living standards, increasing consumer's product choice, expanding markets increasing education, means over all improvement.

A major fall out of policies of globalization is the decline in the growth rate of employment in the formal sector. During the period of 1983-94 the annual growth rate of employment was 2.04%, which came down to 0.98% during 1994-2000. As a consequence unemployment rate went up from 6.03% in 1993-94 to 7.32% in 1999-2000, despite decline in growth rate of labour to 1.3% during the same period.

The sluggish growth of formal sector on the one hand and governments policies of LPG on the other has led to the unprecedented expansion of informal sector. women are found in the informal sector but the disturbing fact is that there is growing in formalization of man labour force. (Dutt 1994, Vanamala 2001 and Unni 2001).

In India the negative dimensions of the era of globalization towards women entrepreneur are louder and clearer. The structure of the economy is rapidly changing to service sector economy with rapid rise in the share of tertiary sector in GDP. Due to globalization and spread of information technology the share of primary sector has fallen and women entrepreneurs have faced a major drawback because of unawareness towards technology and working pattern Women owned SSI and MSME are facing tough competition from the cheaper imports from china and other countries World Bank (2012) indicates that women's entrepreneurs make significant contributions to economic growth and to poverty reduction. In the United States, for example, women-owned firms are growing at more than double the rate of all other firms, contribute nearly \$3 trillion to the United States of America economy and are directly responsible for 23 million jobs (US Department of Commerce, 2010).

The growth of the proportion of women entrepreneurs in developing countries has drawn the attention of both the academic and the development sector (Vossenbergh, 2013). Women in both developed and in developing countries not only expansion the business sectors in traditional business but it is found that near about 40% of these women have ventured in non-traditional areas such as electronic, engineering, consultancy etc. (Pedhival, 2011). The phenomenon of women entrepreneurs is not only confined to metropolitan cities and towns but enlargers their score to villages also in the globalised world, women entrepreneurs are starting business in service related areas such as



retail, public relation or education services(Pedhival,2011)

Globalization has increased self – employment among women especially in urban areas. The pace of women entrepreneurship caught momentum in informal sector only after the introduction of globalization policy in India. There is a general feeling that women suffer from lack of confidence to start their venture at large scale due to large number of socio - economic and psychological factors such as inhibition to venture into new avenues attitude of doubting a women's capacity, restriction of freedom of movement and financial constraints. Therefore, large numbers of opportunities are available for male population to start their own enterprise in formal sector. The process of globalization has still widened the gap between male female business ventures in informal sector.

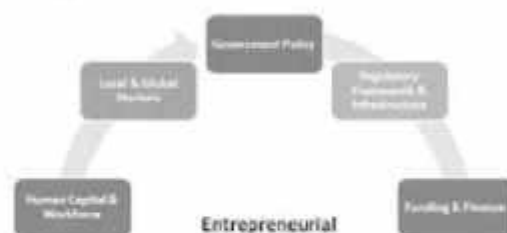
However, they still represent a minority of all entrepreneurs. Women entrepreneurs often face gender-based barriers to starting and growing their businesses, like discriminatory property, matrimonial and inheritance laws and/or cultural practices ,lack of access to formal finance mechanisms limited mobility and access to information and networks, etc.

The need is now keenly felt that women should also work outside the home for being a part of globalization is at perk stages. It is his context, that the question of women entrepreneurs towards disencumber in globalization has taken a new significance especially when in employment has become a matter of great concern to all. Better health and decreasing infant mortality is a sufficiently persuasive force for women to come out of their homes. Rapid industrialization, urbanization, and sociopolitical movements have made a dent in the old pattern.

Constrains Faced By Women Entrepreneurs

Women entrepreneurs are confined to cultural family norms, they need to take care of the family ,complete the house chorus and then look upon the business and most of the times they lack good exposure to market with financial constrains as they are not economically independent. Lack of interpersonal skills and gender biased society create a huge barrier in their walking steps towards globalization.

Some of the challenges faced by women entrepreneurs are



CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN

ENTREPRENEURS TOWARDS GLOBALIZATION

Globalization brought both challenges and opportunities for Indian entrepreneurs. Following are the different challenges before Indian entrepreneurs under globalized regime. Prior to 1991 entrepreneurs were working in a business friendly environment with hardly any global competition but with adaptation of LPG policy large number of multinational companies have find their way into Indian market which has become a huge barrier to local and developing women entrepreneurs To become globally competitive Indian market has to level up their technologies with global companies which require huge amount of investment as they has to be imported from other countries which require fare amount of pecuniary involvement Successes in entrepreneurial ventures are directly influenced by the availability of infrastructural facilities which largely includes financial infrastructure, social infrastructure, transport and communication infrastructure, energy infrastructure, information technology infrastructure, etc. The development of such infrastructural facilities are largely depends on ability to attract FDI. In this context, India is facing huge competition from China Despite of huge entrepreneurial potentiality, India is far lagging in invention activities in comparison to developed countries due to its un-entrepreneurial environment and culture. There is a tradionality in India that on completing the education, people normally opt for secure jobs i.e. 10-5 , rather than opening up of their own firms but in globalized regime such perceptions need to be reversed.

The level of general women education in India is meager low compared to developed countries. To become innovative and globally competitive entrepreneurs, both proper education and skill should be nurtured from basic



level The illiteracy and technology ignorance is the challenge for women entrepreneurs. The women entrepreneurs from rural background and lower middle class families are not with enough strength to bear the risk in business operations.

Recommendations: The women in rural areas are need to be upgraded with technological awareness. Rural areas should be detached with the emotional feelings and drive them to capture the opportunities in the career. To start a business women entrepreneurs with rural background lack with sufficient funds to manage the business. They don't have proper financial ability to bear the risk in the business so, government should come forward and give relaxation to promote the women entrepreneurs with proper directions.

One of the major drawbacks is also that women in rural areas are with lack of entrepreneurial skills they should be trained to get the awareness of possible opportunities and needed licenses to start their business. They should be guided and trained by the managerial experts and technical personal.

The government should provide the facilitation to women from rural background with marketing stalls and sales assistance.

Apart from all this raw material availability and supply should be reached to the rural women to stabilize their business. The women from rural background should utilize the existing government aids through jawahar rojgar yojana etc. Banks should be ready to fund women from rural background as a part of rural development and women empowerment. The fund for rural innovation is available for women entrepreneurs. They should avail Social Rural entrepreneurship program and start working with the government.

Steps Taken By Indian Government to create synergies for women entrepreneurs towards globalization:

Women Entrepreneurship over years has changed drastically, the government support, policies and community support has widened multiple avenues for women to establish and sustain their ventures.

Seventh five year plan: in seventh five year plan, a special chapter on "Integration of women in development" Training-cum Employment for Women (STEP) was launched in 1987 to strengthen the skills among women with a view to promote employment opportunities for women

Ninth five year Plan: Under this plan the supportive environment was provided to women at all stages by the home, school, religion, government and work place. There is also a strong demand for vocational training for women. To enable women to participate outside the home, childcare services, hostels and affordable housing are essential. ninth five-year plan was an attempt to bring in women's issues within the policy making sphere.

Tenth Five-Year Plan The Tenth Plan (2002-2007) under this plan the government introduced various Yojans such as Swyam sidha program , a recast version of the Indira Mahila Yojna, organizes women into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for income generation activities. It also facilitates access to services such as literacy, health, non-formal education, water-supply etc. One of the basic principles of governance laid down in the United Progressive Alliance Government's National Common Minimum Program (NCMP) is to empower women politically, educationally, economically and legally Twelfth Five Year Plan: Twelfth Five Year Plan entitled as 'Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth'. This plan had decided at the growth rate 8.2%. Women participation in favor related work, both in agriculture and animal husbandry. In framing policies/schemes for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the special needs of women must be taken due care of. The focus of the Twelfth Five Year Plan is on the health, education, urbanization and governance.

Even after launch of major steps in seventh and eight five year plan, still the economic development and growth taken was not fully achieved which led to third major step of introducing many schemes like (i) Mahila Udyam Nidhi (ii) Micro Cordite Scheme for Women (iii) Mahila Vikas Nidhi (iv) Women Entrepreneurial Development Program (v) Marketing Development Fund for Women Fourth Consortium of Women entrepreneurs of India (vi) Support for Training and Employment Program of Women (STEP) (vii) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) (viii) Small Industry Service Institutes (SISIs) (ix) State Financial Corporations (x) National Small Industries Corporations (xi) District Industrial Centers (DICs) Sixth Mahila Vikas Nidhi



Opportunities Before Women Entrepreneurs Through Globalization

Globalization not only brought challenges but also brought some opportunities for Indian women entrepreneurs. The various opportunities that Indian women entrepreneurs need to pursue in the coming generations to increase this entrepreneurial efficiency are as follows:

Globalization brought the opportunities for Indian women entrepreneurs to extend their business in other countries and to become world sourced companies which will help them to transfer technology easier with globalised regime. Globalization brought the scope for Indian entrepreneurs to hire required human resources through global talent sourcing the possibility of FDI in Indian economy has been increased a lot. Due to globalization, Indian women entrepreneurs are now capable of marketing their products and services in the global market easily. The prevailing poor community of India may be utilized as low cost laborer. This will act as Double edged weapon. In one hand it will bring bread and butter for the hungers and on the other hand women entrepreneurs will be able to reduce their production cost and thereby be competitive in the global market.

Under the globalized regime, various multinational companies are started operating with women entrepreneurs in domestic market. They require high quality vendor support and ancillarization. This is a huge opportunity for women entrepreneurs to flourish themselves.

Globalization has helped our economy with capital formation and increasing GNP and per capita income with large scale employment opportunity which help in wealth creation of country. It promotes balanced regional development with increasing standard of living. It also promotes country export. Globalization with entrepreneurship has created millions of good jobs, creativity and collaboration, leading to personal development which also facilitates overall development.

CONCLUSION

The Global Entrepreneurship HYPERLINK "<https://www.babson.edu/Academics/centers/blank-center/global-research/gem/Documents/GEM%202016-2017%20Womens%20Report.pdf>" Monitor (HYPERLINK "<https://www.babson.edu/Academics/centers/blank-center/global-research/gem/Documents/GEM%202016-2017%20Womens%20Report.pdf>" GEM) Report for Women 2016/17 reports that 274 million women were already running their own businesses across 74 economies, of which 111 million were running well-established businesses by 2016. As globalization is breaking down the barriers that limited businesses by cultures, gender and geography, many partnership and trade agreements have been developed in an attempt to encourage global economic activity among women. Understanding women's entrepreneurial attitudes, trends and activity from all over the globe will help shape government policies at various levels along with the numerous educational and training programs aimed at improving the business environment for women.

Even though women networks is steadily rising, there are a number of challenges and obstacles that women entrepreneurs face. One major challenge for female entrepreneurs face traditional gender-roles that are structurally internalized by society. Women Entrepreneurship is still considered as a male-dominated field, and it may be difficult to surpass these conventional views. Other than dealing with the dominant stereotype, female entrepreneurs are facing several obstacles related to their businesses.

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* Research scholar (Ph.D.), Amity business school, Amity University, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

** Professor, Amity business school, Amity University, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.



Credit Gap of Women Owned SMEs in India: Does Gender Really Matter?

Dr. Sana Moid

Globally, share of women in entrepreneurial activity is lesser than that of men, with little advancement over time. The gap in early stage entrepreneurial activity rate between men and women is highest in India as compared to other BRICS nations (GEM, 2014). The Gender GEDI Index, that evaluates the entrepreneurial ecosystem for women in different countries, with India's ranks second to last, behind Egypt and Morocco out of 17 countries. Women owned businesses in India are undercapitalized and there is a financing gap of Rs. 6.37 trillion with 73% of the total finance demand among women owned business in India remains unmet. (IFC report, 2013). The gender gap in entrepreneurial activity and capitalization can be due to differing economic, financial and socio-cultural factors that effect the business environment for entrepreneurs. Lending to women-owned micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) is still not explored as compared to lending to MSMEs in India. Due to lack of segmental focus and with higher perception of risk, formal financial institutions have not contributed much to understand this segment. For growth and development of nation it is mandatory to bridge the credit gap for women-owned SMEs across the developing world.

This paper aims at understanding how access to finance for women owned MSMEs differs from men-owned MSMEs and mapping women-owned MSMEs worldwide along with their capacity in accessing finance, to present the best practices of Government for promoting growth of women-owned MSMEs by providing access to finance, and for building fact base in enabling policy discussions. The findings of paper which is based on secondary research recommends that potential interventions by financial institutions for closing the credit gap in women owned SMEs. It is concluded that improved access to credit is most effective when coupled with strong institutional environments; efforts should be made to establish more robust institutions and favorable business conditions.

Keywords: Women Owned SMEs, Credit Gap, Financing needs, Women Entrepreneurs, Demand Side Barrier, Supply Side Barrier

It is properly identified that small firms are engine of innovation and economic growth (Acs and Armington 2006; Baumol 2002). The OECD (2016) reports that in transiting economies, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) account for atleast 45% of total employment and 33% of GDP. According to a new study from the International Finance Corporation (IFC 2012), SMEs account for more than half of all formal jobs worldwide, and their share of aggregate employment is comparable to that of large firms.

Women entrepreneurs are making remarkable contribution towards the Indian economy. There are nearly three million micro, small, and medium enterprises with complete or partial female ownership. Women entrepreneurship is largely skewed towards smaller sized firms, because almost 98 percent of women-owned businesses are micro-enterprises. Apart from being under-represented in enterprises of all shapes and sizes, bigger is the firm less likely it is to be headed by a woman. Societal attitudes and norms prohibit women from even considering initiating a business, while systemic barriers consider that many women entrepreneurs stay confined to very small businesses resulting in operation in the informal economy. Access to finance is often considered as one of the primary obstacles that affect SMEs disproportionately (Ayyagari et al., 2012). It is clear that creation and growth of small firms is facilitated in countries that provide a supporting environment, including easier access to finance. Financial market imperfections are particularly restricting for small entrepreneurs who lack collateral, credit histories, and connections. Many of these entrepreneurs in developing countries are women.

In terms of access to finance, there is evidence that women entrepreneurs have disadvantage compared to their male counterparts. As per the reports of IFC (2011b) across the developing world, more women-owned SMEs cite access to finance as major obstacle than SMEs with no women ownership. Around 5.3 to 6.6 million women-owned SMEs in developing economies, which account for 63 to 69 percent of women owned SMEs, are estimated to be unserved or underserved by financial institutions. This amounts to credit gap of \$260 to \$320 billion. The importance for closing the lending gap for small women-owned business in emerging markets are clear as it would boost economic growth, labor force participation, drive up per capita income and strengthen GDP growth.



Literature Review

Using firm level data from OECD countries, Watson (2002) and Fairlie and Robb (2009) presents that performance of female-owned businesses on main parameters, like profit, size, and productivity is lower as compared to male owned businesses. Sabarwal and Terell (2008), in their study covering Eastern Europe and Central Asia and present that female owned enterprises are minor in terms of size of assets and employment. Using World Bank Enterprise Survey data, Bardasi et al. (2011) shows missing gender differential in value added per worker and total factor productivity while controlling the industry in which they work. However, Bardasi et al. (2011) shows that female-owned firms are less productive in both Eastern Europe & Central Asia and Latin America but not in sub-Saharan Africa. Using the Survey data of World Bank Enterprise for the sub-Saharan African region, Aterido et al. (2011) pointed out a significant gender gap in labor coefficient and 12% productivity gap between male and female-owned firms.

Although access to formal finance is often considered as most pressing obstacle to the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), existing literature highlights women-owned enterprises particularly suffer from problem in obtaining credit from formal sources (Berger and Udell 2006). Previous literature also reflects that women-owned firms have lower loan approval rates from formal sources indicating credit market discrimination (Muravyev et al. (2009). Using cross country data from the Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey (BEEPS), Muravyev et al (2009) scrutinize that women entrepreneurs face lower probability of receiving loans and have to pay higher interest rates. As a result, women are discouraged from entrepreneurship and running business on an efficient scale. The reasons for the observed gender gap in accessing financial services may arise from both the supply and demand sides. The demand-side factor stresses the lower number of credit applications from women-led businesses due to fear of rejection. Lower demand for credit by women-owned firms rise due to certain features like small size of business, risk aversion, perceiving themselves to be less creditworthy (Watson and Robinson 2003), perceiving financial obstacles that do not exist, lack of self-confidence (Scott and Roper 2009), and sector of activity. De and Nagaraj (2014) have also used data from Indian manufacturing firms show that firms with better liquidity turn out to be most productive. Deshpande and Sharma (2013) highlighted the ethical and racial disparity in indicators of business performance. In a study of micro women entrepreneurs in the city of Ahmadabad, Kantor (2005) reports no effect of access to credit on the value added. Among the highlighted constraints faced by these firms, access to finance is considered to be the most pressing obstacle (Sharma 2014). In this context, policymakers have realized the requirement of providing a support to this sector and have undertaken various initiatives like credit guarantee schemes, promotion of women entrepreneurship, and marketing assistance for accelerating the growth in this sector.

2.1 Research Gap and Problem Statement

It is noted that there is a body of literature in SME support and development space that sought to bring the challenges, dynamics and funding issues faced by small enterprises. Furthermore, there are Government policy programmes moved towards the support and funding of small enterprises through various funding agencies and institutions. However, it is still not known the extent to which these initiatives have been successful in addressing the funding and support challenges faced by women owned SMEs and mapping the credit gap that exist between the demand and supply side.

2.2 Study Objective

The study seeks to understand available literature on financing requirement of women owned SME specifically in the emerging economies. Therefore, the main objective of the paper is to assess and measure the credit gap on the demand side and supply side along with discussion support provided by financial institutions to women owned SMEs in India.

3.1 Women as Key Drivers for Economic Growth

Women's participation in economy is a game-changer strategy with the capacity to transform the entire economy. Few nations have made women's economic participation also known as womenomics, an integral part of economic stimulus agenda. Yet it is observed that many women founders struggle in accessing the capital, technology, networks and knowledge that they need to start and grow their businesses.



While there have been some advantages in female labor participation rates over past few years, results vary for each country, and overall there is still substantial room for improvement. Research of Goldman Sachs (2014) on closing the credit gap for women owned Smes has also shown that one of the best environments for investment in human capital is an environment where major income is in the hands of women. As female labor participation rates increases, countries can reap the benefit of 'dual dividend,' given that women are more likely than men to use their increased bargaining power to buy goods and services in improving the family's welfare. This increased bargaining power has the potential in creating a virtuous cycle as female spending supports the development of human capital, which in turn will fuel economic growth in the years ahead.

4.1 Women Owned SMEs in India: An Overview

As per International Financial Corporation (2016) Around 3.01 million women-owned enterprises represent approximately 10 percent of all MSMEs in the country. Collectively, they contribute 3.09 percent of industrial output and employ over 8 million people. The total number of women enterprises in the SSI Sector was estimated at 10,63,721 (10.11 %). The estimated number of enterprises actually managed by women was 9,95,141 (9.46 %). In Mizoram, Orissa, Karnataka, Goa, Lakshadweep, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, the share of women employment was significantly higher (more than 20 %). The position of women entrepreneurship and women enterprises is given State-wise in the table given below" (<https://www.dcmsme.gov.in/ssiindia/census/ch11.htm>)

Table 1:

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN MANAGEMENT/OWNERSHIP IN SSI SECTOR, STATE-WISE

Name of State/ UT	No. of Enterprises Managed By Women	No. of Women Enterprises
JAMMU & KASHMIR	5640	5742
HIMACHAL PRADESH	3515	3722
PUNJAB	30190	29068
CHANDIGARH	2059	2243
UTTARANCHAL	8706	8804
HARYANA	10087	9620
DELHI	13368	14383
RAJASTHAN	29785	36371
UTTAR PRADESH	54491	72667
BIHAR	38170	49443
SIKKIM	30	98
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	131	150
NAGALAND	207	179
MANIPUR	9168	10745
MIZORAM	3076	3700



TRIPURA	631	863
MEGHALAYA	3658	3580
ASSAM	11189	11757
WEST BENGAL	71847	69625
JHARKHAND	7271	7865
ORISSA	33274	38233
CHHATTISGARH	11766	10034
MADHYA PRADESH	62351	68823
GUJARAT	55361	53703
DAMAN & DIU & DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	167	213
MAHARASHTRA	80662	100670
ANDHRA PRADESH	77347	77166
KARNATAKA	101264	103169
GOA	677	810
LAKSHADWEEP	61	67
KERALA	137561	139225
TAMIL NADU	130289	129808
PONDICHERRY	1089	1065
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	53	110
All India	995141	1063721

Source: <https://www.dcmsme.gov.in/ssiindia/census/ch11.htm>

Around 78 percent of women enterprises belong to the services sector. Women entrepreneurship is largely tilted towards smaller sized firms, as almost 98percent of women-owned businesses are micro-enterprises. Approximately 90 percent of women-owned enterprises are in the informal sector. Women's equal access and control over economic and financial resources is important for achievement of gender equality and empowerment of women as well as equitable and sustainable economic growth and development.



Table 2: Geographical distribution of Women Owned MSME

Prevalence of women-owned business	State-wise share (percent)	Number of states/union territories (#)	State/union territories	Combined share (percent)
High	>10.00	4	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal	51.9
Medium	5.00-10.00	2	Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh	11.5
Low	2.00-4.99	7	Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Punjab, Gujarat, Odisha	26.7
Very Low	<1.99	20	Rest of India	9.9

Source: International Finance Corporation Report on Improving Access to Finance for Women Owned SMEs in India

As with remaining sector, access to finance is the biggest obstacle to growth and development for women-owned MSMEs. As a result, there continues to be a total reliance on informal sources of finance for seed capital and working capital requirements. The funding resources for women-owned MSMEs are presented below:

Table 3: Access to finance of women owned SMEs

Funding source	Share (percent)
Formal financial sources	3.1
Semi-formal financial sources	4.8
Self, family, friends or informal sources	92.1

Although the financing requirement for women-owned enterprises is not practically different from the requirements of male-owned enterprises, the level of financial exclusion is higher due to a combination of factors. Also, the social status of women and prevalent social norms in India influence perceptions of financial institutions and the capability of women entrepreneurs to access finance. The key demand and supply side constraints specific to women entrepreneurs' ability to access finance are outlined in table below:

**Table 4: Demand side and Supply side barriers in access to Finance**

DEMAND SIDE	SUPPLY SIDE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited financial awareness and understanding of financial products/ services: Need for support from male family members: Lack of confidence or hesitation to approach financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perception of higher risk profile in the absence of collateral security and guarantee/support by male family member No real attempt to tailor products/services to suit the needs of the woman entrepreneur: Perception that bank branches are unwelcoming to women customers: High transaction costs given the small size of women-owned MSME firms: Lack of reliable information about financial management makes the women entrepreneurs less attractive to financiers

Source: http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0102-311X2007001200003

Barriers: Supply Side

Gender Stereotyping: Relationship of Women entrepreneur with financiers suffer because of gender stereotyping and discrimination. Access to financial resources and its size (usually in terms of numbers of individuals employed) are correlated. It is argued that it is a stereotype that women-owned businesses are small not because of lack of financial resources, but rather due to deliberate or socially induced choice on their part.

Perception about high risk: Commercial banks are mostly wary of small businesses because of the thought that SMEs are high risk borrowers. Furthermore, banks have inaccurate perceptions of women's borrowing and entrepreneurial behavior. Women, who typically lack collateral security, are considered risky in most countries

High Cost of Lending: The cost of administration and servicing of small loans is high due to the same loan processing and documentation requirements for enterprises of all sizes, which is not required for such loans. Additionally, the credit risk assessment process, which generally is sophisticated, is common for small and large loans.

Weak financial system: An improper developed financial market in various developing countries acts as a structural barrier for accessing financing facilities by women entrepreneurs, that makes designing financial services for women entrepreneurs even more problematic.

Rigidity in Financial Product Design: Banks often depends on personal profiles and track records while reviewing loan applications. Those are often not strong in case of women entrepreneurs, often due to improper records of such relationships. There is inadequate deliberate efforts by the financial institutions for designing tailored financial products for WOE's.

Barriers: Demand Side

One can classify the barriers to access to finance by WOE's from a demand perspective in to three main groups:

1. Society and Law;



2. Personal background of entrepreneurs; and

3. Type of business.

Nature of Role in Family and Society: Mostly women start businesses with an intake of lesser capital than their male counterparts because of limitations in income and lack of knowledge about the availability of institutional funding. They are less likely to use bank loans compared to men at start-up due to problem in mobility as well. Women tend to borrow from family and friends and mostly use nontraditional or non-institutional lenders due to lack of access to formal channel and for fear of Unknown, which means that women incur higher search and transaction costs (Haynes and Haynes 1993). They also face difficulties in obtaining funding due to family responsibilities.

Informal Entity: The majority of the SMEs, particularly WOE, are operating informally in the market. Registration systems are limited to companies, excluding most SMEs, which are not in corporate form. Women prefer to operate informally due to hassles of the registration procedure and also due to the type of their venture. However, there is little scope for institutional financial support for informal entities. This situation is prevailing mostly in developing and least developed countries, especially in the rural and suburban areas.

Lack of Collateral: The majority of SME-owners, who do not look for bank credit complains about

"excessive collateral" requirement, which is a strong barrier for them to access bank loans. The kind of collateral usually considered by banks are appropriate security in form of land or buildings, security papers, deposit, insurance certificate etc. These securities must be owned by the borrower. This presents a particular problem for women, who rarely have property in their name, and for young entrepreneurs who may stand to inherit property but do not have a current title. It is also worth mentioning that bankers are generally not interested in taking farm land as collateral indicating that they would only consider land owned in the municipal area.

Women's property ownership: While additional security is the main criterion for mainstreaming commercial banking credit, the ownership of assets still remains a specific problem for women in many transition economies, developing and least-developed countries. Sometimes, the ownership pattern is in favour of a male counterpart because of tradition, in some cases due to religion. In many countries in South, parallel succession laws have been implemented, however, these laws are not compulsory.

4.1.2 Analysis of Access to Finance Gap for Women-owned Enterprises estimating demand for financing for women-owned businesses

The small enterprises segment leads the demand for financing, followed by micro and medium enterprises. The total debt requirement by women-owned MSMEs is estimated at Indian rupees 6.10 trillion (\$111 billion) and equity at Indian rupees 2.58trillion (\$47 billion). Financing requirements by segment and the split between debt and equity by segment, is provided in table 5below:

Table 5: Financing Requirement of Women Owned SMEs

	Total demand in Indian rupees trillion (\$ billion)	Demand Share (percent)	Debt demand in Indian rupees trillion (\$ billion)	Equity demand in Indian rupees trillion (\$ billion)
Micro	2.05 (37.36)	24	1.64 (29.89)	0.41 (7.47)
Small	6.42 (116.70)	74	4.31 (78.44)	2.10 (38.26)
Medium	0.21 (3.75)	2	0.14 (2.50)	0.07 (1.25)
TOTAL	8.68 (157.80)	100	6.10 (110.82)	2.58 (46.98)



Source: <http://serialsjournals.com/serialjournalmanager/pdf/1435297532.pdf>

4.1.3 Supplying finance to women-owned businesses

Total formal finance extended to women-owned MSMEs in 2012 was approximately around Indian rupees 2.31 trillion (\$42 billion). This credit supply emerged from different types of financial institutions like public sector banks, non-banking financial corporations, and self-help group-bank linkage programs. Breakdown of types of institutions financing women-owned MSMEs is given in table 6.

Table 6: Supply of finance to women owned MSMEs by different institutions

Source	Financing supply share (percent)
Public sector banks through microcredit	30
Public sector banks to small scale industries	38
Prime minister's RozgarYojana	2
SwarnaJayantiShahariRozgarYojana	1
SwarnaJayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana	4
Private sector banks	19
Foreign banks	5

Source: International Finance Corporation Report on Improving Access to Finance for Women Owned SMEs in India

4.1.4 Lending Gap in Women-Owned Business

Formal sources of credit supply include public sector banks, non-banking financial companies, and self-help group-bank linkage programs. Approximately, 78 per cent of women enterprises belong to the services sector. Women entrepreneurship is largely concentrated towards smaller sized firms, as almost 98 per cent of the businesses are micro-enterprises. Together, these enterprises contribute approximately 3.09 per cent of industrial output. The lending gap for women-owned micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) businesses in India is around Rs.6.37 lakh crore (\$116 billion) as per a study by World Bank Group member IFC.

There are differences in the ways by which women and men SME owners approach, access and use credit for initiating and expanding their businesses. In view of these differences, it should be a matter of concern to incorporate women-specific solutions into the system for improving credit access in the SME sector. Closing the credit gap requires the following conditions:

More suitable credit terms: Offering loans with terms and conditions that are better aligned with the actual risk that women represent, rather than perceived risk, would make bank credit more attractive for female business owners. Offering alternative options for fulfilling collateral requirements, as well as long term loans for investment purposes rather than shorter-term loans to manage working capital, could also prove beneficial.

Better assessment of credit risk: In contradiction to some common belief, the experience of lending to women in developing countries through microfinance and other more traditional methods suggests that women are reliable borrowers with better repayment records. As such, means to assess the credit risk of women accurately at the individual level are needed to ensure that wrong impression do not unnecessarily impede access to loans for women-



owned SMEs.

Profitable lending models for women-owned SMEs: The debt market for women-owned SMEs in developing countries is mostly untapped which represents a substantial opportunity for financial institutions and other providers. It would also encourage other participants in entering the market.

A wide range of surveys suggest that SMEs report access to credit as their biggest constraint in both the developed and the developing world.⁸ Evidence also shows that, in general, women-owned businesses have more restricted access to external finance than male-owned businesses (Powers, Magnoni, 2010; GPFI and IFC, 2011).

INDIA

The MSME ecosystem in India is overflowing well of innovative ideas and creative solutions for a number of problems. But the number of women entrepreneurs and business owners is much lower than male entrepreneurs with only 13.76 percent of the total entrepreneurs in India are women, according to data by Startup India. There are just around 8 million female entrepreneurs, but the number of male entrepreneurs has crossed 50 million.

Governments at the central and state levels have launched financial schemes for micro units, which could go a long way in boosting women entrepreneurship.

Mudra Yojana Scheme

This general government scheme for small units is also applicable on women who are willing to start a small enterprise like beauty parlour, tuition center, tailoring unit, etc. It is also useful for a group of women wishing to startup together. Loans from Rs 50,000 onwards and upto Rs 50 lakh are sanctioned under this scheme. Collateral and guarantors are required only when loan amount exceeds Rs 10 lakh.

TREAD (Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development) scheme

This scheme aims to empower women by providing credit to projects, conducting specific training and counseling, and eliciting information on related requirements. The scheme provides for government grant of upto 30 percent of the total project cost as appraised by lending institutions. These institutions would finance the other 70 percent.

Mahila Udyam Nidhi Scheme

Offered by Small Industries Development Bank of India, this scheme provides financial assistance of up to Rs 10 lakh to set up a new small-scale venture. It also assists with upgrading and modernization of existing projects. The loans are to be repaid within 10 years, and this includes five year moratorium period. Further, interest rates on these loans vary according to market rates.

Annapurna Scheme

This scheme is applicable to women entrepreneurs who have started a food catering unit. They can take loan of up to Rs 50,000 for purchasing kitchen equipment like utensils and water filters. A guarantor is required to secure the loan. After securing the loan, it can be repaid in 36 installments. Further, interest rates under this scheme as per prevailing rates and assets will be taken as collateral by the concerned bank.

Stree Shakti Package For Women Entrepreneurs

It is offered to women who have majority ownership (over 50 percent) in a small business. The women also need to be enrolled in the Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP) organised by their respective state agency. Under the scheme, an interest concession of 0.05 percent can be availed on loans above Rs 2 lakh.

Dena Shakti Scheme

This scheme provides loans up to Rs 20 lakh for women entrepreneurs in agriculture, manufacturing, micro-credit,



retail stores, or similar small enterprises. There is a concession of 0.25 percent on rate of interest. Under the scheme, loans up to Rs 50,000 are offered under the microcredit category.

Udyogini Scheme

Women entrepreneurs between the ages of 18 and 45, who are involved in agriculture, retail and similar small businesses, can avail loans up to Rs 1 lakh under this scheme. Further, her family's annual income should be below Rs 45,000 in order to avail the loan. However, no income limit exists for widowed, destitute or disabled women.

6.1 Closing the credit Gap: Concluding Remarks

Closing the credit gap in women-led SME sector should boost long-term macroeconomic performance, particularly in low-income countries and should bring benefits with higher gender equality and social cohesion. While microfinance institutions have been quite successful in providing unserved and under-served women entrepreneurs by providing them access to short-term loans for meeting their working capital needs, microfinance has been less successful at developing products meeting women's investment capital needs. Following points can be implemented:

One size does not fit all: Approaches and the rationale for supporting women's self employment

and entrepreneurship differ in the developed and developing worlds. The growth approach emphasizes women as an untapped source of growth, as a solution to unemployment, and as a potential for innovation for the economy as a whole. On the other hand, poverty reduction rationale emphasizes self-employment as an economic survival tool for poor women and their families. Efforts to promote women's entrepreneurship stem also from a commitment to women's empowerment.

Adopting a "bottom-up" approach: A "bottom-up" approach may be more relevant than a "top-down" approach. The nation-wide push for legislation and research promoting women's entrepreneurship in the US in 1970s grew out of the momentum of the women's movement and the civil rights movement. Similarly, the Local Enterprise Agencies (LEAs) in the UK emerged "bottom up" as a grassroots phenomenon that started in the private sector as a response to locally defined needs and problems. In Bangladesh, large NGOs like the Grameen Bank and BRAC are now addressing the problem of access to finance for the "missing middle", filling the gap in the existing financing mechanism

Improvements to financial infrastructure: Financial infrastructure encompassing the institutions, physical structures, technology and networks that allow for an effective exchange and holding of information and capital. It includes things like collateral registries, credit bureaus and payment and settlement systems. Enhancing financial infrastructure in developing countries would make financial services accessible to women.

Leveraging from New Basel Accord: The new Basel II accord among the central banks of member countries allows, on the one hand, lowering of the risk-weight curve for corporate credits; on the other hand, there will be a reduction directly related to the capital charges for loans to smaller businesses.

Benchmarking: Benchmarking is very important to achieve progress. Developing a system of data collection on a regular basis, information gathering and research on women entrepreneurs, their access to finance situation by types of products and institutions, can serve as the basis for effective policy design and improving the system. For addressing the definition problem, it would be important to add additional data on size (in terms of capital and number of employees) and gender (of owner) of each kind of entrepreneurship. This benchmarking may lead towards adoption of policy measures and assessing progress by individual government, private sector, civil society and other stakeholders.

Profitable lending models for women-owned SMEs. The loan market for women-owned SMEs in developing



countries is relatively untapped and represents a substantial opportunity for financial institutions and other providers. Aside from anecdotal evidence that women may be better-performing borrowers than men, they may also be more loyal customers once they have secured and purchased multiple products from banks. Identifying and implementing profitable SME financing models for the female market would be mutually beneficial both for financial institutions providing loans and for the enterprises being served.

Conclusion and Scope for future research

There are many things which policy makers and researchers still have to understand for removing barriers of financing. It is still to be clarified whether women lack negotiating skills, the expectation of women from banking relationships, level of understanding about worth of its own business by the women owners, understanding of the mechanisms of borrowing for purposes other than asset financing (working capital, receivables financing, export financing etc.) and importance of injecting capital into their business, etc. Government need to foster public-private dialogue by including business women's organizations in decisions on economic and regulatory policy and funding for economic development. Increase in women's ability to own and leverage assets as collateral, addressing issues such as property, housing deeds, bank accounts and inheritance. Ensure relevant laws, policies and government-supported finance opportunities affecting women business owners are transparent and easily accessible to the public. The present study can be conducted using the first hand information gathered directly by interviewing the women entrepreneurs for a direct insight on mapping the credit gap.

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Assistant Professor, Amity Business School, Amity University, Lucknow Campus
 Email: sanamoid14@gmail.com, smoid@lko.amity.edu, Phone Number: 9335071165



Agriculture Sector Growth, Trends, Issue And Strategy

Dr. Mamta Rani Bhatnagar

On 15th August 2017, P.M. Mr. Narendra Modi unveiled his vision for New India from ramparts of the historic red fort. During his fourth Independent day speech, Mr. Modi urged to the fellow citizens to come forward to build a New India by 2022.

This idea has been taken from Mr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam the former President of India "India will be a nation where there is equitable distribution and adequate access to energy and quality water where agriculture industry and service sector work together in symphony – a nation where the best of health care is available, transparent and corruption free.

P.M. Modi and A.P.J. Abdul Kalam has same view for development of India. We have the mission of transforming India into a developed nation. They have identified five areas where India has core competence for inter granted action. These are agriculture and food processing reliable and quality electric power and surface transport, education and health care, information and communication technology and self-reliance in critical technologies.

This paper will focus on the agriculture sector.

The main area of development of India is agriculture sector. Agriculture plays a pivotal role in Indian Economy. Agriculture and sectors like forest and fisheries accounted for 13.7% of GDP in 2013. The share of agriculture in employment was 48.9% of work force. As Economic Survey the sector share in GDP was 17.4% in 2015-16. We all know that the agriculture sector is the backbone of Indian Economy.

Keywords- Development, Impact Effect, Cooperate Forming Ventures (CFVs) Electronic National Agriculture Markets, Minimum Support Price (MSP) Agriculture Insurance and National Food Security Mission (NFSM).

Agriculture continues to be the single largest private sector occupation in India. According to census 2011, "54.6% of total employment area of the country, nearly one fourth of workers engaged in agriculture are agricultural labor."

Indian agriculture suffers from low productivity, low quality awareness and rising imports. Agricultural productivity which is composed of both productivities of land and labor, is among the lowest in the world. The average yield per hectare in India is quite below the world average in all crops.

Factors which are responsible for the low agricultural productivity are classified into three groups. (1) General Factor, (2) Institutional Factors and (3) Technological Factors.

General factors are socio-economic factors like lack of adequate finance, absence of productive investment in Indian agricultural. As the investment in land is less attractive than others alternative investment like jewelry trade and money borrowing.

The institutional factors are small size of holdings with such uneconomic and fragmented holding, modern technology cannot be used, third main problem is defective pattern of land tenure. Land tenure system in India is not conducive for agricultural development, the cultivators do not have permanent rights of cultivation. As a result, they take little effort towards permanent development of their land.

Third factors are technological factors, the main problems are lack of high yielding seeds and scanty use of fertilizers. The Indian farmers are not applying sufficient quantity of fertilizers on their lands. Constant cultivation of land causes deterioration of fertility of soil. There are big technological factors is inadequate irrigation facilities.



Indian agriculture still suffering from lack of assured and controlled water supply though artificial irrigation facilities. About 2/3 cultivated land in India is dependent monsoons. Another problem of Indian agricultural is lack facilities of Agricultural Research in India. Whatever research is being conducted, its result is not even made available to the formers fully for its application.

Its the ground level problems but other side the problem of markets and marketing policy are not adequate to increase the income of formers.

But we have a bright future of agriculture in India. Some new areas are going to develop and increase the farmer income in 2022. After industry, agriculture is the next economic frontier. This method is being supported by the US and EU since the 1930s, i.e., to put it in a nutshell; is to maximize the output with the help of latest technology, high tariffs to discourage imports and massive subsidies to push exports. Investment in agriculture or capital formation is one of the basic requirement of the time. Even though the Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in agriculture and allied sectors as percentage of agricultural GDP has increased from 14.9% in 2006-2007 to 19.8% in 2011-12. The share of public sector capital formation in agriculture and allied sector has come down from 25% in 2006-2007 to about 15% is 2011-2012, whereas the private sector has gone up from 75% to 85%.

A higher share of private sector investment in agriculture is a welcome feature. Public sector investment is critical as it is generally found to accelerate private investment. However, from 2006-2007 to 2011-12 an inverse relationship is observed between growth in public sector and private sector investment. Investment in irrigation, rural roads, power, telecommunication, marketing, infrastructure, research and extension services generally tend to result in high growth of the agriculture sector and reduction in poverty. FDI at attracting and promoting foreign investment to supplement domestic capital technology and skills for accelerating economic growth. FDI up to 100% of Cop/equity is permitted under the automatic route in the following activities as respect of agriculture cultivation of vegetables and mushrooms (under controlled conditions). Development and production of seeds and planting material: Animal husbandry, pisciculture, aquaculture (under controlled condition) and services related to agro and allied sectors. Beside the FDI is Multi Band Retail Trading (MBRT) Provides that at least 50% of the first tranche of US\$100 million shall be invested in back-end infrastructure which includes constructions of warehousing and the cold storages.

In the area of land factor in agriculture, is also improving according to the needs of the time. The progressive fragmentation of land holding, degradation of natural resources base and emerging concerns of climate change are escalating pressure on land and water. Land and water resources being finite, increased agriculture production and diversified food basket to meet the requirement of the increasing population with higher per capital income, has to emanate from the same limited net shown area by increasing productivity with an optimal use of available water and land resources.

Another problem of land degradation is major threat to our food and environmental security. As per estimates of Indian council of Agricultural Research (2010) out of total geographical area of 328.73 mha about 120.40 mha is affected by various kind of land degradation resulting is annual soil degradation of about 5.3 billion tonnes through erosion.

For proper management of natural resources and to ensure sustainable agriculture growth in the country, there is need for a land use policy which should be integrated with all developmental programs for the holistic development of rural areas, natural resource management and eco-restoration. Considering skewed ownership of land, it is necessary to strengthen implementation of laws relating to land reforms, with particular references to tenancy laws and leasing, distribution of ceiling surplus land, water-land provided adequate access to common property, water-land resources and consolidation of holdings.

It is compulsory to use the technology in agricultural sector to remove the problems of holding. Computerization of land records, formulation of policy, a diversion of agriculture land, non-agricultural uses,



updating of land and soil survey maps, finalization of an enabling frame work for involvement of private sector in natural resources management.

Another big area is marketing of agriculture is the future scenario. While production programs are important to raise productivity and overall production in the country, it is equally important to have efficient agri-markets. This is critical to keep the cultivators incentivized in production and efficient functioning of the market enables the producer to get the better price. This can normally be achieved by ensuring that agri-markets are well integrated and unified at national level, exports and imports are reasonably open, there is ample competition amongst buyers and seller avoiding any monopoly, be it from the state or private players, the price-discovery mechanism are transparent, infrastructure is developing and modern intermediaries between the farmers and consumers are minimized. There were 286 regulated markets in the country at the end of 1950, their number has increased to 7157 by 2010. Some measures that would facilitate the creation of a barrier-free national market are permit sale; purchase of all perishable commodities such as fruit and vegetables milk and fish in any market, this could later be extended to all agriculture product and also exempt market fee on said product. For an example, India could export more grapes by improving quality standards and creating an integrated supply chain. We account for 4% of global production of grapes but our share in global exports is 1.6%. In the case of banana, it our share of global output is 30% but of exports is less than 0.4%. Therefore, product specific integrated supply chains is most critical factor in agriculture exports and which boost the employment.

Agriculture is the main private sector which generate the 53% of total workforce employment. But we are suffering from the problem of employment. In present time our growth rate is not creating ample employment. Our growth rate is job-less growth.

But there is potential in the agriculture to generate the employment with the help of technology and non traditional items. A wide diversity of climate and soil provide conducive environment for growing average of the horticultural crops with great scope for employment generator. India is the third largest producer of fruits after Brazil and USA. In respect of vegetables, India is only next to China. Animal husbandry is one of the important sub sector of agricultural economy and plays a significant role is the rural economy by providing gainful employment particularly to small / marginal farmers, women and agricultural landless labors. This sector also provides milk, eggs, meat, wool, hides and skin dung, bones etc. Fisheries is another big sector to provides the large numbers of employment in the country. The plantation crops like tea, coffee, rubber, spices and tobacco are also employment generation sectors. These sector are non traditional sectors and export orientate.

The following four initiatives will make the agricultural income double in future. Firstly, to encourage the contract farming and should make India's exports and supermarket cooperate forming ventures (CFVs). A CFV takes land on lease from a group of farmers and pays an agreed amount. CFVs will use modern technology in farming and improve the plantation crops (also horticultural crops). Secondly, simplification of land pooling laws, online verification of land records, standard contract format. Thirdly convert the top 10 agriculture universities into centers for excellence. They will make region specific strategies to raise crop yields, advise on the creation of integrated supply chain and prepare plan to promotes exports and cut imports. Fourth is to create more farmer centers in each sub-district. They should be the 'go to places' for all farmer's needs. Hence he can meet representatives from Banks, Insurance Companies, seeds and equipment suppliers and buyers. These centers will coordinate with the electronic National Agriculture Markets to help the farmers sell directly to the consumer. Every center should have the facilities of free soil and nutrient tastings. These centers can actively monitor the government plans and scheme like Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna. Our main need is to use the micro-irrigation techniques for less water rather than open canals. Many countries including the US and Israel have already switched to micro-irrigation techniques. The agriculture sector will improve the lives of 70 crores people and this will also increase the GDP.

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Associate Professor Department of Economics Vidyant Hindu P.G. College Lucknow.

An Analysis for Development of Renewable Energy and Social Acceptance in Rural Area

Ms Deepti Pande Rana

Social acceptance as a part of renewable energy technology implementation has largely been neglected in the eighties when the policy programs started. Most developers, including energy companies, authorities, and private local investors thought that implementation was not a problem, because the first surveys on the public acceptance of renewable, in particular wind power, revealed very high levels of support for the technology. However, the first investigations that looked beyond this simple observation tried to further elaborate the conditions that determine the effective support that applications of wind power would get. At the time, such issues were usually perceived as residual questions simply called 'non-technical' factors.

KEYWORDS : *Renewable energy, Energy security, Climate change mitigation, Economic development, coherent policy, OECD countries, learning fabric, MWh of output*

Renewable energy (hereafter, RE) is being championed as a potentially significant new source of jobs and rural growth in OECD countries, and a means of addressing environmental and energy security concerns. In most countries, governments have invested large amounts of public money to support RE development and are requiring significant quantities of it to be sold by energy providers. But what are the economic impacts of these policies and



investments? Can RE really help to develop rural economies? It finds that while RE indeed represents an opportunity for stimulating economic growth in hosting communities, it also requires a complex and flexible policy framework and a long-term strategy. RE is not going to create lot of jobs, but rather some additional employment opportunities in rural areas.

Making a positive connection between RE development and local economic growth will require more coherent strategies, the right set of local conditions, and a place-based approach to deployment.

What does renewable energy offer rural areas?

The global deployment of RE has been expanding rapidly. For instance, the RE electricity sector grew by 26% between 2005 and 2010 globally and currently provides about 20% of the world's total power (including hydro-power). Rural areas attract a large part of investment related to renewable energy deployment, tending to be sparsely populated but with abundant sources of RE. The case studies have found that RE deployment can provide hosting communities with some benefits, including:

- **New revenue sources.** RE increases the tax base for improving service provision in rural communities. It can also generating extra income for land owners and land-based activities. For example, farmers and forest owners who integrating renewable energy production into their activities have diversified, increased, and stabilized their income sources.
- **New job and business opportunities,** especially when a large number of actors is involved and when the RE activity is embedded in the local economy. Although RE tends to have a limited impact on local labour markets, it can create some valuable job opportunities for people in regions where there are otherwise limited employment opportunities. RE can create direct jobs, such as in operating and maintaining equipment. However, most long-term jobs are indirect, arising along the renewable energy supply-chain (manufacturing, specialized services), and by adapting existing expertise to the needs of renewable energy.
- **Innovations in products, practices and policies in rural areas.** In hosting RE, rural areas are the places where new technologies are tested, challenges first appear, and new policy approaches are trialed. Some form of innovation related to renewable energy has been observed in all the case studies. The presence of a large number of actors in the RE industry enriches the “learning fabric” of the region. Small and medium-sized enterprises are active in finding business niches as well as clients and valuable suppliers. Even when the basic technology is imported from outside the region, local actors often adapt it to local needs and potentials.
- **Capacity building and community empowerment.** As actors become more specialized and accumulate skills in the new industry, their capacity to learn and innovate is enhanced. Several rural regions have developed specific institutions, organisms, and authorities to deal with RE deployment in reaction to large investment and top-down national policies. This dynamic has been observed both in regions where local communities fully support RE and in regions where the population is against potentially harmful developments.
- **Affordable energy.** RE provides remote rural regions with the opportunity to produce their own energy (electricity and heat in particular), rather than importing conventional energy from outside. Being able to generate reliable and cheap energy can trigger economic development.

Key challenges

Renewable energy policy is expected to deliver in three areas:

- Energy security,
- Climate change mitigation, and
- Economic development (job creation).

However, this is not always the case and there can be significant trade-offs among them. For instance, large biomass heat and power plants can generate new employment opportunities in rural communities, but may have a negative CO₂ balance due to land-use change and transportation of feedstock over relatively long distances. Similarly RE is in most instances a capital-intensive activity, and energy as a whole represents a small share of employment in regional economies. Small-scale installations typically source labour and equipment from



international suppliers, so the impact at the community level in terms of job creation is rather limited.

Renewable energy is increasingly being championed as a new source of jobs in OECD countries, as well as addressing concerns with energy security and climate change. In most OECD member countries, governments have invested large amounts of public money to support renewable energy development, and have also required that significant quantities of renewable energy be sold by energy providers. With most renewable energy facilities located in rural areas,

- What are the economic impacts of these policies and investments?
- Can renewable energy really help to develop rural economies?

These are some of the questions to be explored. For renewable energy to trigger rural economic growth requires a coherent policy framework and the right set of local conditions.

Positive impacts

- Local revenue
- Local jobs
- Innovations, in products, processes and policies
- Capacity building and local empowerment
- Affordable and reliable energy

Why technologies are termed “innovative” is that they have been tested for the first time and have been modified and remodified in order to suit local settings. “Innovative” also means adopting a new working approach in order to popularize an old technology as is true in the case of the community biogas plant and the group production of bio-briquettes. Another innovative aspect of technologies is the use of notoriously invasive exotic species such as Eupatorium and water hyacinth as the raw material to produce energy.

Promoting different technologies provides users with choices. In rural lowland areas, rich and middle-class people can afford to rear the cattle needed to be able to use biogas technology. But for the rural poor, rice husk stoves and improved cook stoves or bio-briquettes may be better options. In the hills and mountains, however, none of these technologies are appropriate. Highlanders will instead opt for cooking technologies such as metal stoves and stoves with smoke hoods which also keep their houses warm. Aside from renewable energy technologies' commercial benefits, these technologies improve human health, provide environmental services, and promote forest conservation. Their introduction also helps initiate gender sensitive dialogue in local communities. Promoting renewable energy technologies is a win-win proposition for all stakeholders. It has opened a huge market niche for traders and producers and enabled them to make profits. For users, in contrast, adopting renewable energy Technologies are a proven money-saving step.

Conclusion

Studies already showed that neither public support, nor support from crucial stakeholders at varying scale-levels could be taken for granted. Nevertheless, the issue of social acceptance remained largely neglected in the nineties, because of the high level of general public support for renewable energy technologies. However, there is more than one aspect of social acceptance that must be taken into account. A number of features of renewable energy innovation bring new aspects to the debate on social acceptance:

- For one, renewable energy plants tend to be smaller-scale than conventional power plants, increasing the number of sitting decisions that need to be taken.
- Secondly, as renewable energy conversion tends to be characterized by lower energy densities, the relative visual impact (per MWh of output) tends to be higher. It also means that renewable energy conversion tends to happen closer to where the energy consumer lives (the “backyard”), thereby increasing its visibility and bringing the environmental impact closer to their residence.
- Thirdly, given the ubiquitous presence of externalities in the energy sector, most renewable energy



technologies compete with incumbent technologies not on a level playing field, thereby making acceptance of them a choice between short-term costs and long term benefits.

Public acceptance is recognized as an important issue shaping the widespread implementation of renewable energy technologies and the achievement of energy policy targets. Furthermore, it is commonly assumed that 'public attitudes' need to change to make more radical scenarios about the implementation of renewable energy technologies feasible.

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Associate Professor, Amity School of Architecture and Planning, Lucknow Campus | dprana@lko.amity.edu

Development of E-Commerce and Tourism with special reference to Economic Growth of New India

Dr. Devesh Ranjan Tripathi

Key Words: e-Commerce, Internet, Stakeholders, Ecosystem,

The development of E-commerce and Tourism are set to see greater heights in coming years, not just because of India's rising internet population, but also due to changes in the supporting ecosystem for making New India, players have made intensive efforts to upgrade areas such as logistics and the payment infrastructure. Furthermore, the Indian consumer's perception of online shopping & tourism has undergone a drastic change, and only for the good. Given these developments, venture capital investors, who were restricting themselves to the sidelines, are now taking a keen interest in the development of country's e-Commerce market of tourism.

In this paper I will try to reveal how India's E-Commerce market is shaping up and what it means for stakeholders. New opportunities are being generated out to the still-evolving ecosystem and e-Commerce market. I will also



analyze some deciding factors for stakeholders while formulating their market strategies opportunity to draw more users to their websites through innovative marketing strategies such as those revolving around social media. The trend of online shopping & tourism is set to see greater heights in coming years, not just because of India's rising internet population, but also due to changes in the supporting ecosystem. Players have made intensive efforts to upgrade areas such as logistics and the payment infrastructure.

Furthermore, the Indian consumer's perception of online shopping & tourism has undergone a drastic change, and only for the good. Given these developments, venture capital investors, who were restricting themselves to the sidelines, are now taking a keen interest in the country's e-Commerce market of tourism. In this paper, I will try to provide an insight into India's e-commerce market. The paper focuses on the various sub-segments of the e-Commerce market and highlights factors driving growth across these segments. I have also elaborated on challenges faced by stakeholders. We are immensely grateful to industry leaders who participated in my survey and helped us present a comprehensive perspective of the market.

Services provided under the several models of e-Commerce

E-Commerce transactions can be segmented into three broad categories or modes, based on participants involved in the transaction in smart city.

Business-to-Consumer (B2C):

The B2C market in India generates the bulk of revenues across the consumer-facing modes of e-Commerce. Furthermore, though online travel has typically held a major share of the B2C market, Online retail is also growing rapidly and is expected to significantly increase its share.

Consumer-to-Consumer (C2C) :

India's C2C market, through currently small, is set to grow with the entry of several players. These entrants are attracting VC investment. Their online portals are also garnering significant traffic. We expect the C2C segment to show rapid growth in coming years.

Business-to-Business (B2B) :

The most common users of B2B online classifieds are micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). These small businesses lack the requisite financial resources and, therefore, find it difficult to market their products and services to potential clients through traditional media such as newspapers, banners and television. Trade through online B2B portals increases the visibility of MSMEs in the marketplace and helps them overcome barriers of time, communication and geography.

Stakeholders:

Multiple stakeholders are engaged in the e-Commerce sector. The supplier list is set to grow, with a number of businesses and individuals looking to join the e-Commerce bandwagon. The customer/buyer has become the focal point for e-Commerce players. In this background, enablers such as logistics players and call centers (Travel agency) are widening and evolving their offerings to align them with the strategies of e-Commerce players.

To gain an edge and differentiation power, all the key stakeholders are engaging in innovation to provide a rich experience to their customers.

These stakeholders coordinate among each other facilitate the three main flows in an E-commerce transaction:



Product flow: Movement of goods from suppliers to end consumers through e-Commerce and logistic players.

Information flow: Information transmission of orders from customers and subsequent information flow or order status through the value chain.

Monetary flow: payments from consumers to e-Commerce players and/or suppliers and Vice-versa through financial intermediaries.

On the back of growing internet penetration and evolving consumer mindset, thee-Commerce space has touched new heights. The market was initially limited to print media dominated Classified services. It has now expanded to include new internet focused business models, e.g., group buying and social commerce. The evolution of e-Commerce in India can be broadly divided into two phases based on the emergence of various sub-segments. Furthermore, distinct developments define each of these phases.

E-Commerce evolution: the two waves: First wave: advent of online *Naukri and Shaadi*

The introduction of internet in India in 1995 marked the beginning of the first wave of e-Commerce in the country. Moreover, economic liberalization after the launch of reforms in 1991 attracted MNCs and brought about the growth of the IT industry. The implementation of liberalization policies led to the demise of the license regime, and high taxes and import restrictions, as well as facilitated the growth of SMEs. The IT industry and SMEs were the early adopters of internet. This led to the emergence of B2B, job searches and matrimonial portals.

B2B directory: India's first online B2B directory was launched in 1996. The liberalization of the country's international trade policies was the key factor that accelerated the growth of B2B online portals. It enabled buyers and sellers to easily connect with their global Counterparts.

Second wave: duplication of global business models and improvement in ecosystem :

The entry of Low Cost Carriers (LCCs) in the Indian aviation sector in 2005 marked the beginning of the second wave of e-Commerce in India. Travel emerged as the largest segment. People began relying on internet to search for travel-related information and to book tickets. As a ripple, the success of the online travel segment made consumers comfortable with shopping through the medium, thus leading to the development of online retail.

Online travel: The decision of LCCs to sell their tickets online and through third parties enabled the development of Online Travel Agents (OTA). Prior to the entry of LCCs in 2005-06, air travel was considered a luxury meant only for the rich and for corporate travel. LCCs changed the scenario by making air travel affordable for a large number of people. They developed their own websites and partnered with OTAs to distribute their tickets online and, thus, contain costs. The Indian Railways had already implemented the e-ticket booking initiative by the time LCCs commenced their online booking schemes.

Online retail: The growth of online retail was partly driven by changing urban consumer lifestyle and the need for convenience of shopping at home. This segment developed in the second wave in 2007 with the lunch of multiple online retail websites. New businesses were drive by entrepreneurs who looked to differentiate themselves by enhancing customer experience and establishing a strong market presence. E-Commerce players are banking on the Indian internet growth story. The fact an average online user is spending more time online gloves these players the opportunity to draw more users to their websites through innovative marketing strategies such as those revolving social media.

Furthermore, to fully utilize the opportunity, players need to leverage the growing number of Mobile device in the country. They should focus on developing mobile-compatible websites and applications. This would allow



customers to log on to easy-to-access platforms and browse E-Commerce websites on their mobile devices. E-Commerce players also need to focus on innovation to tackle challenges arising from low credit and debit card penetration. They could consider working with financial intermediaries to develop payment systems, such as escrow services, for resolving issues around security and product delivery. The RBI could step in and reduce the number of online transaction failures by defining service metric quality and monitoring it at regular intervals. This would enable it keep a close eye on the performance of financial intermediaries and plug gaps as soon as they occur.

Payment option: success stories from around the world Third-party online payment solution:

China's leading third-party online payment solution allows individuals and businesses to execute payment online in a secure manner. Its escrow service has made consumers confident about conducting online transactions without being concerned about product delivery and quality. This is because payment is only released to sellers when consumers confirm the delivery of orders.

Payment at convenience:

Japanese e-Commerce players rely on convenience stores, for the payment and delivery of products. These stores also provide ATM, Copier/fax, ticket reservation, digital camera print, bill payment and delivery services. Users place their orders online and generate a unique payment number by selecting the convenience store option during checkout. They then visit the convenience stores, where they pay and receive the ordered products.

Pros:

- Annual disposable income per household to grow by two-and-a-half times by 2015
- Discretionary spending expected to form a major portion of expenditure in India.
- Proliferation expected in the sales of PCs, tablets and Smartphone's.
- More Indians Increasing time spent online.
- Probability of growth In internet user base, mirroring that of the voice user base.
- Volume and average value of transactions higher for credit cards than debit cards.
- Increase in the number of payment option.

Cons:

- Low average broadband speed and flat average internet speed cause for concern
- Online payment landscape marred by low penetration of credit and debit cards; high failure rate of online payment transactions.

The offline classifieds segment is leveraging the online platform. Leading newspaper dailies are launching their own online classifieds portals and are increasing competition for pure play online classifieds companies, since offline players can leverage their brand image and reader base. They are also using their portals to feed their print ads business. The growth of mobile web users in India has led to online classified players looking at capturing this segment of customers. Consequently, most players in the online classifieds space are developing mobile websites and apps that are compatible with various operating systems provide content in local languages.

Conclusion: -

New opportunities are being generated out of the still-evolving ecosystem and e-Commerce market. We also analyze some deciding factors for stakeholders while formulating their market strategies.



Though advertising revenues comprise the primary revenue source in this segment, some players have also adopted a lead generation-based mode. The horizontal classifieds space is growing with several players entering this market. Favorable demographic factors such as rising purchasing power and global exposure have shortened the consumer purchase cycle, and more used goods are coming into the market. Horizontal classifieds provide a suitable route to sell goods relatively quickly. Response rates and the ability to generate genuine customer leads for ads posted are major determinants for the success of players.

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Assistant Professor, Business Administration, School of Management Studies, UP Rajarshi Tandon Open, University Allahabad

Sugarcane Mechanization Technologies for Enhancing Productivity and Farmer's Income

Sukhbir Singh, AK Singh & RD Singh

Sugarcane is an important industrial crop of India. It is cultivated in an area of about 5.042 million hectare with 411 million tonnes production and average productivity of 81.5 tonnes/ha. Uttar Pradesh state contributes 46.21 % of the total area and 43.65% of the total production in the country but have the average yield less than the National average. The energy consumption in production of sugarcane is highest as compared to many other crops. This crop needs 375 man-days/ha for carrying out different operations of sugarcane cultivation. Non-availability of man-power at the peak period of farm operations forces the farmers to use modern farm equipment and machines. Use of machinery helps in labour savings, ensures timeliness of operations, reduces drudgery, helps in improving quality of work, reduces cost of operation and ensures effective utilization of resources.

Considerable R & D work for design and development of farm implements and machinery for various operations of sugarcane have been carried out at IISR, Lucknow since its inception. Tractor operated culti-harrow have been developed for seed bed preparation in a single pass of the tractor. Different types of planters have been developed for planting of sugarcane viz. ridger type sugarcane cutter planter, deep furrow sugarcane cutter planter, trench planter. These machines perform all unit operations of sugarcane planting simultaneously in a single pass of the tractor. Thus, it saves 60% in cost of operation and labour requirement and enhance 10-15% in yield as compared to conventional method of sugarcane planting. Sugarcane planter-cum-raised bed multicrop seeder, Trench planter-cum- seeder, Sugarcane-cum-potato planter are some machines for sowing intercrop along with sugarcane. Sugarcane manager and sugarcane multipurpose interculturing equipment have been developed for performing interculturing operations in sugarcane. Ratoon management machines such as Disc type RMD, two row



disc type RMD have been developed for performing ratoon initiation operations. All these machines resulted in saving of labour, time, cost of operation, drudgery and 10-15% increase in yield as compared to the conventional methods. Hence farmers' income could be increased by saving in cost of operation and judicious use of inputs like seed, fertilizer, insecticide etc. with these improved machines.

Introduction

Sugarcane is an important industrial crop of India and plays an important role in social and economic upliftment of rural masses. It is grown in 5.04 million hectare area with production of 411 million tonnes of sugarcane and productivity of 81.5 tonnes/ha (Table 1). Uttar Pradesh state is the largest producer of sugarcane in the country as it contributes 46.21 % of the total area and 43.65% of the total production in the country but have the average yield (77.0 tonnes/ha) slightly less than the national average (Table 2). The cultivation of sugarcane is very labour and energy intensive and about more than 375 man-days (Table 3) are required for performing all cultural operations of sugarcane per hectare (Singh *et.al.* 2016). Harvesting, interculture and planting are the most labour intensive operations. Small improved machinery is the need of hour that suits to local conditions as majority of the operational holdings (86%) falls under marginal and small category and scattered however big machines find scope on custom hiring basis. Non-availability of manpower during peak crop season is becoming a major problem in mechanization of sugarcane. In sugarcane cultivation still some operations viz. furrow opening, sett cutting, fertilizer and insecticide application, weeding/ interculturing, harvesting, de-trashing, de-topping and ratoon initiation operations are being performed with conventional tools and implements that resulted in low output with high involvement of cost, labour and human drudgery.

Mechanization helps in reducing time, cost of operation and drudgery as compared to conventional practices thus thereby help in increasing the farmers' income by reducing cost of operation and enhancing in yield also. To mechanize sugarcane cultivation operations, lot of R&D work on sugarcane mechanization has been carried out in India by various organizations/institutes. ICAR-Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow has taken a lead in development of sugarcane mechanization technologies in the country. Thus, there is need of concentrated efforts to popularize these machines so that adoption among farmers could be increased. This paper highlights the improved sugarcane mechanization technologies that helps in increasing the farmers' income by reducing cost of operation and increasing yield.

Table 1. Area and production of sugarcane in India

Year	Area, million ha	Production, million tonnes	Yield, tonnes/ha
2010-11	4.88	342.38	70.1
2011-12	5.10	353.76	69.3
2012-13	5.27	354.4	67.1
2013-14	5.34	345.6	64.7
2014-15	5.30	366.8	69.1
2015-16	5.28	336.9	63.7
2016-17	4.94	303.6	61.3
2017-18	5.04	411.0	81.5

Source: Indian Sugar, Vol. LXIX(12)



Table 2. Major Sugarcane producing states in India

State	Area (million ha)	% to All India	Production (million tonnes)	% to All India	Yield (tonnes/h a)
Uttar Pradesh	2.33	46.21	179.40	43.65	77.0
Maharashtra	0.915	18.15	99.10	24.11	108.0
Karnataka	0.415	8.23	39.20	9.54	94.5
Bihar	0.300	5.95	18.50	4.50	62.0
Tamil Nadu	0.201	3.98	12.10	2.94	60.0
Gujarat	0.182	3.60	13.10	3.18	72.0
Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	0.177	3.51	11.50	2.80	65.0
Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh	0.140	2.78	10.00	2.43	71.0
Haryana	0.122	2.41	10.10	2.45	83.0
Uttarakhand	0.120	2.38	7.80	1.90	65.0
Punjab	0.105	2.08	8.80	2.14	84.0
Odisha	0.035	0.69	1.40	0.34	40.0
All India	5.042	100.0	411.00	100.00	81.5

Source: Indian Sugar, Vol. LXIX (12)

Table 3. Average man power required per ha for sugarcane cultivation

Operation	Average man days/ha
Seed bed preparation	30
Planting	35
Weeding and other inter-cultural operations	100
Irrigation	20
Fertilization	10
Harvesting including de-trashing	150
Transportation and loading	30



Mechanization of Sugarcane Cultivation

Sugarcane cultivation requires various operations like seedbed preparation, planting, interculture, earthing up, plant protection, harvesting, transportation and ratoon management. Improved machines have been developed to mechanize these operations that lead to reduction in time, cost, labour and drudgery as compared to conventional practices. The operation wise details of these machines have been discussed.

Seedbed preparation

Uses of mechanical power sources such as tractors, power tillers etc. have been increased in agriculture now a days and draught animal power use has decreased a lot. The most commonly equipment used by the farmers are disc plough, mould board plough, cultivator, disc harrows, leveler, rotovator, ridger, bund and channel former etc.

Sugarcane is a vegetative propagated crop and its roots may penetrate up to 6 m in search of water and nutrients. So, the compacted soil can reduce crop yield by as much as 50% due to reduced aeration, limited root growth, poor water infiltration and water stagnation. The hard pan, if exist should be disrupted as soon as possible. The top 15-20 cm soil layers can be ploughed with normal soil cultivation operations using M.B. plough and disc plough but deeper pans must be broken with special type of equipment such as chiseler and sub-soiler. The seed bed preparation with culti-harrow developed by IISR, Lucknow have been found quiet effective as this implement can perform three operations viz. cultivating, harrowing and planking in a single pass thus thereby saves lots of time and fuel, minimize compaction as compared to conventional tillage (Singh P.R. *et al.* 2013). The use of commercially available reversible plough and power harrow is increasing in agriculture for seedbed preparation.

Planting

The unit operations in sugarcane planting are: seed setts cutting, furrow opening, placement of seed setts, fertilizer and chemicals and soil covering over setts which consumes about 35 man-days per hectare. Almost all these operations are being done manually with conventional tools and equipment except furrow opening which are very time, labour consuming and involve lot of drudgery which ultimately increases the cost of operation and reduces the net profit to the growers (Singh *et al.* 2017). Different methods of sugarcane planting are being followed in India viz. flat planting, trench planting, deep furrow planting, ring pit planting, furrow irrigated raised bed (FIRB) planting, staggered row planting and spaced transplanting. Most of the area in Northern India is flat planted. IISR, Lucknow has developed various models of sugarcane cutter planters viz. ridger type, trench planter, paired row planter, deep furrow planter etc. as per the agronomic practices followed time to time. IISR deep furrow sugarcane cutter planter developed by Singh and Singh 2017 facilitate the planting of cane in deep furrows that is considered as one of the most efficient method of sugarcane planting (Fig. 1). This method offers several benefits such as avoids lodging of cane due to deep planting of cane in furrows, 10-15% saving in irrigation water as irrigation has to be carried out in furrows only and better germination of ratoon.

Study conducted by Singh *et al.* 2017 also found IISR deep furrow opener most efficient in terms of lowest specific draft, improved soil disturbance and enhancement in germination of sugarcane than IISR furrower and conventional ridger. IISR trench planter was developed for mechanizing trench planting of sugarcane (Fig. 1). It is used for planting of single pair of cane in 25-30 cm deep trench at 30 cm apart at the bottom in paired row geometry. Fertilizer, insecticide application and laying of sub-surface lateral for drip irrigation system are also carried out in a single pass. It can cover one hectare in 5-7 hours depending upon plot size. The cost of operation is one third of the conventional planting.



Fig.1. IISR Deep Furrow Sugarcane Cutter Planter and Trench Planter

Machine for companion cropping with sugarcane

IISR Lucknow has developed many machines for sowing intercrops along with sugarcane. IISR RBS (raised bed seeder) cane planter was developed to perform planting of two rows of sugarcane in furrows and sowing of two rows of seeds of companion crop like wheat, pulses etc on the raised beds and fertilizer dispensing operations simultaneously in a single pass of the tractor (Singh 2008).

A prototype of IISR tractor operated deep furrow sugarcane planter-cum-multicrop raised bed seeder was designed, developed and field tested (Fig.2). This machine performs planting of two rows of cane in deep furrow and sowing of two rows of companion crop on raised beds between two furrows, simultaneously in a single pass of machine (Annual Report 2016-17). The intercrops like wheat, blackgram, greengram, mustards etc. could be planted with this machine. In order to mechanise simultaneous planting of sugarcane and potato for intercropping, IISR, Lucknow developed sugarcane-cum-potato planter (Gupta *et al* 2017). This machine planted two rows of sugarcane in furrows and two rows of potato on ridges simultaneously in single pass (Fig.2). Potato seed metering was automatic, whereas sugarcane seed stalk feeding for sett cutting was manual. As area under trench planting is increasing in many state like Uttar Pradesh, the inter crops along with sugarcane is the requirements for increasing the farmers' income. Therefore, a new prototype named trench planter-cum-seeder has been developed for planting of two rows of cane in a trench in paired row geometry and sowing of two rows of intercrops one each on left and right of the trench on the raised bed (Fig.2). A new prototype of manual multicrop planter was developed for sowing intercrop in sugarcane (Fig.2). The planter has PVC vertical rotor with grooves on periphery for seed metering



IISR Deep furrow sugarcane cutter planter cum multicrop raised bed seeder



IISR Sugarcane-cum-potato planter



IISR Sugarcane trench planter cum seeder



IISR Manual multicrop planter for sowing intercrop in sugarcane

Fig. 2. Machine for sowing intercrop with sugarcane**Weeding and interculture**

Weeding and interculture operations are necessary to control weeds, moisture conservation, microbial action and creation of better environment for overall growth of the plant (Singh *et al.* 2016). Two models of IISR tractor operated sugarcane manager were developed for interculturing and fertilizer application in standing crop near root zone of sugarcane covering three rows of cane at a time.

**Fig.3. IISR Multipurpose interculturing equipment**

IISR tractor operated multipurpose interculturing equipment (Fig 3.) was developed for inter row interculturing, intra-row herbicide spraying and fertilizer application attachment. This equipment has more than 80% weeding efficiency and field capacity of 0.54 ha/h at 2.8 km/h speed of operation. Recently tractor operated three row rotary weeder has been introduced to Indian market for wide spaced crops. The efficient and high capacity equipment like self propelled power weeders, power tillers, mini tractors of various makes and designs are available in the market for weeding and interculturing operation.

Ratoon management

Proper management of ratoon crop is also required to achieve yield as par with plant crop. Stubble shaving is one of the pre-requisite of sugarcane ratoon crop. Manually doing

**Fig.4. IISR disc type ratoon management device (RMD)**



this work is highly uneconomical and exhaustive. Efforts at IISR, Lucknow were made to mechanize this operation. For performing ratoon initiation operations like stubble shaving, off-barring and fertilizer application in ratoon field with trash, disc-type ratoon management device (Disc RMD) was designed and developed at IISR Lucknow (Singh et al. 2017). The effective field capacity of the equipment was 0.28 ha/h at forward speed of 2.4 km/h (Fig.4).

Conclusion

The improved sugarcane mechanization technologies not only reduce the cost of operation, labour requirement but also help in improving the quality of work by reducing human drudgery to a great extent. The timely completion of the various operations with the help of improved machines definitely improves the yield of the crop and ultimately increases the net profit to the growers.

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Division of Agricultural Engineering, ICAR-Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow-226002

Musculoskeletal Symptoms Prevalent Among College Going Girls Using Laptop

Dr. Diksha Gautam¹, Dr. Abha Singh² & Dr. Poonam Singh³

Background: In this digital era laptops are becoming essential belonging in our daily life. In the field of education laptops are being used by college students just because it is efficient and convenient. Students spend most of their time in front of their laptop. Due to inherent portability users frequently assume inconvenient postures while using laptops that may lead to discomfort or injury.



Purpose: The study was conducted to evaluate the prevalence of musculoskeletal symptoms in female college going students using laptops.

Methodology: For this study 100 college going female students between 18 - 25 years age group were selected through random sampling technique. A self-structured questionnaire was used to access the laptop usage and Standardized Nordic Musculoskeletal Questionnaire (SMSQ) developed by Kuorinka *et al.* (1987) was implemented to assess the nature and severity of musculoskeletal symptoms.

Results: Results revealed that musculoskeletal symptoms were prominent in various anatomic regions like Neck, Upper back, Lower back and Shoulders. Majority of respondents (20%) experienced pain/discomfort in upper back followed by neck, shoulder, lower back and wrist & arm region i.e. 17 percent, 16 percent, 13 percent and 8 percent respectively in the last 12 months. Whereas in last 7 days maximum number of respondents (50%) experienced pain/discomfort in upper back and neck followed by lower back, shoulder, wrist & arm and hips/thighs i.e. 39 percent, 37 percent, 23 percent and 17 percent respectively. It can be seen that incidence of musculoskeletal pain/discomfort in respondents is increasing day by day due to prolonged usage of laptop. If these discomforts and pain persist continuously, it will be a lead to musculoskeletal disorders. There is a need to increase the awareness of ergonomics to improve the current practice of laptop's usage and to minimize various health problems among students.

Keywords: Laptops, Students, Musculoskeletal symptoms, Standardized Nordic Musculoskeletal Questionnaire

Introduction

An increasing exposure of the younger generation to media is a worldwide phenomenon. Recent advances in computer science have led to an increase in laptop use worldwide. The size and portability of laptops make these powerful, yet practical devices easy to handle. Laptop use is widely spread among college students for studying, communicating, playing and searching information in prolonged, awkward, and static positions in educational environment throughout the day. Shears and McDonald (1995) reported that laptops provide flexibility in the learning process and that students appear to enjoy using them. This puts the laptop user in awkward or unhealthy postures that may lead to discomfort or injury (Rafael *et al.*, 2007). It can be expected that laptops have become a working norm for students in the new trend of education. The inherent portability of laptop give increase to adopt unhealthy postures while use. Bad posture is inevitable because of the way laptops are designed, the unhealthy usage of laptop device continues to escalate and college students are most susceptible to developing Musculoskeletal Disorders. Prevention of these problems is better than treating them so that the future complications and morbidity associated with that can be reduced to a greater extend. In the previous studies it was analysed that females are more prone to the musculoskeletal discomforts due to body size and anthropometry. Hence this study is an attempt to evaluate the prevalence of musculoskeletal discomforts and symptoms in college going girl students so that the preventive aspect has to be taken into more consideration to prevent complications and further progression of disorders.

Materials & Methods

Exploratory research design was adopted for the present study and survey method was used for collecting the data. 100 college going female students between 18 - 25 years age group were selected from various colleges of Allahabad city through random sampling technique. A self-structured questionnaire was used to access the laptop



usage and Standardized Nordic Musculoskeletal Questionnaire (SMSQ) developed by **Kuorinka et al. (1987)** was implemented to assess the nature and severity of musculoskeletal symptoms. Nordic Pain questionnaires exploring symptoms in the past year can be considered as useful tools for the surveillance of MSD, especially if they include numerical scales on symptom severity.

0 = No 1 = Mild pain 2 = Moderate Pain 3 = Severe Pain

The severity of pain was summarized by divided into 3 pain category for assessment; which are mild pain, moderate pain and severe pain.

Results and Discussion

a. Laptop usage pattern of respondents

The distribution of respondents according to their Laptop usage was determined by self-structured questionnaire and it was found that from the total sample majority of respondents i.e. 6 percent use their laptop for 1-3 hours followed by 25 percent students were using laptop 3-5 hours and 12 percent students were using laptop for more than 5 hours and 6 percent students were using laptop 0-1 hours (Table 1).

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their Laptop usage duration.

S.No.	Laptop user Category	Time period (In hours)	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Normal users	less than 1	6	6%
2.	Mild users	1 - 3 hours	57	57%
3.	Moderate users	3 - 5 hours	25	25%
4.	Heavy users	More than 5 hours	12	12%
Total			100	100%

b. Prevalence of Musculoskeletal Discomforts in respondents

Table 2 shows the distribution of percentage of laptop users having pain/discomfort on the basis of Nordic questionnaire in last 12 month and in last 7 days. In Neck region, mild pain were reported by 16.6 percent in the Normal, 8.7 percent mild, 24 percent moderate and 33.3 percent by severe users. Only 1.75 percent mild users experienced moderate pain. In Shoulders, mild pain was reported by 10.5 percent mild, 16 percent moderate and 16.6 percent by severe users. 4 percent moderate and 8.3 percent severe user experienced moderate pain.

In Wrists/Hands, mild pain was reported by 7 percent mild, 8 percent moderate and 16.6 percent by severe laptop users. In Upper back, mild pain reported by 12.2 percent in mild, 16 percent in moderate and 8.3 percent in severe users, 7 percent mild 8 percent moderate and 16.6 percent severe user experienced moderate pain.

In Lower back, mild pain was reported by 10.5 percent mild, 8 percent moderate and 16.6 percent severe users and 1.7 percent mild, 8 percent moderate users experienced moderate pain. In Hips/thighs/buttocks only 4 percent moderate user experienced mild pain in last 12 month. **Sui et.al (2009)** also reported that Female students had higher rates of musculoskeletal discomfort in each of the specified anatomic site than male students. Students who reported musculoskeletal discomfort had high prevalence (68.3%) of MSD related to using computer in last 12 months and spent a longer time on computer related activities.



Table 2: Distribution of frequency and percentage of laptop users having prevalence of pain/discomfort on the basis of Nordic questionnaire in last 12 month and in last 7 days.

	Body region	Users	No pain		Mild pain		Moderate pain		Severe pain	
			(A) F (%)	(B) F (%)	(A) F (%)	(B) F (%)	(A) F (%)	(B) F (%)	(A) F (%)	(B) F (%)
1.	Neck	Normal	5 (83.3)	3 (50)	1 (16.6)	1 (16.6)	-	2 (33.3)	-	-
		Mild	51 (89.4)	33 (57.8)	5 (8.7)	20 (35)	1 (1.75)	4 (7)	-	-
		Moderate	19 (76)	9 (36)	6 (24)	10 (40)	-	6 (24)	-	-
		Heavy	8 (66.6)	5 (41.6)	4 (33.3)	3 (25)	-	4 (33.3)	-	-
2.	Shoulders	Normal	6 (100)	2 (33.3)	-	1 (16.6)	-	2 (33.3)	-	1 (16.6)
		Mild	51 (89.4)	38 (66.6)	6 (10.5)	9 (15.7)	-	5 (8.7)	-	5 (8.7)
		Moderate	20 (80)	15 (60)	4 (16)	4 (16)	1 (4)	6 (24)	-	-
		Heavy	9 (75)	5 (66.6)	2 (16.6)	1 (8.3)	1 (8.3)	3 (25)	-	-
3.	Wrists/Hands	Normal	6 (100)	5 (83.3)	-	-	-	1 (16.6)	-	-
		Mild	53 (92.9)	47 (82.4)	4 (7)	7 (12.2)	-	3 (5.26)	-	-
		Moderate	23 (92)	15 (68)	2 (8)	4 (16)	-	4 (16)	-	-
		Heavy	10 (83.3)	5 (66.6)	2 (16.6)	2 (16.6)	-	2 (16.6)	-	-
4.	Upper Back	Normal	6 (100)	4 (66.6)	-	2 (33.3)	-	-	-	-
		Mild	46 (80.7)	23 (40.3)	7 (12.2)	20 (35)	4 (7)	4 (7)	-	-
		Moderate	19 (76)	36	4 (16)	7 (28)	2 (8)	2 (8)	-	-
		Heavy	9 (75)	33.3	1 (8.3)	2 (16.6)	2 (16.6)	6 (50)	-	-
5.	Lower Back	Normal	6 (100)	5 (83.3)	-	-	-	1 (16.6)	-	-
		Mild	36 (87.7)	36 (63.1)	6 (10.5)	11 (19.2)	1 (1.7)	10 (17.5)	-	-
		Moderate	21 (84)	12 (56)	2 (8)	4 (16)	2 (8)	9 (28)	-	-
		Heavy	10 (83.3)	8 (66.6)	2 (16.6)	33.3	-	-	-	-
6.	Hips/thighs/Buttocks	Normal	6 (100)	5 (83.3)	-	1 (16.6)	-	-	-	-
		Mild	57 (100)	49 (85.9)	-	8 (14)	-	-	-	-

A= Last 12 month, B= Last 7 days



In Neck region, mild pain reported by 16.6 percent Normal, 35 percent mild, 40 percent moderate and 25 percent by severe users. Moderate pain experienced by 33.3 percent normal, 7 percent mild, 24 percent moderate and 33.3 percent severe users experienced pain. This is in accordance with the study conducted by **Ismail et.al. (2009)** who reported MSD pain in one week was also recorded higher at the neck area (22.7%) for the 5th grade as compared to the 2nd grade (8.2%) while computer use in forward neck posture.

In Shoulders, mild pain was reported by 16.6 percent in Normal, 15.7 percent mild, 16 percent moderate and 8.3 percent by severe users. 33.3 percent normal, 8.7 percent mild, 24 percent moderate and 25 percent severe user experienced moderate pain. In the case of severity 16.6 percent normal and 8.7 percent mild users experienced pain.

In wrists/hands, mild pain experienced by 12.2 percent mild users, 16 percent moderate users and 16.6 percent by severe users. Moderate pain experienced 16.6 percent normal users, 5.2 mild users, 16 percent moderate and 16.6 percent severe users experienced pain.

In Upper back, mild pain was reported by 33.3 percent in Normal Users, 35 percent mild users, 28 percent moderate users and 16.6 percent by severe users. In the case of moderate pain 24.5 percent mild users, 36 percent moderate users and 50 percent severe user experienced pain.

In Lower back, mild pain was reported by 19.2 percent by mild users, 16 percent moderate users and 33.3 percent by severe users. Moderate pain experienced by 16.6 percent normal users, 17.5 percent mild users, 28 percent moderate users. In one or both hips/thighs/buttocks, mild pain experienced by 16.6 percent in normal, 14 percent mild, 28 percent moderate and 8.3 percent severe users experienced pain in last 7 days.

It can be seen that incidence of musculoskeletal pain/discomfort in respondents is increasing day by day due to prolonged usage of laptop. Respondents reported a higher frequency of pain in shoulder, lower back, upper and neck region. In this study higher incidence of pain was experienced among the mild users as compared to other user category.

On the basis of results it can be assumed that the incidence of pain associated with the computer related activity by users rather than the time spend on laptop. According to **Karen et al. (2009)** college students who reported experiencing frequent musculoskeletal discomfort specifically associated with the activity of using computers. **Palm et al. (2007)** also found that between 10–43% of the students who had health complaints believed that their symptoms were related to computer use. It is also concluded that there was no restrictions in their daily activities due to these discomfort. In this study it was also found that the respondents also experienced other physical discomforts like headache and eyestrain etc. while using laptop for prolonged period.

Recommendations

There are some recommendations on the basis of the results of the study:

- 1) Ergonomic postural consideration should be prioritized as computer usage is unavoidable in this digital world and time.
- 2) Wise investment on ergonomically designed furniture and equipment should be done for better and healthy working posture.
- 3) Musculoskeletal symptoms should be dealt with seriously as they may result in the development of Musculoskeletal Disorders and affect the work efficiency of youth in the years to come.

Conclusion

Current usage pattern of laptop exposes students to prolonged poor postures and continue computer activity which leads to various musculoskeletal problems in female students because females are more prone to MSDs than male due to various factors like body size, anthropometry etc. There is a need to increase the awareness of ergonomics to improve the current practice of laptop's usage and to minimize health problems among students. Proper ergonomic interventions can reduce the incidence of computer related health problems.



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Guest Faculty¹ Associate Professor² and Assistant Professor³ Department of Family Resource Management, College of Home Science, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj
Corresponding author's email id: shiats.diksha@gmail.com

Gender Inequality Remains a Major Obstacle to the Development of India

Dr. Hina Nishat

India is the place where more than 50% of the population lives in poverty in the society. As we all know that India is the patriarchal society where men are in the center and the women are marginalized, excluded, subordinated and are barred from participating in society. Indian women traditionally have been facing the problem of Gender Inequality. This study aims to identify Gender Inequality as the major hurdle to the development of India. It is very clear that if any country values girls and gives educational, health and job oriented opportunities to them there are more chances in economic, political, and social development. This is the vision behind the World Bank group's new Gender Equality Strategy. The country will not be achieved the goal of sustainable development unless confiscate gender inequality. The whole nation's development is possible through the involvement of women in financial budgeting and able to achieve in management.

Key Words:- Gender Inequality, Development, and India.

Full Research Paper

Gender:-

Historically, the term gender was adopted as a means of distinguishing between biological sex and socialized aspects of femininity and masculinity. Gender and Sex both are related to human beings where sex refers to the



biological difference between men and women while gender is defined as the socially constructed roles and behaviors that society typically associates with males and females.

Gender Inequality:-

Gender inequality acknowledges that men and women are not equal and that gender affects an individual's living experience. In our society gender inequalities have been noticed looking at various aspects such as low income, lean education opportunities, low-level decision making power and discriminatory socio-cultural practices against the women. Some of these distinctions are empirically grounded while others appear to be socially constructed. The Indian constitution grants men and women equal rights but the gender disparities remain. India ranked 95th out of 129 countries in a new index that measures global gender equality looking at aspects such as poverty, health, education, literacy, political representation and equality at the workplace.

Development:-

There are two important areas of development where one is development in social areas and the second one is development in the economic field. The economist believes that economic growth is development while sociologists emphasized that economic growth is only one aspect of the development but actual development is the inclusion of culture progress, logical thinking, peace, harmony, social justice, quality of life and the most important is equality.

Social development theories attempt to explain qualitative changes in the structure and framework of societies, which is very helpful to understand societies' aims and objectives. Development can be defined in a manner applicable to all societies' at all historical periods as an upward ascending movement featuring greater levels of energy, efficiency, quality, productivity, complexity, comprehension, creativity, mastery, enjoyment, and accomplishment. The development of a country depends on its strong economy, which is directly related to economic development and an important aspect of economic development is a human being. Economic development happens for a human being who makes life comfortable and glorious through economic development. In other words, economic development and human values are inter-related.

The Relation between Gender and Inequality:-

The concept of Feminism theory is based on the equality of women the same as men. Feminist theory is a type of conflict theory that examines inequalities in gender-related issues. It uses the conflict approach to examine the maintenance of gender roles and inequalities. Radical feminism, in particular, considers the role of the family in perpetuating male dominance. In patriarchal societies, men's contributions are seen as more valuable than those of women. Patriarchal perspectives and arrangements are widespread and taken for granted. As a result, women's viewpoints tend to be silenced or marginalized to the point of being discredited or considered invalid.

Gender Inequality and Development:-

According to the New United Nations Reports, gender inequality remains a major obstacle to development, more women than men live in poverty. On the other hand, the report shows that inadequate efforts to provide reproductive health services and combat gender inequality result in continued high fertility among the poor; perpetuating poverty and inequality within both households and nations. Earlier studies, research, and statistics show that gender inequality is a major problem on local, national and global levels. Gender inequality is not only negatively affects women's lives but also a big barrier to economic growth and slows down development. Logically, gender equality benefits everyone. The United Nations has challenged 195 nations to address the needs of its people, children, and families in the Sustainable Development Goals Global movement. The 17 Goals included and goal number five is "Achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls."

The Sustainable development Goals Gender index which has been developed by the U.K-based Equal Measures 2030 a joint effort of regional and global organizations including African Women's Development and Communication Network, Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and International Women's Health Coalition report's findings shows that the "India ranks toward the bottom of Asia".



Around the world gender inequality found in every country either less or high, which means there is no country with perfect gender equality and the resultant majority of countries suffer and loss human development due to gender inequality. The 2013 Human Development Report identifies the four areas of sustainable development and the first one area is enhancing equity, including on the gender dimension.

The GII is interpreted as a percentage and indicates the percentage of potential human development lost due to gender inequality. The world average GII score in 2011 was 0.492, which indicates a 49.2% loss in potential human development due to gender inequality.

Interconnection between Inequality and Development:-

Generally, many factors are playing a major role in the development of countries but as well as a cultural factor such as gender inequality is a big barrier to growing countries. India is a well-known country around the world for its diverse culture. The study was done by the Gaelle Ferrant and the title is "How Do Gender Inequalities Hinder Development? Cross-Country Evidence" and result shows that gender inequality reduces long term income per capita by 3.4% and the human development index by 4.6%. These results are mainly driven by inequalities in the identical dimension and in the access to economic activity for economic development, and by inequalities within families and in the access to education for human development. The effect on the long-run per capita income is large in size, as gender inequality can explain 10% of the long-run difference between South Asia and East Asia & Pacific. Moreover, a vicious circle between gender inequality and economic development occurs: higher inequality hinders economic development which in turn leads to more inequality.

Indian Census has the tradition of out disaggregated information by sex on various aspects of the population. As per census 2011, India's population was 121.06 Cr and the females constituted 48.5% of it. The 2011 census has shown the sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) at all India level was 943. The census report shows that dropped female ratio is indicating a continuing preference for boys and gender inequality in the society. In spite of the post-independence era, women have been actively involved in economic activities and labor force. At present gender inequality subsist in the Indian economy and prevails in all sectors of life like health, education, economics, and politics.

The first Asia-Pacific Ministerial Summit on the environment in Bangkok identified the most pressing gender issues and accepted that Gender inequality is a significant barrier to sustainable development. In this meeting, all the government representatives and experts highlight that the success of whole South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Pacific depends on reducing persistent inequalities and bridging gender gaps.

Conclusion:-

This paper is concerned with the question of gender inequality is a big obstacle in the development of the nation. Gender discrimination is a big issue not only for India but also in a global context, specifically in developing countries. It is also very important how the Indian social, political and economic system tackles gender inequality issues at the present time and effectively addresses in the next decade. In so doing, it is also important to consider the causes and consequences of gender powered imbalanced in society. We have to look out all the areas, where gender inequality is found in a frequent mode. Initially, the major area is education, where gender inequality found a much higher compared to other areas and also enormous impediments to achieve development. In a true manner, if gender inequality will remove than development achieved. We need to go beyond looking at the government for a solution to the problem and should be a step taken by the citizen for removing the gender inequality than the women can journey toward their dream with confidence and dignity.

Every woman must have given the opportunity to grow, develop their own skills and contribute to their families and communities in a meaningful way. If they can make a wage decently than obviously their family, state, society and whole nation will be benefitted and this is in actual way development. Last but not least gender inequality and development are a different concept but both are very closely interconnected.



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*Assistant Professors in Sociology Karamat Husain Muslim Girls' P.G. College, Lucknow,
hina.nishat@yahoo.co.in*



Sanitation For Women: The Problem And Solution

Dr. Sunita Rawat

Gender is an important perception of sanitation and hygiene concerns. Women experience extra burden especially in terms of non-availability or shortage of sanitation facilities. According to Census 2011, only 32.7 percent of the rural population had access to toilets. In rural and underdeveloped areas women and girls face risk and feel insecure while going outside in search of the toilet facility. Consequently, they consume a lesser amount of food and water to minimize the need for toilets. This has been linked to serious health issues as well as psychosocial stress. Poor sanitation is again linked with the safety matters and educational viewpoints of women. The condition becomes worst for females during menstruation. Poverty, lack of knowledge and improper menstrual hygiene management facilities are the causes of long-term impacts on women's health. Non-availability of clean and safe toilet facilities during the menstrual period not only increases the risk of illness but also impacts their education. The cases of school drop rise due to sanitation and safety issues which further affect the potential and livelihoods of females and ultimately lower the economy. To extend the reach of sanitation programs, public-private partnership is a fundamental requirement. Swachhata Status Report, 2016 released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) states that the usage of toilets is 95.6 percent in rural India. More strategies for cooperation amongst governments and NGOs can help to ensure the success of the sanitation program and achieving real progress. In this research paper, an attempt has been made to review the Sanitation Status and hygiene practices amongst females in India.

INTRODUCTION

In developing countries like India, the non-availability of clean and safe toilets for females, increase social and health issues, especially during menstruation. Menstruation or period usually begins between twelve and fifteen years of age. The onset of menstruation is termed as menarche, which marks the attainment of puberty in females. Menstrual hygienic practices are very important, especially at menarche. Insufficient sanitation status during periods is riskier in rural and underdeveloped socio-economic areas. Use of old, used and dirty cloth napkins as a menstrual absorbent are very frequent in adolescent girls. Improper washing and drying of used cloth for reuse is common among girls in rural and underdeveloped parts of the country. Drying of used cloth napkins at some secret places inside the house increases the chance and incidence of growth of micro-organisms making them highly unsafe for reuse [1]. Due to social taboos and limitations, the girls are forced to use or reuse even soiled napkins increasing the risk to their health [2].

HEALTH ISSUES

Improper menstrual hygiene is associated with the risk of reproductive tract infections [3]. Poor personal hygiene and unsafe sanitary conditions result in gynecological problems [4]. Studies have reported that insufficient menstrual hygiene often results in various infections [5-6]. Lack of personal hygiene practices like less frequent washing, or washing the genitals with water only instead of using soap and disinfectant increase the incidence of vaginal infections. Dangerously using ash and mud for cleaning purposes have also been found [7]. The use of sanitary napkins is less frequent amongst the girls belonging to low socioeconomic status. Possibly due to the high rate, the use of cloth along with sanitary napkins is also practiced. In school going girls, lack of space to keep, change and dispose of the sanitary pads further adds the problem. Unavailability of water and clean toilets [8] raises the difficulty during menses. At schools, girls do not find the facility and time to change the soaked pads [9]. The majority of girls use a pad for at least a day. Continuous use of same soaked pads during long school hours increase health risks [10].



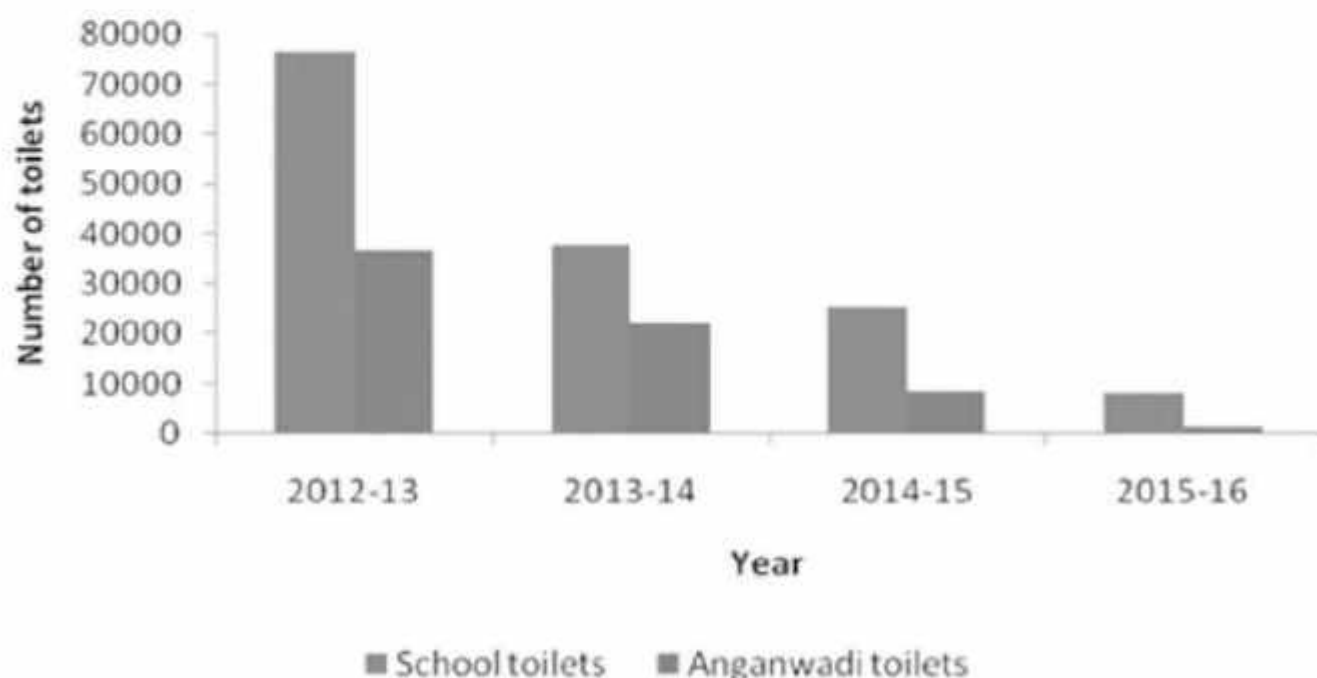
Taboos related to menstruation exist in our society, these are considered to be impure days and girls are prohibited to participate in household and religious activities. Traditionally, girls are instructed to hide the period and related issues.

Stress along with various other factors, including physiological variations, environmental, nutritional status and drug level have been reported to cause menstrual disorders in adolescents [11-12]. Stress has been reported as one of the major factors in modifying menstrual features [13-14]. Academic stress is found greatest during examination periods and may influence menstrual symptoms [11].

In rural India, where the birth of a female child is still not appreciated, in such circumstances realization of menstrual difficulties and health of young girls is more crucial. Adolescent girls face major physical and emotional changes and they need special care, attention during this critical phase of their life. Premenstrual syndrome, abdominal pain, cramp, backache, headache including migraine, nausea, vomiting, and depression is frequently reported during periods [15]. Higher incidence of dysmenorrhea, irregular cycle, and prolonged menses are generally reported menstrual disorders in adolescents.

DISCUSSION

Sanitation and hygiene are some of the main areas for sustainable development. Improper sanitation facility for women impacts on their health, education, and occupations. It also affects their contribution to the workplace and results in significant economic loss. After the launch of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), there has been an increase in individual household toilets over the years, but the number of Anganwadi and school toilets has considerably decreased [18].



[India's Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), 2016]

The government along with the help of NGOs should ensure the reach of government programs and policies at ground level. Cooperation between public and private sectors could play a significant role to ensure:



- Access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene at home and schools.
- Education policy should involve sanitation and hygiene including hand washing facilities and separate toilets for girls.
- To stop school- drop cases, specific menstrual hygiene management facilities should be maintained at school.
- Hygiene education should be endorsed in the school curriculum from the primary classes.

CONCLUSION

In India majority of adolescent girls do not have prior information regarding menses, before menarche [3]. For the safety of present and future generations, the health care of younger girls must be taken as a priority. Open-discussions and health education programs should be encouraged to address menstrual problems. Health and personal hygiene must be taught in the school syllabus. Health education should also include student stress management. Social taboos and hesitation of dialogue, check the path of necessary information thus leading to poor menstrual management in young girls [16]. Parents should provide knowledge to their daughters regarding menses and menstrual hygiene. In rural India, the government is providing sanitary napkins at subsidized rates for adolescents [17]. Now the time has come when we should break the taboos, have a free dialogue with girls, provide them correct knowledge about menstruation, hygiene, and stress-free environment.

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Assistant professor, Department of Zoology Government Degree College Gosainkheda, Unnao, U.P.

Unemployment Problems in India, Trends, Issues and Measures for its Alleviation

Dr. Sanjay Srivastava

Unemployment is a phenomenon that occurs when a person who is actively searching for employment is unable to find work. The unemployment rate in India stood at 6% in the 2017-18 fiscal year, the periodic labour force survey (PLFS) of the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) showed unemployment rate in India averaged 4.32 % from 1983 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 8.30% in 1983 and record low of 3.53% in 2011. Indian economy is underdeveloped and rate of economic growth is very slow. This slow growth fails to provide enough employment opportunities to the increasing population. Constant increase in population has been a big problem in India. The



industrial development had adverse effect on cottage and small scale industries. The production of cottage industries began to fall and many artisans became unemployed. There is an adequate capital in India. Above all, this capital has not been judiciously invested. Investment depends on savings. Savings are inadequate. Due to shortage of savings and investment; opportunities of employment have not been created. Inadequate availability of means of production is the main cause of underemployment situation in India. No plan had formulated any long term scheme of removal of unemployment. Due to attachment to the family people do not go too far off areas for job. Factors like language, religion and climate are also responsible for low mobility. Immobility of labour adds to unemployment. To cope up with the massive problem of unemployment it is essential that labour intensive technology should be encouraged in place of capital intensive technology. Seasonal unemployment is found in agriculture sector and agro based industries. To remove it agriculture should have multiple cropping. Plantations, horticulture, dairying and animal husbandry should be encouraged, further cottage industries should be given a upper hand. Most people in India are self-employed. They are engaged in agriculture, trade and small scale industries. These persons should be helped financially, providing raw materials and technical training. In five year plans more importance should be given to employment. The programmes like irrigation, roads, power, agriculture, rural electrification can provide better employment to people. Various schemes & measures have been started by Indian government to tackle the problem of unemployment since long time back. Some of these are National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Scheme of Training Rural Youth for self employment (TRYSEM), Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY), Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana (PMRY), etc. Recently various schemes have been launched, for example, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Policy for Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Pradhanmantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana and Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana to add few. Thus, we can say that unemployment is a massive problem for India & requires strong political will, all round effort and a big push to overcome it.

Key words : Unemployment , Population, Production, Development, Investment Assistant Professor, IT PG College, Lucknow. Email- sanjay_picasso@rediffmail.com Ph. No. -9118592131

Trends and problems

Indian unemployment rate hit a 3 year high of 8.4 percent in August-2019, reveals data released by Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE). According to CMIE, the urban unemployment rate was at 9.6 percent, and rural stood at 7.8 percent.

The year-on-year employment growth in rural india stood at 2.9 percent in August 2019, while urban India reported a 0.2 percent decline.

The labour participation rate, one of the factors behind unemployment rate, has risen slowly and steadily to 43.35 percent from 42.46 percent in October 2018. It has recovered from the combined shock of demonetisation and GST that led to a rise in unemployment rate in india.

The increase in labour participation rate is a healthy sign as it hopefully reflects a confidence in labour that they may find jobs. However, this increase in labour force participation rate is not matched with an increase in the employment rate. The difference between the two has been rising. More people are seeking but not as many people are finding employment.

Investment conditions have been weak. New investments into large and modern enterprises are important to absorb the rising working age population into the labour markets. However, data from the annual financial statements of companies and from announcements by entrepreneurs do not show any pick-up in investments. Growth in good quality jobs is therefore very poor. If labour continues to face a rising unemployment rate, and poor employment opportunities, it may start getting discouraged from entering the labour markets.



The weekly unemployment rate in the country stood between 8 and 9 percent in august 2019, as compared to 7-8 percent range observed in July. The unemployment rate has hit the highest level since september 2016.

Problems of unemployment

- Unemployment and poverty goes side by side. The problem of unemployment gives rise to the problem of poverty.
- Young people after a long time of unemployment find the wrong way to earn money .
- To get rid from the unemployment stress, they accept alcohol or drugs.
- Unemployed youths commit suicide as the last option of their life.
- Lower economic growth.
- Increase rate in crimes. As the unemployed youth don't have anything to do, they start doing robbery, murder, etc.
- Health issues, it affects mentally as well as physically.

Most indicators of the indian economy in recent months confirm that it is slowing. There is also a consensus that the economic slowdown is largely a result of weakening demand, most notably in rural areas. While slowing demand has obviously affected the overall growth rate, it has also contributed to declining availability of jobs in an economy already struggling with the spectre of jobless growth.

Most of the decline in employment has happened due to the fall in the number of workers in agriculture and a sharp fall in the absolute number of female workers. Roughly 37 million workers left agriculture in the last six years. During the same time, 25 million women workers were out of the workforce. While the trend of workers moving out of agriculture is seen since 2004-05 and is welcome, it also points to the rising vulnerability of farm production. The crisis in agriculture in the last six years has only accelerated the process. What is surprising is the trend of declining women workers, which has absolutely no parallel in any developing or developed country of similar per capita income.

No doubt, the problem is not new and even earlier government are to be blamed for the mess that the economy is in. Unfortunately, blaming the data or earlier governments does not make people who are looking for jobs vanish from the country. Stagnant wages and jobless growth are not just indicators of a weakening economy, but also a recipe for political instability and a crisis in the countryside. The least that is expected of the government is an acknowledgement of the extent of the problem and then try to address it.

Causes of unemployment

1. **The caste system:** The caste system—a structure of social stratification that can potentially pervade virtually every aspect of life in India—is a major factor in generating unemployment. In some locations, certain kinds of work are prohibited for members of particular castes. This also leads to the result that work is often given to members of a certain community rather than to those who truly deserve the job—those who have right skills. The result is higher levels of unemployment.
2. **Increased population growth:** Increases in population have been considerable over the half century. The country's overall population is made up of more than 1.3 billion people, second only to that of China. Moreover, India's population is predicted to exceed China's by the year 2024; it will, furthermore, probably be the most populous country for the entirety of the 21st century. As the country's economic growth cannot keep up with population growth, this leads to a larger share of the society being unemployed.
3. **Slow economic growth:** Because the Indian economy is relatively underdeveloped, economic growth is considerably slower than it might otherwise be. This means that as the population increases, the economy cannot keep up with demands for employment and an increasing share of people are unable to find work. The result is insufficient levels of employment nationwide.



4. **Slow industrial growth:** Similarly, while industrialization has been considerable, its rate of growth is nevertheless fairly slow. There is a major emphasis on industrialization nationwide, which has elevated the Indian economy, however, industrial growth continues to generate relatively few new jobs overall as compared to increases in population.
5. **Seasonality of agricultural occupations:** Agriculture offers unemployment for a large segment of the population, but only for several months out of the year. The result is that for a considerable portion of the year, many agricultural workers lack needed employment and income.
6. **Joint family system:** Large family businesses may often involve family members who depend on the family's joint income but do not contribute substantive work. Although these individuals may appear to be working, they may not actually add anything to the business. The result is that their unemployment is "disguised."
7. **Decline of small-scale/cottage industries:** Industrial development has made cottage and small-scale industries considerably less economically attractive as they do not offer the economies of scale generate by large-scale mass production of goods. Oftentimes the demand for cheap, mass-produced goods outweighs the desire for goods that are handcrafted by those with very specific skill and expertise. The result is that cottage and small-scale industry have significantly declined, and artisans have become unemployed as a result.
8. **Low rates of saving and investment:** India lacks sufficient capital across the board. Likewise, savings are low and the result is that investment—which depends on savings—is also low. Were there higher rates of investment, new jobs would be created and the economy would be kick started.
9. **Shortage of means of production:** Production is; quite simply, limited by the amount of materials, equipment, and energy available to fuel it. Shortages of raw materials, facilities, fuel, and electricity means decreased production of goods, which logically results in decreased availability of jobs.
10. **Ineffective economic planning:** This is a major source of unemployment in India. Problematically, there were no nationwide plans to account for the significant gap between labor supply (which is abundant) and labor demand (which is notably lower). It is crucial that the supply and demand of labor be in balance to ensure that those who need jobs are able to get them; otherwise, many individuals will compete for one job.
11. **Expansion of universities:** Thus far, we have addressed working-class unemployment, as this affects the majority of the population. However, the numbers of white-collar workers have increased as well. This is due in part to the fact that the number of universities in India has increased in recent decades—there are roughly 385 universities throughout the country. The result is that more people are educated and become white-collar workers, while unfortunately the supply of white-collar jobs does not match their numbers.
12. **Inadequate access to irrigation:** In recent years, less than half—only 39%—of India's total cultivable land has access to irrigation. This means, then, that large areas of land can only grow one crop per year. Many farmers are unemployed for the majority of the year, during this off-season, due to lack of irrigation facilities.
13. **Labor immobility:** Culturally, attachment and maintenance of proximity to family is a major priority for many Indian citizens. The result is that people avoid travelling long distances from their families in pursuit of employment. Additionally, language, religion, and climate can also contribute to low mobility of labor. As one might expect, when many of those who might otherwise be suited to jobs are unable to travel to reach them, unemployment is magnified.

Government measures to remove unemployment

Swaranajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). It was launched after restructuring the IRDP and allied



schemes. It is the only self-employment programme of the rural poor. The objective is to bring the self-employed above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through bank credit and government subsidy. SGSY was restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), subsequently renamed as Aajeevika to implement it in a mission mode across the country. To begin with, NRLM will ensure that at least one member from each identified rural poor household, preferably a woman, is brought under the SHG (Self-help Group) network in a time-bound manner.

The Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) The scheme provides gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor, by encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures by the urban poor and also by providing wage employment and utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The revamped SJSRY has five components (i) the Urban Self-Employment Programme, (ii) the Urban Wage Employment Programme, (iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion among Urban Poor, (iv) the Urban Wage Employment Programme, and (v) the Urban Community Development Network.

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) was designed to provide self-employment to more than a million educated unemployed youth by setting up of seven lakh micro-enterprises.

The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)- It was merged into the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The NREP was meant to help that segment of rural population which largely depends on wage employment and has virtually no source of income during the lean agricultural period. Under the NREP, development projects and target group-oriented employment generation projects were closely intertwined. The programme was implemented as a centrally-sponsored scheme.

The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) was started with the objective of expanding employment opportunities for the rural landless. The programme aimed at providing guarantee of employment to at least one member of the landless household for about 100 days in a year. Under this scheme, infrastructural development was undertaken with a view to creating employment opportunities for the rural landless. Though the programme was to be fully financed by the Central government, the implementation of the programme was entrusted to the States.

The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) launched and extended all over the country was essentially conceived as an anti-poverty programme under the Sixth Five Year Plan. It, however, through a programme of asset endowment, also meant to provide self-employment in a variety of activities like sericulture, animal husbandry and land-based activities in the primary sector, weaving, handicrafts, etc., in the secondary sector; and business activities in the tertiary sector. The IRDP aimed at covering 15 million families in all the blocks of the country. Thus, on an average, about 3,000 families in a block were expected to receive assistance under this programme. Under the IRDP, 382 million families were assisted. However, the exact amount of employment generated has not been estimated.

The Scheme of Training Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM) was initiated with the objective of tackling unemployment problem among the rural youth. It aimed at training about 2 lakh rural youths every year to enable them to become self-employed. Under this scheme 40 youths were to be selected from each block and for being eligible for selection, the person was required to belong to a rural family having an income less than Rs. 3,500 per year. In making selection, members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were given preference. Under the scheme, a minimum of one third of the rural youths trained were to be women. The TRYSEM was merged into Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). The government announced a new wage employment scheme, the Jawahar Lal Nehru Rozgar Yojana for intensive employment creation in 120 backward districts. However, later on it was felt that there was no need to have the separate NREP, RLEGP and the Jawahar Lal Nehru Rozgar Yojana. These wage employment programmes had the same objective and similar thrust. Therefore, these programmes were merged into



a single rural employment programme and it was given the name Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and was renamed as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY). In the first ten years the JRY generated 7,373 million mandays of employment.

The objective of JGSY was creation of infrastructure and durable assets at the village level so as to increase opportunities for sustained employment to the rural poor. The wage employment under JGSY was provided normally to persons belonging to households below poverty line. There was no sectoral earmarking of resources under JGSY. However, 22.5 per cent of annual allocation had to be spent on schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and 3 percent of annual allocation was to be utilised for creation of barrier free infrastructure for the disabled.

The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). The EAS aimed at providing 100 days of unskilled manual work on demand to two members of a rural family in the age group of 18 to 60 years in the agricultural lean season within the blocks covered under the scheme. The EAS was universalised so as to make it applicable to all the rural blocks of the country.

MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME (MGNREGS)

Rural unemployment has sharply accentuated in India in the recent years. Between 1993-94 and 1999-2000 rural employment grew at the annual rate of 0.58 per cent while the rate of growth of rural labour force was much higher. In the absence of gainful employment opportunities in rural areas, an increasing number of rural households have faced complete collapse of their incomes.

MGNREGS seeks to provide at least 100 days of guarantee wage employment in a financial year to at least one member of every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Thus, MGNREGS is different from other wage employment programmes as it bestows a legal right and guarantee to the rural population through an Act of Parliament and is not just a scheme like other wage employment programmes. Unique features of the scheme include, time bound employment guarantee and wage payment within 15 days, incentive-disincentive structure to the State government for providing employment as 90 percent of the cost of employment provided is borne by the Centre of payment of unemployment allowance at their own cost, and emphasis on labour-intensive works prohibiting the use of contractors and machinery. At least 33 per cent of the beneficiaries are to be women.

MGNREGA completed ten years of its existence on February 2, 2016. It is the first ever law internationally that guarantees wage employment at an unprecedented rate. UNDP in its Human Development Report 2015 mentions MGNREGS as a 'milestone' and hails as the 'best known' employment guarantee scheme providing direct employment to the rural poor.

National Policy For Skill Development And Entrepreneurship

Skills and knowledge are driving forces of economic growth and social development for any country. Countries with higher levels and better standards of skills adjust more effectively to the challenges and opportunities in domestic and international job markets.

The vision of 'National Policy for skill Development and Entrepreneurship is "to create an ecosystem of empowerment by skilling on a large scale at speed with high standards and to promote a culture of innovation based entrepreneurship which can generate wealth and employment so as to ensure sustainable livelihoods for all citizens in the country"

The core objective of the policy is to empower the individual, by enabling him/her to realize their full potential through a process of lifelong learning where competencies are accumulated via instruments such as credible certifications, accumulation and transfer, etc.



The core objective of the entrepreneurship framework is to coordinate and strengthen factors essential for growth of entrepreneurship across the country.

Measures for Skill Development:

National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship outlines a number of measures for skill development. Some of these measures are as follows:

1. Skilling will be integrated with formal education by introducing vocational training classes linked to the local economy from class nine onwards in at least 25 per cent of the schools, over the next five years.
2. Skilling will be increasingly integrated with higher education with polytechnics offering NSQF aligned vocational courses and bachelor of Vocational Studies degrees.
3. The existing ITIs and Polytechnics will be modernized with courses and curriculum that are aligned to the emerging competency based demand in the market.
4. New ITIs will be set up in PPP mode especially in unserved blocks of the country to expand outreach of skilling programme.
5. State government would be encouraged to set up Kaushal Vardhan Dendras (KVKs) at panchayat level for mobilising and imparting skills pertaining to local employment/livelihood opportunities to school dropout, adolescent girls, housewives and rural youth.
6. Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), as industry-led bodies, will be strengthened by making them more representative, expanding their outreach and increasing their efficiency. Development of standards by SSCs will be under the aegis of National Skill Qualification Committee (NSQC) under NSQF.
7. Skill India and Make in India. Make in India and Skill India are complementary to each other. The key objective of Make in India is to promote manufacturing in 25 sectors of the economy, which will lead to job creation and consequently need for skilled manpower.
8. Entrepreneurship education will be integrated into the mainstream curriculum in 3,000 colleges across India. These colleges will also be provided with additional support and retraining of existing faculty to deliver entrepreneurship courses to enrolled students from all tracks and courses.
9. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has been created to fulfill the vision of a 'Skilled India' where human resource development is the primary focus.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

Currently, only a very small proportion of India's workforce has any formal skill training. Not surprisingly, therefore, several sector of the country's economy face shortage of skilled people and are mired with low productivity levels due to poor quality of workforce.

The objective of this scheme is to encourage skill development for youth by providing monetary rewards for successful completion of approved training programmes. Specifically, the Scheme aims to:

1. Encourage standardisation in the certification process and initiate a process of creating a registry of skills.
2. Enable and mobilise a large number of Indian youth to take up skill training and become employable and earn their livelihood.
3. Provide Monetary Awards for Skill Certification to incentivizing them for skill training.
4. Reward candidates undergoing skill training by authorised institutions at an average monetary reward of Rs. 8,000 per candidate.
5. Benefit 24 lakh youth at an approximate total cost of Rs. 1,500 crore.

PMKVY will provide monetary incentives for successful completion of market-driven skill training and certification



to approximately 24 lakh youth in a span of one year from the date of implementation of the scheme. This scheme shall be implemented through Public-Private and Public-public partnership. The implementing agency of PMKVY is the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya – Grameen Kaushalya Yojana

The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya – Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is the flagship placement linked skill training programme under the Ministry of Rural Development. DDU-GKY is a critical component of the National Skill Development Policy, and has an ambitious agenda, to benchmark wage placement-linked skill programmes to global standards and requirements. The ultimate aim is to convert India's demographic surplus into a demographic dividend by developing rural India into a globally preferred source of skilled labour. The mission of DDU-GKY is to reduce poverty by enabling poor households to access gainful and sustainable employment through employment that provides a regular wage. DDU-GKY is also designed to be a major contributor to the Prime Minister's Make in India Campaign.

The focus of these programmes is on the rural youth from poor families, in the age group of 15 to 35 years, belonging to: (i) MGNREGA worker household in which household member have together completed 15 days of work, (ii) RSBY (Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana) household; (iii) Antyodaya Anna Yojana card holder; (iv) BPL PDS card households; (v) NRLM-SHG household; and (vi) Household covered under auto inclusion parameters of SECC 2011.

Conclusion and policy implications-

It would be futile to pursue the failed strategy of liberalisation, which has a focus on 8 per cent of labour force. The need of the hour is to take care of the 92 percent of the labour force engaged in the unorganised sector. Liberalisation has driven more and more people from the organised sector to the unorganised sector. There is a need to reverse this process so that more and more units in the unorganised sector are enabled to graduate and join the ranks of organised sector. The Government should re-appraise and revitalize reforms through giving primacy to removal of unemployment and recognizing the 'Right to Work' as a basic human right. For this purpose, a new model of development reconciling GDP growth and employment should be developed. In this model, emphasis should be laid on the development of irrigation and watershed development with people's participation. Similarly, degraded and wastelands should be developed through participatory efforts of the panchayats. Agricultural co-operatives should be strengthened to undertake food processing activities and KVIC be assigned the task of marketing. The concept, of city planning should be reoriented to develop more sympathetic attitude towards informal sector so as to remove hurdles in its way. Gradually, the persons employed in the informal sector be allowed to graduate to become owners of small shops and establishments. It would be more prudent to spend resources on development of rural infrastructure in the form of minor irrigation and watershed development which in turn will raise productivity and enlarge employment. It is such a model of development that can reconcile GDP growth and employment and provide growth with social justice. India should first provide 'work for all' and being a society in transition, should proceed to achieve 'decent work for all' as its ultimate objective.

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Assistant Professor, IT PG College, Lucknow. | E-mail: sanjay_picasso@rediffmail.com | Ph. 9118592131

Development, Displacement and Human Rights: An insight into the Rights of Citizens Displaced in the Lucknow-Agra Expressway Project and Metro Shed at Aarey Milk Colony

***Deepayan Malaviya **Shambhu Nath Mishra**

Introduction

All property is vested in the State and the State can acquire any property for the greater good or Public Purpose under the Doctrine of Eminent Domain. The Doctrine of Eminent Domain is based on two maxims- *Salus populi suprema lex* meaning that Welfare for the People is the paramount law and *Necessitas publica major est quam* meaning that Public Necessity is greater than Private Necessity. Professor Hugo Grotius defined Eminent Domain as the property of subject is under the eminent domain of the State, so that the State or he who acts for it may use and even alienate and destroy such property, not only in cases of extreme necessity but for ends of public utility.¹



Acquisition of Land to power the Economy

For a State to be stable it should have a stable economy, for a stable economy it should have a well integrated infrastructure so that goods and services can easily flow from the places of production to the places of consumption. Land therefore becomes the basic factor in production and capital formation and GDP growth. For an unhindered capital, there must be a free flow of land and labour so that input and output can be balanced and economic equilibrium attained. Therefore, under the Doctrine of Eminent Domain every inch of land and natural resources fall under the control of the State and can be acquired at the will of the State.

Advent of British and the Doctrine of Eminent Domain

With the advent of the Britishers fueled by their imperialistic motives, the vast tracts of forests were viewed as reservoirs of natural resources. Firstly, as the Oak forests in the Ireland and England had started to dwindle, the teak forests of the Western Ghats were utilized for ship building. Secondly, as the British Railway Network was been established and expanded, the forests were used to make sleepers in the coaches. Thirdly, the practice of *jhum* was viewed as an impediment to the imperialistic endeavours² in expansion of cultivation by the Crown. Thus the Indian forests witnessed a "fierce onslaught" The lands acquired for the establishment and expansion of the British Railway was done for public purpose on paper, but in reality it was done to maximise the profit by establishing economic routes throughout the Indian sub-continent, the benefit of which was not being transferred to the Indians. Thus, the British jurisprudence regarding the Eminent Domain can be traced back to the concept to Grotius's concept that justifies that all property is vested in the sovereign and that the sovereign can assert its authority over the land of its subjects at any time.³

Eminent Domain after Independence

The Constitution of India originally provided for the Right to Property under Articles 19 and 31. Article 19 guaranteed that all citizens have the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property and Article 31 stated that *no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law*.⁴ It also indicated that compensation would be paid to a person whose property has been taken for public purposes. The Forty-Fourth Amendment of 1978 deleted the right to property from the list of fundamental rights with an introduction of a new provision, Article 300-A, which provided that *"no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law"*.⁴ Subsequently, in **State Of Maharashtra v. Chandrabhan Tale**⁵ the Bench reasoned that the fundamental right to property has been abolished because of its incompatibility with the goals of "justice" social, economic and political and "equality of status and of opportunity" and with the establishment of "a socialist democratic republic, as contemplated by the Constitution. Also, in **Tekaba AO and Anr.v.Sakumeren AO and Anr.**⁶ in which there was a water dispute among two communities in Nagaland, the Supreme Court held "[s]o far as natural resources like land and water are concerned, dispute of ownership is not very relevant because undoubtedly the State is the sovereign dominant owner."⁷ Thus, the customary law was disregarded, the relationship of the local community with the natural resource was neglected and it was presumed that in cases of disputes over natural resources, the power of the Sovereign is unabated and undisputed.

Thus, the Doctrine of Eminent Domain under which the State can assert its authority over its subjects was retained even after independence and it continues to have a rhetorical and material influence on the law. The only difference is that before independence the British played the role of the Sovereign and after independence, the Indian State plays the role of the Sovereign.



Development and Displacement: A share of the Displaced in Development?

As Stated earlier, the State has wide economic functions to perform, to perform these economic functions the State needs infrastructure and infrastructure can be built on land. Now the question arises, who has the Land? Just like the Britishers in the past, the Indian State in the present, views its vast forest lands as reservoirs of natural resources. The Adivasi Community is in direct possession of these forest lands and so naturally, it is the Adivasi community which is alienated from the forest land. One more community, the land-holding farmers have to bear the brunt of the acquisition of land by the State under the doctrine of Eminent Domain. Eminent domain doctrine has been widely used in India since the era of Independence, with over 21.6 million people in the period of 1951-90.⁸ They have been displaced with large-scale projects like dams, canals, thermal plants, sanctuaries, industrial facilities, and mining.⁹ These occurrences are generally categorized as "development-induced-displacement"

For any Infrastructural-Manufacturing activity to be successful three components are needed- Money (or investment), Resource (for input) and Labour (to work on the inputs to make them sellable in the market) The Money or investment component is brought in by the Government in its own capacity or in a partnership with a private entity, the resource component is extracted from beneath the surface of the earth and the citizens of the country provide the labour component for the project. However, in this whole process, the person whose land is acquired has absolutely no role to play and becomes the biggest sufferer and the State which only provides the monetary contribution becomes the entity that takes the biggest share in the output. The question which i want to raise is that when three groups are providing three different types of resources then why only one of them should participate in the profits? Should the profits not be divided equally among all the stake-holders? To simplify things, suppose there are three persons A, B and C. A provides his premises for setting up a manufacturing unit. B agrees to finance it and C agrees to work in the unit to produce goods which can be sold in a market. Now, when there would be a profit A, B and C would be equally entitled to it and the profits being skewed in favour of only A or B would make it violative of the principles of Natural Justice as C would be suffering unnecessarily.

This is what happens when we talk about development today. The State with the Industrialists counterparts acquire land, excavate resources and hire skilled labour to work in its establishments and in this process the persons whose lands are taken away become the biggest losers. The point which i want to raise here is that in cases of developmental projects, the displaced persons should get a share or something to which they can look up to for their livelihood.

Lucknow-Agra Expressway Project, Uttar Pradesh

The Agra Lucknow Expressway is a 302 km tolled controlled-access highway or expressway, constructed by the Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority to reduce traffic in already congested roads and to reduce pollution and carbon footprint. It is the longest expressway in India The Agra-Lucknow Expressway reduced the distance between the cities of Agra and Lucknow in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is a 6-lane expressway which is expandable to 8-lanes in future. It was completed and inaugurated on 21 November 2016 by the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Akhilesh Yadav. It is widely seen as his dream project and the flagship model of development in the state, being the first of its kind to be completed in the shortest span of time.

UP Model: A departure from the traditional practice

The Government of Uttar Pradesh through UPEIDA¹⁰ practices a dual system of Purchase-Acquisition and as a result 3,500 Hectares of Land was purchased from farmers for the project and four times the Circle Rate was paid to the land owners in rural areas and two times the Circle Rate was paid to the land owners in the urban areas. However,



those land holders who did not agree to sell the land to the Government were brought under the ambit of the LARR Act, 2013 wherein the compensation remained the same although they were offered an extra payment at an interest prescribed within the State's Rules. The litigation which sets back developmental projects was also avoided as the land was acquired through mutual consent.

As the Expressway is constructed on farmlands, the farmers should also be the beneficiary. The Policy of the Government took this into consideration as after the construction of the expressway, four *mandis* of Firozabad, Etawah, Kannauj and Unnao have been linked for the ease of the farmers to cut transport time and sell the goods.¹¹ Thus, it can be said that Social Impact Assessment was conducted and it could be foreseen that the farmers would be the most affected community as their lands would be acquired by the State.

Metro Car Shed 3 at Aarey Milk Colony, Mumbai

The Aarey Milk Colony, commonly referred to as the lungs of Mumbai city is a neighbourhood situated in Goregaon (East), a suburb of the city of Mumbai, India. It was established in 1949 to revolutionise the processing and marketing of dairy products in the city. Aarey Colony falls within the eco sensitive zone of Sanjay Gandhi National Park (SGNP) and is an urban, unclassified and degraded forest. It is classified as mixed moist deciduous type forest. It acts as a buffer between SGNP and the city, being one of the few green spaces (spread over 2000 acres) left in Mumbai.¹² Apart from the rich flora and fauna, Aarey is home to 27 tribal hamlets (*padas* in Marathi) with Katkaris, Mahadev Kolis and Warlis being the original tribes inhabiting Aarey.¹³ The livelihood of the Tribals totally depends on the Forest and its produce which they cultivate and sometimes sell in the market. However, with the upcoming Metro Car Shed 3 at the Aarey Milk Colony, the rights of the Tribal community residing there are in grave danger.

The Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation is implementing the Mumbai's fully underground Metro corridor running from Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ. The corridor will connect important residential, business, educational, health and recreational centers along with major transport hubs including domestic and international airports. The corridor will ultimately cater to 17 Lakh commuters daily, once fully commissioned. The corridor will not only reduce CO2 emission to the tune of 10,000 Metric ton per year but will also help Mumbaikars cope with the deteriorating travel conditions on public transport and traffic congestion on roads. Car Depot is mandatory & essential facility for smooth operation of any Metro system where all Metro trains will rest during non-working hours. It is in the Car Depot that the trains can be washed, cleaned, repaired and maintained. It is the starting point for train operation every day. A Car Depot serves Metro trains akin to a "home" for any human being. On August 22, 2014, the Maharashtra Government handed over 30 hectares of land out of the total area of 1,287 hectares Land in Aarey colony for Metro-3 Car Depot. Only 25 hectares area is being used for the Car Depot which constitutes less than 2% of the total area of Aarey Colony and a conscious attempt has been made to retain the green cover in 5 Hectares area within the car depot. The said land is surrounded by Jogeshwari-Vikhroli Link Road (JVLR), Goregaon-Powai Link Road (GPLR), and Marol-Maroshi road. These roads carry approximately one lakh of vehicles daily.¹⁴

The Policy however neglects the rights of the persons from whom the land is being acquired from. This has far reaching consequences as apart from the livelihood the identity of the dwellers depends on the land. Also, no benefits are being conferred on the tribals. Thus, it can be said to be a development project for the citizens of Mumbai for which the Tribals of Mumbai have to pay the price in the form of land.

Development for Whom and at what price?



Development is a culturally hegemonic term, whereby the model of developing countries is considered to be that of the industrial-capitalistic societies but this model based on enhanced production for profit maximization is not sustainable, as such a measure of development does not account for environmental health.¹⁵ The table below shows the developmental projects carried out by the Government in the past and the subsequent displacement of persons.

Project	State	Displaced Population	Tribal Percentage
Karjan	Gujarat	11,600	100
Sardar Sarovar	Gujarat	2,00,000	57.6
Maheshwar	Madhya Pradesh	20,000	60
Bodhghat	Madhya Pradesh	12,700	73.91
Icha	Bihar	30,800	80
Chandil	Jharkhand	37,600	87.92
Koel Karo	Bihar	66,000	88
Mahi Bajaj Sajar	Rajasthan	38,400	76.28
Polavaram	Andhra Pradesh	1,50,000	52.90
Maithon & Panchet	Jharkhand	93,874	56.46
Upper Indravati	Odisha	18,500	89.20
Pong	Himachal Pradesh	80,000	56.25
Ichampalli	Andhra Pradesh	38,100	76.28
Tultuti	Maharashtra	13,600	51.61
Daman Ganga	Gujarat	8,700	48.70
Bhakra	Himachal Pradesh	36,000	34.76
Masan Reservoir	Bihar	3,700	31
Ukai Reservoir	Gujarat	52,000	18.92

Thus, it can very clearly be seen that only one section of the Society is paying the price for the development of the whole nation.

Eminent Domain Acts in India: A comparative study¹⁶

The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA 1894) is the first eminent domain act that came into being under the British rule. This act was sought to be replaced by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCT LAR&R 2013)), which was promulgated by the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government after extensive consultations and several rounds of discussion of first legal draft prepared in 2011.



The Land Acquisition Act, 1894

The Act was a well drafted law that served the purpose of land acquisition for more than a century. In general land acquisition is composed of three macro-processes:

- Identification of affected parties and their land ownership
- Undertaking of fair process by which stakeholders are notified of the acquisition and are given a chance to voice their opinions followed by a declaration.
- Distribution of an acceptable compensation package

The Act of 1894 took all these into consideration on the face of it but there were several shortcomings as well:-

1. There was no clear basis as to how affected parties could be determined and the definition was imprecise. Very often, only the minimum subsets of landowners who were affected were identified. Encroachers, sharecroppers, landless labourers and so on, who had an interest in the land, were not compensated. Several people practising agriculture were not legally registered and were thus not eligible for compensation, leading to widespread unrest.
2. The process of acquisition was very time-consuming and could take up to three years even if implemented without undue resistance. Further, although the broad steps of the land acquisition process were outlined in the Act, an enormous amount of discretion was vested upon the district collector and deputy collector (or tehsildar), who effectively adjudicate on several objections related to the acquisition as well as on the compensation to be provided. This often led to decisions and awards that were ad hoc and were not readily accepted by the local community.
3. No clear formula was given as to how compensation must be calculated. Government officials often considered the least value derived from all possible compensation approaches and as a result the final compensation arrived at was often an order of magnitude lower than that expected by landowners. The real value of this compensation was further reduced due to the time lag between determining the compensation and awarding it to project-affected parties. Project-affected stakeholders then needed to seek recourse to the judiciary. The unfairness of the compensation amount had been demonstrated in several cases, where, the courts had ruled that the government to pay compensation three times the original amount, to affected parties. Nevertheless, the process of obtaining such an award was extremely lengthy and in the interim, affected groups are effectively uncompensated and landless.

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

The RFCT LAR&R 2013 has introduced some significant changes to India's land acquisition law. The primary among them is the vastly increased compensation for the land owners, who are also recognised as urban and rural land owners. The law therefore distinguishes the operation of differential forces of land markets operating in urban and rural setting while determining land value. Therefore, the cash award required is raised to be at least four times the estimated local market value of land in rural areas, and at least twice in urban areas. The act also mandates that all affected parties be paid a Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) package in addition to the cash compensation for lost assets so that the displacement costs are met by projects. The scope of 'Affected parties' is also expanded to the persons and families whose primary source of livelihood is the land that is being taken, which therefore includes



the intended beneficiaries as tenants of property, sharecroppers and agricultural workers who were employed on the seized land.

The RFCT LAR&R Act 2013 requires that a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) be conducted to identify the affected families and calculate the social impact when land is acquired. A committee of independent experts examines the SIA and approves the social impact assessment of the project, an administrative committee reviews if it serves the public interest and also if the benefits outweigh the costs, and the disputes are to be referred to a specially constituted body instead of civil courts. Multi-cropped land is proposed not to be acquired except under special circumstances, and, even under such, land acquisition must not exceed 5% of the cultivated area in the district.

The stipulated R&R package for affected community includes a variety of entitlements, including transportation and resettlement allowances, a monthly stipend for one year, and a job for one family member which can be exchanged for a lump sum payment.

The RFCT LAR&R Act 2013 requires that if land is acquired under it remains unutilised for five years, it should be returned to the original owners or the government land bank. The Act states that the period after which unutilised land will need to be returned will be five years, or any period specified at the time of setting up the project, whichever is later. The RFCT LAR&R Act 2013 also states that the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 would continue to apply in certain cases where an award was made under the LAA 1894. However, if such an award was made five years or more before the enactment of the RFCT LAR&R Act 2013, and the physical possession of land has not been taken or compensation has not been paid, the LAR&R Act 2013 provisions would apply.

Critique of the RFCT LAR&R Act, 2013

- The Act applies only in cases where a developer acquires more than 100 acres and 50 acres of land in Rural and Urban area respectively. The developer can therefore buy land in instalments and escape his liability.

- Requirement of consent- As per the Act, consent of 70% of the landowners is required prior to acquiring land for a "public-private partnership" project, while consent of 80% of the landowners is required prior to acquiring land for a "private" project. Land can be acquired for "public purpose" only, where public purpose refers to a number of development projects: mining, infrastructure, defence, roads, railways, ports etc. a large amount of land is acquired even today by public sector units like NTPC, BHEL or others. Yet, no public consent is required by public sector units in acquiring land, be it for mining, for power projects, for highway building or for any other purpose.

- Amount of Compensation- This has been the central issue and that it cannot be determined by the Activists and Corporations whether or not the amount given as compensation would be enough or high.

Participation of and by the Displaced Community: A cure for their Resentment?

All the modern legislations having compensation for acquisition as the formula to silence dissent mandate that when a person's land would be acquired by the State under the Doctrine of Eminent Domain, he/she must be paid compensation, and a policy of rehabilitation and resettlement be drafted to suit the needs of the displaced but none of the legislations talk about the loss of livelihood, erosion of identity, the loss of cultural heritage and the sense of belongingness.

- It is true that no amount of compensation can compensate for the loss of feeling but the Researcher would like to propose that the affected community need not be displaced, rehabilitated or compensated for its land rather it be trained to participate in that developmental project. This would ensure that the affected community is integrated in the mainstream society and not left behind to languish and perish.



- The planning behind all the developmental projects should be inclusive and not exclusive. This will ensure that there is no unnecessary burden on the State to Rehabilitate, Compensate and Resettle the displaced persons; they would find employment on the very land which they give away. This would not alienate them from their heritage or culture. And while the project is being developed, the members of the displaced community could be trained, this would again benefit the State as it would be absolved of the liability of getting labour from faraway places.

- When the members of the erstwhile displaced community would be involved in the project they would also gain a livelihood. Therefore, if forest land is being acquired by the State, the Forest dwellers would become the beneficiary of the Development Project and would lead new lives.

- Participation by the members of displaced community would bring them under the ambit of Labour Laws and all the benefits by the Welfare State would flow on automatically on the adivasis.

- Their participation would also reduce the urban-rural divide. Also, the rich-poor divide would also be minimised to a considerable extent.

Conclusion

Development for the sake of Development is the tendency of a cancer cell. The motto of development should be to benefit the maximum persons while keeping in mind the interests of the affected. The Policy makers of Developmental Projects should keep in mind the impact the project would have on the original inhabitants of the land and must make such plans so that the benefit of the development project trickles down to them also. For instance as in the Lucknow-Agra Expressway, the lands of the farmers was taken by the State but also some benefit given to them. Likewise, developmental projects that serve the needs of the original inhabitants should be encouraged and those projects that only displace the persons from their traditional dwelling places must be relooked at so that the traditional dwellers are also benefitted.

In circumstances that some persons have to be displaced, rehabilitated and resettled, such rehabilitation and resettlement should actually put the displaced persons in a better position. This would happen only in cases where there are clear-cut resettlement plan and all measures should be ensured that make the displaced persons the beneficiary of the development project.

* LL.M. (2019-20) Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

** LL.M. (2019-20) National Law University, Jodhpur



Employability of Indian Graduates : A Challenge

Dr. Bibi Ishrat Jahan

I. Introduction:

Education and skills are the key foundation elements of the nation's economic growth and global leadership. Qualified and skilled human capital leads to the overall development of the economy. The current economic challenges worldwide are forcing employers to seek competent human resource. In an economy, there is a strong correlation between endowment of skilled labour and its ability to generate higher levels of gross domestic product (GDP) per worker. Many countries are facing economic challenges at the moment and hence immense pressure is now being put on higher education to produce quality graduates that can turn around economies with their specialist knowledge and skills. Employability skills are those basic skills necessary for getting, keeping, and doing well on a job (Robinson, 2000). Department of Education, Science and Training (2002) defines employability skills as skills required not only to gain employment, but also to progress within an enterprise so as to achieve one's potential and contribute successfully to enterprise strategic directions.

The world is changing tremendously in terms of technological development. Companies are mushrooming like never before and thus most work needs to operate globally in order for the organization to survive in this immense competition and dynamic environment. This situation makes mandatory for both the employers and the employees, especially higher education graduates, to get themselves equipped with highly advanced technological, management and communication skills to compete in this global arena (Jailani *et al.*, 2005). The two greatest concerns of employers today are finding competent employees and to train them as per their requirement. The difference between the skills needed on the job and those possessed by Fresh Graduates, called the Employability Skills Gap, is of real concern to the employers looking to hire competent employees. Employers prefer to hire people who are trained and ready to go to work; otherwise, they have to provide the specialized, job-specific training necessary for those lacking skills. Hence, a more flexible workforce with advanced technical skills coupled with well-developed generic skills such as creative thinking, problem-solving and analytical ability is greatly needed in order to meet the challenges faced in the business.

Employability of graduates is a significant factor in determining the success of higher education effort in country. In this context, role of higher education or for that matter education at all levels in inculcating human values to build democratic civil societies is very important and obvious. These aspects need to be integrated with education at all levels. Higher education trains people to take up different economic roles in society and spurs technological innovation that drives economic growth. It is important that the country's capacity in higher education is aligned to the demand for skills from the economy, which would include the demand for teachers from the education system itself. Since higher education itself cannot create jobs; a mismatch between the demand and the supply of quality and number of graduates would lead to unemployed graduates and / or a shortage of graduates with certain kind of skills.

To attain the competitive edge as skilled nation, we need an industry-ready and job-ready workforce. Now India has potential for explosive economic growth, with its big market, low costs and large percentage of young population. A skilled workforce is the need of the hour. It is also evident that Fresh Graduates are experiencing major challenges in adapting to the competitive environment of today's organization. In order to face such a competitive and dynamic environment, it becomes mandatory for them to possess strong theoretical background equipped with vast array of employability skills. It is also true that these graduates do not possess skills, attitudes



and understanding that are required to become employable and necessary to successfully enter the corporate world. The unemployment rate among graduates is growing day by day due to lack of employability skills among them. Often jobs are readily available, but these graduates lack what is needed to get and keep them sustained in the job. The number of graduates has been rising owing to the liberalization of the higher education sector. Such a situation has put a lot of pressure on the labour market to be to absorb the huge numbers of graduates exiting higher education on an annual basis.

From the employer point of view most desirable skills are communication skills, interpersonal relations, teamwork, problem solving, managing resources, conflict management, taking initiative, listening, flexible, open to change, teambuilding, knowledge of self, and understanding leadership styles. It is felt that there are differences between skills and behaviors being taught and learned in higher education classrooms and those skills and behaviors being sought by potential employers "Many feel that there is a skills gap between the manner in which students are prepared for the real world in a university setting and what they will need to be successful in the workplace and for life in general" (Shivpuri and Kim2004). Employers want to hire students that are ready for the workplace. This apparent "skills gap" serves as a call to universities to consider incorporating leadership into programs to close the gap.

Experts from the industries say that the education institutions in India are severely affected by bureaucracy and dependence on rote learning rather than critical thinking and comprehension. A report published by NASSCOM has found a disturbing trend. It states that only twenty five per cent of the total B.Tech graduates in the country are employable. This observation was made on the basis of the technical skills, communicative skills, team work and presentation skills. Out of the 4 lakh engineers who pass out from various engineering colleges across the country, only one lakh of them are fit in terms of working with a company. In the case of other graduates the situation is worse. Only 15 per cent of the total graduates in the country are employable. India is home to the world's largest youth population as compared to China and United States. More than 50 per cent of the total Indian population is under the age of 25. It is expected that about one million people will look for jobs to be a part of the work force over the next 10 years. In the present condition if majority of these people who are not properly trained to be employable join the country's work force, it is going to affect the stability of the country.

Employment in Uttar Pradesh:

Uttar Pradesh accounts for the largest population in the country. The population of the state was 16.62 Crores during 2001 Census which has gone up to 19.98 Crores during 2011 Census. In the present era of economic and industrial development where technological developments are taking place at a very fast rate, literacy is considered to be one of the most dominant indicators of the socio-economic development of a region, state or the country. Viewed in this context, U.P. is found to be one of the States in the country where rate of literacy is almost at lowest level. Population census of 2011 reveals that in U.P. literacy rate is 67.70%. The proportion of male literates is 77.30 percent, which is better than the proportion of female literates (57.20 percent).

The state of U.P. is dotted with high quality technical institutions. At present there are one Technical University, 700 private Degree Engineering Colleges and 454 Diploma level Engineering Institutions covering almost every area of technical education. The state has some highly prestigious technical & professional institutions that include IIT-Kanpur, IIM- Lucknow & U.P Technical University prominently.

II. Research Question and Objective:

Students are important pillars of the every education system. Students' perceptions towards education are influenced by their diverse academic and cultural backgrounds. Considering the fact that students potentially help in the growth of the economy, there is a need to analyse their responses with regards to their stand on the present scenario of their respective place of study coupled with taking corrective measures in order to plug the loopholes. Their valuable suggestions can help to improve the education system to a great



extent. Keeping all these in mind, an attempt was thus made to collate the students' perception and their campus experiences in order to come up with a true picture of the higher education system in India. The study was conducted in this regard. The study tried to seek to explore the following questions.

- 1) What are the students' expectations from HEI's on developing skill for employability?
- 2) What is the response of university faculty and administrators to the role of higher education sector in preparing industry ready graduates?

The paper tried to explore the above questions with a focus by generating perspectives of the major stakeholders—students and teachers. The focus was to understand what is the awareness regarding the concept of “employability skills”, to identify the types of employability skill gaps existing among the new entrants, the differences existing therein by gender and social groups and the expectations of the employers from the universities in preparing industry ready graduates. The study also tried to explore the challenges the new employees experience in their work place, to what extent they are required to supplement their university education with external training of different nature to fill this gap.

The main objectives of this study are:

1. To analyse perceptions of Students and Academicians on Graduate Employability
2. To measure employability skill gap differentials across gender, social groups and regions.
3. To study the existing on campus / off campus employability support in Indian Universities and Colleges.
4. To identify institutional barriers in imparting gainful employability skill to HE graduates.

The paper presents the students perceptions and campus experiences in higher education.

III Study Design and Methodology:

The study has been conducted on the basis of primary data. Students, teachers, authorities of the higher education are the units of investigation. In order to analyse the same, a study was conducted in Uttar Pradesh across two universities i.e. University of Lucknow and Abdul Kalam Technical Universities. Three colleges that participated in the study were: Institute of Engineering and Technology IET, Karamat Husain Muslim Girls' PG College and Lucknow University. Different types of structured interview schedules were used for collecting data from undergraduate students and teachers which was provided by the project director. Besides that FGD among students, teachers and were conducted. Head of the institutions and organizations were also consulted to know the employability of undergraduate students and institutional support given to the students. A total sample of 879 students was surveyed with the help of a structured questionnaire. A variety of questions ranging from their family background, academic background, family members, family education statistics, family occupational statistics were asked. Besides this, their current place of studying, courses opt, expectations from the courses were interviewed. Also, future employment perceptions and their fears were touched upon in the study.

- IV.** The present paper traverses through the following headings: Students Profile, Aspirations and Awareness, Perception on Skill Sets, On Campus Experiences and Gaps, Need, Fears and Apprehensions, Expectations, Conclusion

IV. 1 Students Profile:

It is found that, across the level of study, UG students are more than the PG students i.e. 528 and 149 respectively. Also, among UG students, across gender particularly, females are more than males across all streams except in Engineering where males outnumber the females. At the PG level of study as well, a similar pattern of more females opting for the courses is seen as compared to males.

At the UG level of study, across different streams, engineering seems to be highly preferred followed by arts



among males. Across gender however, arts is highly preferred by females followed by commerce. In the PG level of study on the other hand, management is preferred by males and it remains to be preferred choice among females as well across all social category with 62 males and 65 females respectively opting for the same.

Across social category, it is also found that across social category, the strength of general category is more in every stream among males. However among females in UG arts stream the same is not true followed by the OBC category

IV. 2 Aspirations and Awareness

This section deals with the aspirations of the students regarding what courses do they prefer and why they choose a particular course. Also, it talks about the awareness levels of the students regarding what thoughts they have about the employers' perception of various skills and the job market dynamics.

IV. 3 Reasons for Course Chosen: It mostly depicts 3 reasons behind selection of the respective courses chosen by the students across gender (male and female) and level of study (UG and PG). Hence among level of study, i.e. among UG and PG students, better higher education opportunities and greater job opportunities seems the high preferences. Across level of study i.e. at both UG and PG level, students preferred getting a job as the first post course desire. But this was particularly among the PG students as among the UG candidates this figure fluctuated a bit as they preferred going for a higher degree as their first post course desire followed by getting a job as their second post course desire with 46.64% UG students favoring the same.

Across gender however, both male and female students preferred getting a job as their first post course desire with 54.46% males and 51.85% of the females supporting the same. The second choice was going for a higher degree with 39.11% of the males supporting it and 44.46% females supporting the same.

Hence across level of study, securing a job after completion of PG is preferred among PG students while going for a higher degree is preferred by UG students. Across gender however, only getting a job is the highest preferred option among both males and females.

- ❖ Students irrespective of gender and level of study have a high inclination of working towards the govt. sector.
- ❖ Thus we find that across gender and level of study, students prefer financial services as possible future job industry.

It basically revolves around the idea that what extra efforts were done by the students across gender in order to make themselves competitive enough before entering into the job market.

Across both gender and level of study, students believe in making efforts towards joining a special skill development course only. They agree to the concept of fair job market with as high as 32.99% preferring it. But, they also feel that UG degree is not sufficient when one enters the job market with 33.22% feeling likewise. Also, higher qualification needs to be important as finding jobs easily is quite difficult according to them as 47.21% strongly agree along similar lines. Students feel that the future job market is fair, rewarding and competitive but they also feel that it is demanding in terms of its preference towards higher and advanced qualifications.

Among the 13 skills that were given, the students were of the view that academic, technical, communication and personal skills were highly important and preferred by the employers. This can be further corroborated by the fact that they have garnered the highest percentage points and range in the highly important category. While other skills like computer, people related, managerial, conceptualizing, citizenship, numeric, foreign language, sector specific and ability adapt skills were comparatively less preferred though important for the employers as they range



in the important category that is followed by the highly important category.

IV. 3 On Campus Experiences and Gaps

Students are satisfied from the course curriculum and teachers' and seniors' guidance for a job opportunity. While 37.66% find a mismatch between course curriculum and job, more than 40% of the students also agree that the course is revised regularly and the interaction in classroom is employment oriented. More than 40% of the students also vouched for the fact that teaching quality is a prerogative for nurturing job skills and that teachers provided job oriented knowledge by engaging students in classroom discussions, providing job oriented assignments and also provided attention to weaker sections. The availability and accessibility of facilities in colleges that were taken as a sample. It can be found that many facilities are available but many are still to be made available across colleges. Also, though there is availability of facilities, accessibility is less. For instance, classroom infrastructure is the only facility that is available to every college surveyed.

Majority of the students have agreed that almost all the facilities like career development, campus facility, specific career need, development of technical skills, general aptitude, personal development requirements are present and hence off campus support is of utmost importance. Besides this, developing interviewing skills, employability skills and other kinds of off campus support is also necessary.

Among the fears, It was observed that students have fear regarding the lack of job opportunities and no strong recommendations. Although they don't fear much regarding their college not being reputed but they do feel that there is lack of practical applications and not enough required skills imparted. Also, the additional training is costly.

V. Conclusion and Policy Suggestions:

Employability among graduates is a scenario that needs to be refined, including equipping them with academic and soft skills. Academic skills fulfill the technical gap between institutions and industry. However, communication skills are essential for graduates to be critical and innovative. Being excellent in academics does not equate with being good in soft skills. Graduates should grab the opportunity to master skills such know-how in job-related software or being certified by professional bodies. These skills will help them to be highly competent and distinguish them from other graduates. The added value will be a graduate's strength to convince employers in securing jobs. Since employability among graduates has become an important issue, they should look for an alternative in fulfilling the job market.

One aspect that will change the perception of graduates is entrepreneurial skills. Graduates can create high demand through their creativity and innovative entrepreneurial skills.

With exposure to more entrepreneurial-based activities, they should be inspired by successful entrepreneurs as role models in preparing them for the workplace. The collaboration among graduates, academic institutions, industry and the government will be able to reduce the percentage of unemployment in the country.

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Associate Professor Department of Economics, Karamat Husain Musim Girls P.G. College, Lucknow.

Organic Farming for Sustainable Agriculture

Dr. Manjula Upadhyay

Organic farming is a method of farming system which primarily aimed at cultivating the land and raising crops in such a way so as to keep the soil alive and in good health by use of organic wastes and other biological materials along with beneficial microbes to release nutrients to crops for increased sustainable production in an eco-friendly and pollution free environment. Organic farming is a way of life in poorer regions of Third World where farmers cannot afford the technological inputs of modern agriculture. It may give lower yields but net return on investment is usually higher because they consume lesser inputs and when environmental costs are taken into account, the organic alternative is clearly superior. Organic farming involves (i) substituting manures and other organic matter for inorganic fertilizers and (ii) using biological pest control instead of chemical pest control. Organic farming is a holistic production management system that promotes and enhances agro ecosystems health, including biodiversity, biological cycles and soil biological activity. It's not new to Indian farmers they have been using it from time immemorial though its usage can be made more beneficial through field extension of research and development in agricultural universities and colleges providing more organic alternatives available. In recent time organic farming movement is going momentum and its importance realised due to focus on improving quality of resources and environment and reducing health hazards due to excessive use of chemical inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides etc. It focuses on organic principles as the basis for crop production and animal husbandry. It lays



emphasis on optimising the yield potential of crops and livestock rather maximisation in available set of farming conditions.

Introduction

As per the definition of USDA study team on organic farming “organic farming is a system which avoids or largely excludes the use of synthetic inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, hormones, feed additives etc. and to the maximum extent feasible rely upon crop rotations, crop residues, animal manures, off farm organic waste, mineral grade rock additives and biological system of nutrient mobilization and plant protection.” Scofield (1986) stresses that organic farming does not simply refer to the use of living materials, but emphasizes the concept of ‘wholeness’ implying the ‘systematic connection or coordination of parts in one whole. According to the report of International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) globally total organically managed area is more than 24 million hectares and it is practised in approximately 130 countries and area covered under it is continuously increasing due to focus on adopting sustainable practices to mitigate climate change and environmental damage. Some argue yield due to organic farming increases where conditions are not very suitable and others say yield remains constant. But most of them convince that use of organic inputs by farmers will reduce their dependency on external artificial inputs which has increased their debt burden as it is capital intensive but switching over to organic farming is more labour intensive, less costly, environment friendly, good for health which under cost benefit analysis increases its positive impact (Mohanty, Leeban Jyoti) Soil health has depleted due to loss of organic matter and soil microbial load with heavy use of chemical fertilizers. Temperatures are increasing and water availability is continuously decreasing. After adoption of green revolution dependency on market for supply of inputs and energy has made agriculture costlier and use of higher external input with diminishing returns leading to farmers’ distress. Organic Farming provides solution as it is productive at low cost and conserves resources sustainably.

Due to excessive use of chemical inputs in farms productivity and production of agricultural products after certain levels becomes constant and at that time switching over to organic methods of farming both increase due to restoration of soil health due to use of different varieties of bio-fertilizers. Organic farmers grow variety of crops and maintain livestock in order to optimise use of nutrients and the space between species. Livestock since time immemorial is part and parcel of organic agriculture as crop residues or fodder are utilised and manure from them can be used to increase soil fertility. Dairy helps small and marginal farmers to improve their income. Though short term fluctuations in yield may occur due to sudden switch over to organic methods of farming but long term analysis will show better results especially due to its benefits on environmental sustainability and healthy food and this will make up for lower yields if occur. In the long run, the organic approach will prove to be more commercially viable with production of more food with less energy and fewer resources.

Principles of organic agriculture

1. Principle of health – Organic agriculture should sustain and enhance the health of soil, plant, animal, human and planet as one and indivisible. The role of organic agriculture, whether in farming, processing, distribution or consumption should be to sustain and enhance the health of ecosystems and organisms from the smallest in the soil to human beings. Thus, it intends to produce high quality, nutritious food that contributes to preventive health care and well-being.
2. Principle of ecology – Organic management must be adapted to local conditions, ecology, culture and scale. Organic agriculture should attain ecological balance through the design of farming systems, establishment of habitats and maintenance of genetic and agricultural diversity.
3. Principle of Fairness – Fairness requires systems of production, distribution and trade that are open and equitable and account for real environmental and social costs. Natural and environmental resources that are used for



production and consumption should be managed in a way that is socially and ecologically justifiable and trustworthy for future generations.

4. Principle of Care – Organic agriculture should be managed in a precautionary and responsible manner to protect the health and well-being of current and future generations and the environment. Practical experience, accumulated wisdom and traditional and indigenous knowledge offer valid solutions, tested by time as scientific knowledge alone is not sufficient. Transparent and participatory processes should be adopted and the decisions should reflect the values and needs of all who might be affected through transparent and participatory processes. Organic agriculture aims at sustainable production system based on natural processes. Main characteristics of Organic agriculture are:

- depends basically on local, renewable resources
- efficiently uses solar energy and production potentials of biological systems
- conserves soil fertility
- maximizes recycling of plant nutrients and organic matter
- does not use organisms or substances not connected to nature
- maintains diversity in the production system as well as the agricultural landscape
- livestock and other animals are kept in a way that their ecological role is maintained and they behave naturally

Organic agriculture is appropriate for small farmers of developing countries like India as it is sustainable and environmentally friendly production method advantageous to them. It contributes to poverty alleviation and food security by a combination of many features like-

- increasing yields in low input areas
- increases income and/or reduces costs
- produces safe and diverse food
- conserves bio diversity and nature resources on the farm and in the surrounding area
- being sustainable in the long term

International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements basic standards for production and processing (IFOAM 1998) presented in Table-1.

The Principle aims of organic production and processing.

- To produce food of high quality in sufficient quantity.
- To interact in a constructive and life enhancing way with natural systems and cycles.
- To consider the wider social and ecological impact of the organic production and processing system.
- To encourage and enhance biological cycles within the farming system, involving micro-organisms, soil flora and fauna, plants and animals.
- To develop a valuable and sustainable aquatic ecosystem.
- To maintain and increase long term fertility of soils.
- To maintain the genetic diversity of the production system and its surroundings, including the protection of plant and wildlife habitats.
- To promote the healthy use and proper care of water, water resources and all life therein.
- To use, as far as possible, renewable resources in locally organized production systems.
- To create a harmonious balance between crop production and animal husbandry.
- To give all livestock conditions of life with due consideration for the basic aspects of their innate behaviour
- To minimise all forms of pollution
- To process organic products using renewable resources
- To produce fully biodegradable organic products.
- To produce textiles which are long lasting and of good quality.



- To allow everyone involved in organic production and processing a quality of life which meets their basic needs and allows an adequate return and satisfaction from their work, including a safe working environment.
- To progress toward an entire production, processing and distribution chain which is both socially just and ecologically responsible.

Source: IFOAM, 1998

Benefits of soil organic matter to crop productivity are: (Stevenson, 1982)

- It serves as a slow release source of Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Sulphur for plant nutrition and microbial growth.
- It possesses considerable water holding capacity and therefore helps to maintain water regime of the soil.
- It acts as a buffer against changes in pH of the soil.
- Its dark colour contributes to absorption of energy from the sun and heating of the soil.
- It acts as cement for holding clay and silt particles together, thus contributing to the crumb structure of the soil and to resistance against soil erosion.
- It binds micronutrient metal ions in the soil that otherwise might be leached out of surface soils.
- Organic constituents in the humic substances may act as plant growth stimulants

Without regular additions of adequate amounts of organic materials to soils, there is often concomitant increase in nutrient runoff, erosion and gradual deterioration of soil physical properties. Proper processing and recycling of organic wastes and residues as sources for agriculture can greatly reduce environmental pollution. The bio-fertilizers containing biological nitrogen fixing organisms have following advantages:

- They help in the establishment and growth of crop plants and trees
- They enhance biomass production and grain yields by 10-20%
- They are useful in sustainable agriculture
- They are suitable in organic farming
- They play an important role in agro-forestry/ pastoral systems

Types of bio-fertilizers are Rhizobium, Azotobacter, Azospirillum, blue green algae, Azolla(floating fern)Mycorrhizae (symbiotic association of fungi). Although the potential of biofertilizers in crop production systems has been well documented and substantiated, the major reason for the shifting fortunes of these biological inputs lies in the lack of an organised industrial back-up, an effective quality control system, powerful extension machinery and a broad research base.

Preparation of liquid manures

Many variants of liquid manures are being used by farmers of different states. Few important and widely used formulations are given below:

Sanjivak – Mix 100 kg cow dung, 100 lit cow urine and 500 gmjaggary in 300 lit of water in a 500-lit closed drum. Ferment for 10 days. Dilute with 20 times water and sprinkle in one acre either as soil spray or along with irrigation water.

Jivamrut – Mix cow dung 10 kg, cow urine 10 lit, Jaggary 2 kg, any pulse grain flour 2 kg and Live forest soil 1 kg in 200 lit water. Ferment for 5 to 7 days. Stir the solution regularly three times a day. Use in one acre with irrigation water.

Amritpani - Mix 10 kg cow dung with 500 gm honey and mix thoroughly to form a creamy paste. Add 250



gm of cow desi ghee and mix at high speed. Dilute with 200 lit water. Sprinkle this suspension in one acre over soil or with irrigation water. After 30 days apply second dose in between the row of plants or through irrigation water.

Panchgavya – Mix fresh cow dung 5 kg, cow urine 3 lit, cow milk 2 lit, curd 2 lit, cow butter oil 1 kg and ferment for 7 days with twice stirring per day. Dilute 3 lit of Panchgavya in 100 lit water and spray over soil. 20 lit panchgavya is needed per acre for soil application along with irrigation water.

Enriched Panchgavya (or Dashagavya) – Ingredients - cow dung 5 kg, cow urine 3 lit, cow milk 2 lit, curd 2 lit, cow deshi ghee 1 kg, sugarcane juice 3 lit, tender coconut water 3 lit, banana paste of 12 fruits and toddy or grape juice 2 lit. Mix cow dung and ghee in a container and ferment for 3 days with intermittent stirring. Add rest of the ingredients on the fourth day and ferment for 15 days with stirring twice daily. The formulation will be ready in 18 days. Sugarcane juice can be replaced with 500 g jaggery in 3 lits water. In case of non-availability of toddy or grape juice 100g yeast powder mixed with 100 g jaggery and 2 lit of warm water can also be used. For foliar spray 3-4 lit panchgavya is diluted with 100lit water. For soil application 50 lit panchgavya is sufficient for one ha. It can also be used for seed treatment.

Botanical pesticides :Many plants are known to have pesticidal properties and the extract of such plants or its refined forms can be used in the management of pests. Among various plants identified for the purpose, neem has been found to be most effective.

Some other pest control formulations

Many organic farmers and NGOs have developed large number of innovative formulations which are effectively used for control of various pests. Although none of these formulations have been subjected to scientific validation but their wide acceptance by farmers speak of their usefulness. Farmers can try these formulations, as they can be prepared on their own farm without the need of any purchases. Some of the popular formulations are listed below:

Cow urine – Cow urine diluted with water in ratio of 1: 20 and used as foliar spray is not only effective in the management of pathogens & insects, but also acts as effective growth promoter for the crop.

Fermented curd water – In some parts of central India fermented curd water (butter milk or Chaach) is also being used for the management of white fly, jassids aphids etc.

Dashpani extract – Crush neem leaves 5 kg, Vitexnegundo leaves 2 kg, Aristolochia leaves 2 kg, papaya (Carica Papaya) 2 kg, Tinosporacordifolia leaves 2 kg, Annonasquamosa (Custard apple) leaves 2 kg, Pongamiapinnata (Karanja) leaves 2 kg, Ricinuscommunis (Castor) leaves 2 kg, Neriumindicum 2 kg, Calotropisprocera leaves 2 kg, Green chilly paste 2 kg, Garlic paste 250 gm, Cow dung 3 kg and Cow Urine 5 lit in 200 lit water ferment for one month. Shake regularly three times a day. Extract after crushing and filtering. The extract can be stored up to 6 months and is sufficient for one acre.

Neem-Cow urine extract - Crush 5 kg neem leaves in water, add 5lit cow urine and 2 kg cow dung, ferment for 24 hrs with intermittent stirring, filter squeeze the extract and dilute to 100 lit, use as foliar spray over one acre. Useful against sucking pests and mealy bugs.

Mixed leaves extract - Crush 3 kg neem leaves in 10 lit cow urine. Crush 2 kg custard apple leaf, 2 kg papaya



leaf, 2kg pomegranate leaves, 2 kg guava leaves in water. Mix the two and boil 5 times at some interval till it becomes half. Keep for 24 hrs, then filter squeeze the extract. This can be stored in bottles for 6 months. Dilute 2-2.5 lit of this extract to 100 lit for 1 acre. Useful against sucking pests, pod/fruit borers.

Chilli-garlic extract - Crush 1 kg Ipomea (besharam) leaves, 500 gm hot chilli, 500gm garlic and 5 kg neem leaves in 10 lit cow urine. Boil the suspension 5 times till it becomes half. Filter squeeze the extract. Store in glass or plastic bottles. 2-3 lit extract diluted to 100 lit is used for one acre. Useful against leaf roller, stem/fruit/pod borer

Broad spectrum formulation - 1 - In a copper container mix 3 kg fresh crushed neem leaves and 1 kg neem seed kernel powder with 10 lit of cow urine. Seal the container and allow the suspension to ferment for 10 days. After 10 days boil the suspension, till the volume is reduced to half. Ground 500 gm green chillies in 1 lit of water and keep overnight. In another container crush 250gm of garlic in water and keep overnight. Next day mix the boiled extract, chilli extract and garlic extract. Mix thoroughly and filter. This is a broad spectrum pesticide and can be used on all crops against wide variety of insects. Use 250 ml of this concentrate in 15 lit of water for spray.

Broad spectrum formulation - 2 Suspend 5 kg neem seed kernel powder, 1kg Karanj seed powder, 5 kg chopped leaves of besharam (Ipomea sp.) and 5kg chopped neem leaves in a 20lit drum. Add 10-12 lit of cow urine and fill the drum with water to make 150 lit. Seal the drum and allow it to ferment for 8-10 days. After 8 days mix the contents and distil in a distiller. Distillate will act as a good pesticide and growth promoter. Distillate obtained from 150lit liquid will be sufficient for one acre. Dilute in appropriate proportion and use as foliar spray. Distillate can be kept for few months without any loss in characteristics

The growth of organic agriculture in India has three dimensions and is adopted by farmers for different reasons. First category of organic farmers are those which are situated in no-input or low input use zones, for them organic is a way of life and they are doing it as a tradition may be due to compulsion because of lack of resources need for conventional high input intensive agriculture. In second category come those farmer who have recently adopted the organic in the wake of ill effects of conventional agriculture, may be in the form of reduced soil fertility, food toxicity or increasing cost and diminishing returns. The third category incorporates those farmers who have systematically adopted the commercial organic agriculture to capture emerging market opportunities and premium prices. The demand for the organic products is mostly concentrated in developed and affluent countries. But in India also it is picking up and success of organic movement in India will depend on the growth of its own domestic market. The organic farming may act as an alternative system of farming which not only addresses the quality and sustainability concerns but also ensures a debt free, profitable livelihood option. While majority of farmers in first category are traditional (or by default) organic they are not certified, second category farmers comprised of both certified and un-certified but majority of third category farmers are certified. These are the third category commercial farmers which are attracting most attention. The entire data available on organic agriculture today, relates to these commercial organic farmers.

Organic farming is very much native to this land. Whosoever tries to write a history of organic farming will have to refer India and China. The farmers of these two countries are farmers of 40 centuries and it is organic farming that sustained them. This concept of organic farming is based on following principles: Nature is the best role model for farming, since it does not use any inputs nor demand unreasonable quantities of water. The entire system is based on



intimate understanding of nature's ways. The system does not believe in mining of the soil of its nutrients and do not degrade it in any way for today's needs. The soil in this system is a living entity. The soil's living population of microbes and other organisms are significant contributors to its fertility on a sustained basis and must be protected and nurtured at all cost. The total environment of the soil, from soil structure to soil cover is more important. In today's terminology it is a method of farming system which primarily aims at cultivating the land and raising crops in such a way, as to keep the soil alive and in good health by use of organic wastes (crop, animal and farm wastes, aquatic wastes) and other biological materials along with beneficial microbes (biofertilizers) to release nutrients to crops for increased sustainable production in an eco-friendly pollution free environment.

Some Cases in India

Since January 1994 "Sevagram Declaration" for promotion of organic agriculture in India, organic farming has grown many folds and number of initiatives at Government and Non-Government level has given it a firm direction. While National Programme on Organic Production (NPOP) defined its regulatory framework, the National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) has defined the promotion strategy and provided necessary support for area expansion under certified organic farming. Organic management stresses on optimization of resource use and productivity, rather than maximization of productivity and over exploitation of resources on the cost of resources meant for future generations.

Farmers as well as urban individuals are adopting organic farming practices and reaping more benefits, the more organic and natural the produce, the safer and healthier it is for us and for the environment.

Harms V who runs a hydroponic farm called Growing Greens along with co-founder Nithin Sagi says, "A time where more and more conventional farmers are opting out of farming, but the mouths to feed are increasing exponentially day by day, it is crucial that more individuals/ government bodies should take up farming to maintain the balance."

After working in the IT industry for 18 years Bangalore based Laxminarayan Srinivasaiah decided to take a break from work and concentrate on farming for job sustainability as he faced financial problem in 2007. He started growing vegetables on his rooftop, then plants on hilltops and then started growing vegetables with few of his friends. At present, Laxminarayan and his team are working on the concept of community farming "Bettada Budadha Thoda" (BBT) started in 2012 with some people from IT field and one person from agriculture background. They are team of 11 and grow food grains, horticulture crops, fruit crops etc. basically for their own consumption and friends who visit. Mumbai based Gaytri Bhatia who quit her job as an environmental analyst to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to take up farming. She tries to combine indigenous wisdom with modern day knowledge and encourages species biodiversity, heirloom seed selection, and home brewed fermented manures as soil feed, fermented teas as sprays, celestially harmonious sows and crop rotation. Likewise there are many individual stories of people opting for organic methods to produce agricultural products (Ravi J Mayuri)

Regulatory mechanism -For quality assurance the country has internationally acclaimed certification process in place for export, import and domestic markets. National Programme on Organic Production (NPOP) defines the regulatory mechanism and is regulated under two different acts for export and domestic markets. NPOP notified under Foreign Trade Development and Regulation Act (FTDR) looks after the export requirement. The NPOP notified under this act has already been granted equivalence by European Union and Sweden. USDA has also accepted the conformity assessment system of NPOP. Due to this, the product certified by any Indian accredited certification agency under NPOP can be exported to Europe, Sweden and USA without the requirement of re-certification. To look after the requirement of import and domestic market the same NPOP has been notified under Agriculture Produce Grading, Marking and Certification Act (APGMC). Regulatory body of NPOP under FTDR



act is Agricultural and Processed Foods Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Ministry of Commerce and of NPOP under APGMC act is Agricultural Marketing Advisor (AMA) under Ministry of Agriculture. Accreditation of Certification and Inspection Agencies is being granted by a common National Accreditation Body (NAB). 18 accredited certification agencies are looking after the requirement of certification process.

Future prospects -Although, commercial organic agriculture with its rigorous quality assurance system is a new market controlled, consumer-centric agriculture system world over, but it has grown almost 25-30% per year during last 10 years. In spite of recession fears the growth of organic is going unaffected. The movement started with developed world is gradually picking up in developing countries. But demand is still concentrated in developed and most affluent countries. Local demand for organic food is growing. India is poised for faster growth with growing domestic market. Success of organic movement in India depends upon the growth of its own domestic markets. India has traditionally been a country of organic agriculture, but the growth of modern scientific, input intensive agriculture has pushed it to wall. But with the increasing awareness about the safety and quality of foods, long term sustainability of the system and accumulating evidences of being equally productive, the organic farming has emerged as an alternative system of farming which not only address the quality and sustainability concerns, but also ensures a debt free, profitable livelihood option.

Choice of Crops and Varieties

- All seeds and plant material shall be certified organic. Species and varieties cultivated shall be adapted to the soil and climatic conditions and be resistant to pests and diseases. In the choice of varieties, genetic diversity shall be taken into consideration.

- When organic seed and plant materials are available, they shall be used,
 - When certified organic seed and plant materials are not available, chemically untreated conventional seed and plant material shall be used.
 - The use of genetically engineered seeds, transgenic plants or plant material is prohibited.
1. Enrichment of soil – Abandon use of chemicals, use crop residue as mulch, use organic and biological fertilizers, adopt crop rotation and multiple cropping, avoid excessive tilling and keep soil covered with green cover or biological mulch.
 2. Management of temperature - Keep soil covered, Plant trees and bushes on bund
 3. Conservation of soil and rain water – Dig percolation tanks, maintain contour bunds in sloppy land & adopt contour row cultivation, dig farm ponds, maintain low height plantation on bunds.
 4. Harvesting of sun energy – Maintain green stand throughout the year through combination of different crops and plantation schedules.
 5. Self-reliance in inputs – develop your own seed, on-farm production of compost, vermicompost, vermiwash, liquid manures and botanical extracts.
 6. Maintenance of life forms – Develop habitat for sustenance of life forms, never use pesticides and create enough diversity.
 7. Integration of animals – Animals are important components of organic management and not only provide animal products but also provide enough dung and urine for use in soil.



8. Use of renewable energy – Use solar energy, bio-gas and bullock driven pumps, generator and other machine.

Conclusion

In many respects, organic farming is a way of life as much as it is a method of farming. Organic farming aiming at cultivating land and raising crops in a manner to keep the soil alive and in good health is an alternative to the present system of farming solely depending on chemicals. The profitability of organic farms depends on the higher prices that their products command in the market place. Organic agriculture is not based on short term economics, but also considers ecological concepts. It utilizes appropriate technology and appropriate technology and appropriate technology and appropriate traditional farming methods. Organic farming practices need to be adopted without compromising agricultural production. India is not in a position to completely eliminate the use of chemical especially fertilizers but it can be systematically phased out. The doses of chemical fertilizers should be gradually reduced and optimum quantity of organic manures and bio-fertilizers should be increased. Commercial sale of organic manure needs proper quality control standards so that poor cultivator could not be cheated and eco system may not be disturbed. Most of the State Agriculture Universities are undertaking very less initiatives in minimising the use of chemicals and popularising and increasing the use of organic manures. Regular motivation about the adverse impacts of chemicals and importance of organic methods should be done through awareness campaigns and training to farmers for sustainable farming. Access and control over natural resources of the local people especially the marginalized sections needs to be strengthened. Environmentally safe and sustainable methods should be adopted to improve the quality and quantity of crop/plantations/livestock yields. Success stories regarding sustainable agriculture should be documented.

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Associate Professor, Department of Economics, A.P. Sen Memorial Girls Degree College, Lucknow
manjulaupadhyay74@gmail.com



Social Concerns Mental Health Financing 2nd August 2020

Diksha Singh

Problem Statement

There was no single research site. College going students between the age of 19-22 years of age completed online questionnaires on the need and necessity of funding for the requirements of the mental health field and professionals. The diversity in the views of the respondents could be observed.

Nature of the study

The sample population comprised of sixty people in total. Thirty, males and females filled in Google form questionnaires which consisted of ten questions regarding mental health financing. The whole sample population comprised of Indians.

Research Question

What are the views of the youth concerning the financing of mental health in India?

Purpose of the study

The purpose of this research was to explore the perspective of youth regarding the funds allocated for mental health. It aimed to understand how important mental health is for them in totality and what viewpoint do they share for its financing.

Significance of the study

The findings of this study may help others gauge an insight into the views shared by the youth of the country. The current pandemic situation (Covid-19) has led to a change in the need and understanding of people concerning mental health. There exists a scarcity of the trained, easily accessible as well as cheap modes of seeking help from professional mental health experts. This study tries to propagate how good mental health services is the need of the hour and to achieve the same, a fair amount of funds are required.

Literature review

The first mental health survey of India was conducted in 2016 by National Institute of Mental Health & Neurosciences (NIMHANS) – an autonomous institution under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. It exhibited that approximately 150 million Indians necessitated effective intervention, while rarer than 30 million were receiving it. Deprivation of access to appropriate health care, limited resources that result in large gaps in treatment, heightened vulnerability, social stigma and discrimination — these are only some of the obstacles faced by people who suffer from mental illnesses. These patients also tend to have many unmet insufficiencies due to poverty, lower levels of education, and the lack of significant engagement and intimate relationships.

India needs to step up and make mental health services a part of its health care system. Approximately three years back our honourable Prime Minister Narendra Modi approved the National Health Policy, 2017, according to which the country aimed to achieve universal health coverage and promised to deliver quality healthcare services to every person at affordable prices. The country has around eighteen crore people who suffer from different mental health conditions like anxiety, stress, depression, suicide. Despite the growing statistics, the Indian government allocates only rupees fifty crores in the National Mental Health program. Not only this the actual amount of money spent were only about rupees five crores during each financial year.

Poddar (2020) highlighted the importance of doctor-patient ratio and stated that it is the treatment gap which makes it difficult for the government to manage the mental health of the population. The Mental Health Act ensures that every insurer makes provisions for medical insurance for mental illness treatment just like physical illnesses as mandatory. The insurance facility could be availed in case one requires hospitalization during mental illness.



treatment. The coverage of analysis and diagnosis of a client or patient, the treatment procedure, rehabilitation and care are all necessary. But just inclusion in insurance is not enough. Lack of infrastructure, the appropriate instruments and mere cleanliness services are all required for smoother functioning of the mental health community. The affordability and accessibility requirements have to under work.

The government needs to play a large role in creating awareness through campaigns and empathy classes fore say. Mental health unawareness is a grave issue in India. According to studies out of ten affected people on two choose to seek professional medical help. The prevailing stigma and stereotypes require the sensitivity of patients and their families towards the mental health scenario, which require trained human resources.

Mundada (2020), expressed views on morbidity costs saying that mental health and related issues like depression, addiction, anxiety are the highest contributors to productivity loss. These illnesses may not be the cause behind the immediate death of a person, but they do lead to morbidity. A patient may not be fit or able to get employed or work with the right amount of productivity as earlier. As per a study by the Indian Journal of Psychiatry, the cost incurred by the government due to such productivity loss is more than it would have to spend to improve the mental health sector. A vicious cycle could be highlighted through unemployment affecting mental health, and mental health problems may make it more difficult for a person to obtain and or hold a job.

Research Design and Approach

The research design of this study was an online questionnaire. The data collection was done through the filling in of online questionnaires by the sample population. The qualitative data were collected using the online Google form questionnaires. The form was used for the participants to elaborate on their perspective towards the higher amount of funding being a necessity to make the mental health field flourish at a greater level, increase in equipment and human resource.

The sample population deliberately comprised of the youth as to understand how affected they are by the existing stereotypes and stigma that prevails against mental health in a country like India. The questions framed were in such a manner that they explore whether the youngsters consider mental health funding essential.

Data Collection

The questionnaire was structured and self-made by the author. The questionnaire guided the flow of questions moving from introductory to personal aspects of mental health. Each question of the survey tried to incorporate a description of the purpose of the research. To ensure the validity of the questionnaire all the question were reviewed multiple times and checked for accuracy.

One open-ended question which did not have any options was included in the questionnaire. The subjective belief regarding the pricing of an individual therapy session was looked into through that question. Another question had the option of choosing multiple options at the same time. This question was concerning funding requirements for any specific sector in the mental health community. All other questions were multiple-choice questions with three options, 'yes', 'no' and 'maybe'. A clear single choice had to be made for these questions.

Ethical Considerations

All sixty participants filled in the online questionnaire as per informed consent. No personal details or names of the participants were revealed at any stage of the study. The participants were also debriefed well about the purpose and results of the research.

The purpose of the study, ethical procedures addressing confidentiality and data reporting were explained to each participant. Participants were given a reminder that the interviews were stringently optional.



Results

The ten questions are analysed one by one to discuss the findings.

The first question was, "Do you consider mental health to be as important as your physical health?". The ninety-four-point portion of the sample population weighed mental health to be as critical as their corporal health. There was three-point four per cent of people who chose the option 'maybe' and one-point seven per cent who chose the option 'no'. It could be seen that a bulk of people realised that mental and physical both aggregate the well-being of a person but though a minute percentage there are still people who do not believe physical health is comparable to mental health.

"Do you think mental health services require funding?", was the second question. As per the results it was perceived that out of sixty, forty-four individuals picked the option 'yes', twelve participants decided 'maybe' and four people selected the option 'no'. Notwithstanding the funding for this area being so low, it was unveiling to see that there are still people who do not feel the sector requires funds.

The subsequent question was "Are you aware of how mental health services are funded in India?". According to the replies nearly seventy-six-point seven per cent, people were oblivious and chose the option 'no'. Both 'maybe' and 'yes' had eleven-point-seven per cent votes. This was a clear hint of the ignorance the mental health sector faces to date. Majority of people are not aware of how the sector attains its funds, where and how the money is put in place and used.

"Do you think the government should allocate higher funds for mental health services?" was the following question. Where, eighty-six-point-seven per cent participants responded 'yes', eight-point-three opted for the option 'maybe' and five per cent opted for 'no'. Reminiscing with the above discussion on the negative side there are still people who feel that the mental health sector is given sufficient funds to finance its needs and services.

Another question about aware was "Are you aware of any organization that grants funds for mental health services?". It was delightful to witness that a slightly more distinguished number of respondents were at trifling knowledgeable of a single organization that strives towards the upliftment of the mental health sector and grants funds for the advancement of the same. But a majority of forty-five respondents were still unaware.

Funding also backs coverage of mental health services expenses that are incurred. On being questioned "Do you think health insurance should cover mental health service expenses?", a humungous preponderance of fifty-three people carried the stand by opting for the choice 'yes'. But the other seven people, four 'no' and three 'maybe' made use of their economic privileges and do not feel that health insurance should cover mental health service expenses. It can undoubtedly be seen that the respondents were not conscious that if a hospital declines a hospitalisation claim of any mental health ailment, the policyholder can file a lawful complaint considering this is illegal.

One important question that arises following funding is "What do you think should be the price range for a single session with a mental health expert?". This question was open-ended in essence and initiated a variety of answers. The price range suggested was starting from rupees fifty to twelve thousand. The upper and lower price stands at a huge difference which itself answers that there are people who feel the human resources putting in efforts like professional mental health experts should be duly paid. Whereas, others are suggesting low prices for the sakes of easy and cheaper availability of services. Some of the participants also feel that student discounts should be given as well as the pricing should take place by the education qualifications, skills and the kind of psychological illness the client has. As per a respondent "A scale should not be determined according to me. A system of progressively, but moderately charging the richer need be set up and subsidies should be provided to those who can not afford these services so that mental health of all the sections of the society is taken care of."

Moving on to the succeeding question "Do you think there is any relation between mental health awareness and its funding?". As it was observed with the guidance of some of the previous questions the perception level of the



youth about mental health is quite flat which they admitted to through the selections they chose. Ironically, it was observed that thirty-three respondents chose the option 'yes', sixteen people chose 'maybe' and ten people chose 'no'.

A question where more than one option could be chosen was "Do you think any specific sector under the mental health community requires extra funding for sustainability (cleanliness, equipment etc.)?". The options were Rehabilitation mental health services (people with special needs), De-addiction centres (substance abuse), Hospitals (Clinical and Counselling Psychologists) and all of the above. They received thirty per cent, sixteen-point-seven per cent, twenty-three-point-three per cent and sixty-one-point-seven per cent votes, respectively. It is often seen that special children, centres for rehabilitation, centres to assist people with Schizophrenia, Dementia e.t.c. require extra help in terms of hygiene, cleanliness, human resource and equipment which further requires more finance. Mostly, people with severe mental disorders languish in these hospitals, abandoned by family and forgotten by policymakers. There are no transparent pathways to accomplish and or strongly desegregate previous patients into the society, particularly the women, or those disowned by their relatives.

Ultimately, when asked "Are you willing to book a session for your mental health requirements if the government funds it for you?" forty-six participants reacted 'yes', this shows that if the assistance could be attained free of cost people would like opting for it. The additional ten who responded 'maybe' and four who responded 'no', may either ought to become a part of the disgrace or convention which is associated to availing mental health services or maybe are mentally healthful and content.

Limitations

One of the limitations may be that the online questionnaire sent out was self-constructed by the researcher. It does not necessarily pass all stages of good reliability and validity.

Another limitation may be that the participants fell prey to social desirability and did not choose options which they represented them honestly but options which represent them in a good light. It is suggested that an online questionnaire would lessen the impact of social desirability and that respondent would provide a more truthful answer, but recent research confirmed that the bias was identical online, offline and paper surveys. (Dodou & de Winter, 2014).

The sample population comprised of sixty people in total with an equal standing of thirty males and females. A larger sample good has led to better transferability or generalizability of results.

Though both genders were taken into account to gauge a gender-neutral perspective, the difference in views per gender could also be explored.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be rightly observed that the youth of the country shares a very diverse perspective on the need for funding in the mental health sector. The majority, however, believes that low awareness is deep-rooted and it exists, the funds given are low and need to be increased to help specific sectors of this community as well as upliftment of it as a whole.

India contributes the equivalent of more succinct than a cent per mental health patient yearly. The solution to the above-mentioned problems prevails in a novelty of opinion towards mental health. The government needs to uphold the investment with recognition campaigns, initial mental health medication in government wellness centres and sanctioning of more extended psychiatry seats in government colleges.

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Department of Psychology Christ University, NCR Campus

Self Strategy to lead India - Changing your belief system

Dr. Anupma Singh

We live in a world of duality, that is to say, each word has a antonym like day and night , black and white , happiness and sadness, up and down , smooth and rough, heavy and light, in and out, inner world and outer world. Each of the above said words have there existence due to the other, each day feels indebted to night because it is the importance of night which is responsible for day. None of the above words can exist in isolated condition. Therefore we can say as there are laws for outer world of money there must be some inner laws of money that are definite to occur. The outer laws consist of knowledge and education of any business, management and investment of money etc. Though these are necessary, the inner laws of money are equally important. For, example, outer laws are like the tools required by the surgeon who has the ability to cure any disease, tools are useless without the surgeon, they cannot cure any disease on their own.

Now suppose you are not reaching the position you are desiring inspite of your wonderful knowledge, education, skill, intelligence and talent, it is a clear indication there is something you don't know. So now let us ponder a bit of who we are? What is your belief system? What are your feelings? What is the level of confidence in you? How do you respond in difficult situations? How do you work in uncomfortable situation? Can you work with people you don't like? Can you trust yourself and others blindly? Do you really feel you deserve to be rich? Can you act inspite of fear, guilt, anxiety? The list goes on and onbut these all make up your character which in turn makes your thinking, your beliefs and in the long run your level of income, your destiny. It is the level of knowledge inside you that decides the level of your income so, if you wants to increase your income you have to increase your level of knowledge. It's not what we don't know that prevents us from succeeding; it's what we know that is just not working is our greatest obstacle. If you want to move to a higher level of life, you have to let go some of your old ways of thinking and adopt new ones. It's not enough to be in the right place at the right time. You have to be the right person in the right place at the right time to be successful in life. The key to success is to raise your own energy; when



you do, people will naturally be attracted to you. And when they show up, bill them.

The vast majority of people simply do not have the internal capacity to create and hold on to large amounts of money and the increased challenges that go with more money and success. That, my friends, is the primary reason they don't have much money. For example research has proved that all lottery winners never become rich the reason is their money blueprint. Regardless of their amount of winning they are unable to tackle the challenges associated with increased money and somehow return to their original comfort zone or their original money blueprint.

Next example is the one opposite to the above that is of a wealthy man whom we all know, our great superhero, Amitabh Bachan. He is one of our great heros whom we admire. We all know he was declared bankrupt when he launched 'kaun banega crorepati' in the year 2000 on Star Plus. What would have anyone of us done if we were declared bankrupt? Would we be albe to host a show like this so confidently? I think NO. Because of our money blueprint. When self made millionaires loose they come back, much more stronger and wealthier than before. Amitabh Bachan not only cleared his debt of millions, he also made a great fortune for himself and left a indelible mark in the history of India. An important lesson to be learnt, there is nothing in the physical form of money, the outer world of money but life and success is all about our inner world about money. Let us think a while how would Amitabh feel if he has a million rupee in his account? Yes, you got it, he would feel broke. On the contrary how will we feel if someone gave us 10 million rupees. Again you guessed it rightly, we would feel elated. It is all about our money blueprint operating in our brain.

Let us imagine a mango tree in our garden. What do we see in summers? The puply, juicy mangoes. Suppose the mangoes are not very juicy or are very small in size. What will you do? Will you paint the mangoes or add something on mangoes to increase its size? You cannot change the size by acting on the mango or the leaves or the stem, you have to act on the underground invisible part of the tree that is the roots. If you want to change the fruits you have to change the roots or say it another way to change the visible you have to change the invisible. The things that cannot been seen are more powerful than the things that can be seen. If one wants to change the fruits of tomorrow one has to strengthen the roots of today present in our subconscious mind first.

The roots that form all of us are the mental, emotional and spiritual worlds which cannot be seen and the fruit that can be seen is our physical world. Our physical world comprises of our status which we live in, the kind of house, the luxury car we own, the amount of money we earn etc. These four together form the four quadrants of our life. I strongly believe that the lack of money is never, ever, ever a problem. A lack of money is merely a symptom of what is going on underneath in our mind. Money is the result, wealth is the result, health is the result, illness is the result, weight is the result, the cause of all the above said factors is inside us.

One thing that is common to all of us is the living energy present inside us or we can say we all are made up of energy vibrations. What you hear, you forget; what you see, you remember; what you do, you understand. So, let us do something so that you remember what you are reading. I call it commitment to feel your resonance vibration. Keep your hand on your chest and say it aloud 'MY INNER WORLD CREATES MY OUTER WORLD' and 'I DESERVE TO BE RICH'. Do this exercise two times a day for 15 days and feel the difference. This inner world is responsible for your money blueprint and this blueprint was formed since you were a little child. Human mind can be conditioned from zero to nine years and so we all have been programmed since that time. Our financial blueprint consists primarily of the information or 'programming' we received in the past, and especially as a young child. Your programming leads to your thoughts; your thoughts lead to your feelings; your feelings lead to your actions; your actions lead to your results and these little results make your destiny.

All the statements you heard about money when you were young remain in your subconscious mind as part of the blueprint that is running your financial life. Like money does not grow on trees. Money is hard earned. It is difficult to earn. I can't afford it. Save your money for rainy days. Money cannot buy happiness. You can't be rich and



spiritual both simultaneously. All of us cannot be rich. Some are born with midas touch. And the list goes on. This is called verbal conditioning. Though there are other ways of conditioning but we will limit ourself to verbal programming only. Once we come to know that these are responsible for our mediocrity we move to next step.

There are three key elements of change, each of which is essential in reprogramming your financial blueprint. They are simple but profoundly powerful. The first element of change is awareness since You can't change something unless you know it exists. The second element of change is understanding. By understanding where your 'way of thinking' originates, you can recognize that it has come from outside you. May be from your parents, friends, colleagues etc.

The third element of change is disassociation. Once you realize this way of thinking isn't you, you can separate yourself from it and choose in the present whether to keep it or let it go—based on who you are today, and where you want to be tomorrow. You can observe this way of thinking and see it for what it is, a 'file' of information that was stored in your mind a long, long time ago and may not hold any truth or value for you anymore.

If you are saving your money for a rainy day, what are you going to get? Rainy days! Stop doing that. Instead of saving for a rainy day, focus on saving for a joyous day or for the day you win your financial freedom. If your motivation for acquiring money or success comes from a non supportive root such as fear, anger, or the need to 'prove' yourself, your money will never bring you happiness.

Money can't make you something you already are. It magnifies your personality, only. No thought lives in your head rent-free. Each thought you have will either be an investment or a cost. It will either move you toward happiness and success or away from it. It will either empower you or disempower you. That's why it is imperative you choose your thoughts and beliefs wisely. Realize that your thoughts and beliefs are not who you are, and they are not necessarily attached to you. As precious as you believe them to be, they have no more importance and meaning than you give them. Nothing has meaning except for the meaning you give it. Everything you are not doing right now, you are in the habit of not doing. You have to believe that you are the one who creates your success, that you are the one who creates your mediocrity, and that you are the one creating your struggle around money and success. Let me put it in a very simple language: Anyone who says money isn't important, doesn't have any! Money is extremely important in the areas in which it works, and extremely unimportant in the areas in which it doesn't".

When your intention is to have enough to pay the bills, that's exactly how much you'll get—just enough to pay the bills and not a rupee more. The purpose of our lives is to add value to the people of this generation and those that follow. Do you know the definition of an entrepreneur? The definition we use in our programs and workshops is 'a person who solves problems for people at a profit'. That's right, an entrepreneur is nothing more than a 'problem solver'.

Another key principle, pertinent here, is that rich people focus on what they want, while poor people focus on what they don't want. Your field of focus determines what you find in life. If you want to get rich, focus on making, keeping, and investing your money. If you want to be poor, focus on spending your money. "The size of the problem is never the issue—what matters is the size of you! Living based in security is living based in fear. The vast majority of millionaires became rich by being in their own business.

If you want to move to a higher level of life, you have to be willing to let go of some of your old ways of thinking and being and adopt new ones. We have to replace our old words of Wish, hope and try with new vocabulary of deciding, committing and succeeding.

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(Asst. Prof. Chemistry) At DDU Govt. PG College, Sitapur | Email: anupma121_121@gmail.com

Gender Equality – Is Change Inevitable

*Dr. Anupma Srivastava, **Dr. Amita Marwha

INTRODUCTION

An empirical analysis of contemporary developed and some developing nations reveals significant differences in their growth patterns. Every country growth according to structural economists like Kuznets passes through various stages. Rostow penned his classic "**Stages of Economic Growth**" in 1960, which presented five steps through which all countries must pass to become developed: 1) traditional society, 2) preconditions to take-off, 3) take-off, 4) drive to maturity and 5) age of high mass consumption.

Developing countries in their pursuit to achieve the high growth rate have developed a strategy which included policies regarding women emancipation. Women empowerment, Gender mainstreaming leading to gender equality. But countries like India which are plagued with social, religious dogmas which raise a question mark on the very survival of women are unable to harness this productive capital in their favour. The concept of Missing Women which was given by Nobel Prize winning Economist Dr Amartya Sen in 1990 is an eye opener for the country whose parameters when it comes to achieving 2030 goals of United Nation are below countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Almost all states in red zone on gender equality: NITI Aayog

Four years have passed since world set the sustainable development goals to be achieved by 2030. To measure the states' performances, NITI Aayog has considered six criteria, including sex ratio at birth (female per 1,000 male), average female to male ratio of average wages, percentage of married women aged 15-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence, percentage of seats won by women in the general elections to state legislative assembly, ratio of female labour force participation rate to male labour force participation rate and percentage of women in the age group of 15-49 years using modern methods of family planning. and the situation is alarming.

When reading SDG India Index scores within each Goal,

Goal 1: No Poverty Tamil Nadu and Puducherry Goal



2: Zero Hunger Goa and Delhi

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being Kerala and Puducherry

Goal 4: Quality Education Kerala and Chandigarh

Goal 5: Gender Equality Kerala, Sikkim and Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation Gujarat, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy Tamil Nadu and Chandigarh

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth Goa and Daman & Diu

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Goal 10: Reduced Inequality Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities Goa and Andaman & Nicobar Island

Goal 12: Life on Land Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep

GENDER INEQUALITY IN INDIA: IMPORTANT DATA

Global Indices:

Gender Inequality is also reflected in India's poor ranking in various global gender indices.

UNDP's Gender Inequality Index- 2018: India's ranking is 130 out of 189 countries in the List. This ranking is only above Afghanistan as far as SAARC countries are concerned.

• **World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index- 2018:** India's ranks at 108 in the list of 142 countries of the world. This Index examines gender gap in four major areas:

- Economic participation and opportunity.
- Educational achievements.
- Health and life expectancy.
- Political empowerment.

India's position on these indicators was as follows:

- Economic participation and opportunity: **134th**
- Educational achievements: **126th**
- Health and Life expectancy: **141st**
- Political empowerment: **15th**

GENDER INEQUALITY STATISTICS

Gender inequality manifests in varied ways. And as far as India is concerned the major indicators are as follows:

Female Foeticide

Female Infanticide

Child (0 to 6 age group) Sex Ratio: 919

Sex Ratio: 943

Female literacy: 65.46%

Maternal Mortality Rate: 178 deaths per 100000 live births.

Literature Review

India has a multilevel governing system. States are not the sole players in the formulation and the execution of policies. To understand the research journey of women gender equality in India we have to understand the fact that women are not the homogeneous group in India, the relationship between women and men, the relation between



women and women are governed and restricted by caste, creed, religion etc.

Concept of gender equality and gender mainstreaming policy are embedded within debates of "state feminism" which often makes liberal feminist assumptions about the positive potentially transformative role of the state and its capacity and willingness to intervene in securing the interests of women movements. Gender mainstreaming is the notion that mainstreaming institution such as government must transform their own norms, policies, processes and thinking across the whole policy spectrum to produce more gender-blind policies, on a scale and slopes beyond which national machineries alone could resolve.

Since 1970's government of India formulated and enacted policy initiatives recognizing the gendered characteristics of national development. Women empowerment got the boost when India shifted its national and developmental policies towards neo-liberal economic discourse. Three different discourses in gender and development are protective-paternalist, competitive-capability and structural-transformative. **Protective-Paternalism** refers to the belief that men should protect, cherish, and provide for the women on whom they depend. Competitive capability means to take advantage of the competitive capability of female gender and structural transformation means inclusive growth.

Institutions, discourse and agents are three parameter on which we have tried to study the change or the shift towards gender equality in India

Challenges

The key challenges to achieve gender equality lie in closing the gaps between the education of girls and boys, particularly among disadvantaged groups such as Dalits, Adivasis and some religious minorities, health and nutrition, access to inputs (including land, credit and skills), work-force participation (in both the informal and formal sectors and important areas such as agriculture), gender-based violence in the domestic and public spheres, the enforcement of legal rights, and political participation, including local government and state and national assemblies.



Source: World Bank



INTERNATIONAL LAWS

United Nations Rule of Law

Gender based discrimination permeates all cultures, and is often manifested in the laws, policies, and practices of institutions. For example, in many countries women are not afforded the same inheritance rights and property rights as men, nor are they allowed to testify in court. Even where constitutional guarantees provide for equality and protect women's rights, discriminatory practices by law enforcement and security services, courts, lawyers and social services can serve as major obstacles to women's security and access to justice. Customary and traditional norms and practices, including **informal justice** mechanisms, may perpetuate gross violations of the rights of women and girls.

The UN rule of law approach seeks to realize international human rights norms and standards related to gender, in particular the **Convention on the Elimination Of All Forms Of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)**. CEDAW provides a definition of discrimination that emphasizes de facto improvements in women's lives, and requires state to "embody the principle of equality of women and men in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation." Legal reform must involve not only removal of discriminatory provisions from existing laws, but also the drafting of new laws needed to support measures to achieve gender equality. Effective implementation of laws requires training and awareness-raising of those responsible to enforce and uphold the rule of law, and the provision of necessary financial and human resources.

European Union

Equality between men and women is one of the fundamental principle of Community Law. The EU objectives on gender equality are to ensure equal opportunities and equal treatment for men and women and to combat any form of discrimination on gender grounds. The EU has adopted a two-pronged approach to this issue, combining specific measures with gender mainstreaming. The issue also has a strong international dimension with regard to the fight against poverty, access to education and health services, taking part in the economy and in the decision-making process, women's rights and human rights Domestic laws

1. Hindu succession laws

Even though the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 was amended in 2005 to give an equal share to daughters in inheritance, parts of the act still remain discriminatory. If a Hindu woman dies without a will, her property goes to her husband's heirs if there is no spouse or children. The law assumes that the women become part of the husband's family after marriage.

2. Law against adultery

Section 498 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 prescribes a punishment of up to two years for a man who has sexual intercourse with the wife of another man. There is no punishment for the woman. While the law may seem discriminatory towards men on the surface, it is highly derogatory to women. It assumes that women are not capable of making decisions on their own and the man must have seduced or enticed them.

3. Hindu guardianship laws

Section 6 of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 considers the father to be the 'natural guardian' of a Hindu child. The mother is considered a guardian only in the absence of the father or if the child is under five years of age.

4. Parsi laws

Children born to a Parsi woman and a non-Parsi man are not considered Parsi in the eyes of the law. A non-Parsi wife of a Parsi man can inherit only a part of his property, but his children can inherit it completely as they are considered Parsis.



5. Age of marriage

As per the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 the marriageable age for men in India is 21, while it is 18 years for women. This manifests the narrow mindset of our lawmakers who think that the wife must be younger than her husband.

6. Divorce laws

Divorce laws in India are highly discriminatory. A Christian woman cannot divorce her husband on the grounds of adultery, but her husband can use adultery as a ground for divorce. Moreover, any divorced woman is not entitled to property in the husband's name accumulated during the marriage even if she contributed in acquiring it. She can only claim maintenance under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

7. Polygamy

Even in the 21st century, polygamy is lawful in certain sections of the society if their religious codes or customs dictate so. Goa Civil Code permits bigamy among Hindu men if the wife fails to deliver a child by the age of 25 or a male child by the age of 30.

In addition to these laws, there are numerous others that treat women as a second-class citizen. Our laws do not even recognise marital rape to be a crime, most of the burnt of which is born by women. Consent for sexual intercourse is immaterial if two persons are married. In the last seven decades, we have failed to uphold the basic constitutional principle of equality before the law. It is time that we demand our representatives to respect the constitution and remove all forms of discrimination on the grounds of sex and gender.

This research note examines the relationship between economic development and gender equality. Drawing on the concept of the Kuznets curve, the authors hypothesize that the relationship between economic development and gender inequality is curvilinear (S shaped), with three distinct stages.

In the first stage, economic development improves gender equality because it enables greater female labor-force participation. An independent income stream increases women's intrahousehold bargaining power. The opportunity to develop human capital confers greater political and social recognition.

In the second stage, labor-force stratification and gender discrimination encourage divergent male/female income trajectories, which decrease the opportunity costs of female labor-force withdrawal and lend traction to social resistance against burgeoning gender norms. Consequently, there is a deceleration in initial equality gains.

In the final stage, gender equality again improves, as greater educational participation and technological advancement provide new employment opportunities for women, increase the opportunity costs of staying home, and encourage the evolution of new social institutions and norms that overcome prior discriminatory practices.

Conclusion

Annette Dixon, World Bank South Asia Vice President the Economic Times Women's Forum Mumbai, India An impressive 133 million Indians rose out of poverty between 1994 and 2012, an achievement that India and the world can be proud of. While worthy of celebration, the success could have been even more dramatic if a greater number of women could contribute to the work force.

In 2012, only 27 percent of adult Indian women had a job, or were actively looking for one, compared to 79 percent of men. In fact, almost 20 million women had dropped out of the workforce between 2005 and 2012. This is equivalent to the entire population of Sri Lanka.

The evidence confirms that improvements to gender equality would generate up to 10.5 million additional jobs by 2050 and the EU employment rate would reach almost 80%. EU Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita would also be positively affected and could increase up to nearly 10% by 2050.

India's women are the secret to a potential economic boom according to world economic forum
World Economic Forum



The country could add up to \$770 billion—more than 18%—to its GDP by 2025, simply by giving equal opportunities to women, according to an April 23 report by the McKinsey Global Institute.

McKinsey estimates that a higher participation of women in the workforce, raising the number of hours spent by them on the job, and including them in higher-productivity sectors will help spur such economic growth.

As women's contribution to the country's GDP is currently just 18%, one of the world's lowest, with only 25% of India's labour force being female, India's economy also has the second-largest potential in the Asia-Pacific (APAC) region from improving Gender parity, the report said.

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* Head/Associate professor, deptt.of Economics Isabella Thoburn College | E-mail: anupmait@hotmail.com

** Faculty, deptt.of Economics Isabella Thoburn College | E-mail: facultyeco.itcollege@gmail.com

Strategies for Inclusive Economic Growth in India

Dr. Jyoti Kala

Inclusive growth is a major concern for human development in India with rising economic inequalities. The Eleventh plan defined inclusive growth as a “growth process which yields broad-based benefits and ensures equality of opportunity for all” which stands for “equitable development” or “growth with social justice”. The three pillars of sustainable development are economic, ecological and social outcomes. Any form of development whether economic or social should be people centric and promote equal rights, opportunities, choices and dignity. “The seminal work of Thomas Piketty, “Capital in the 21st Century”, that focused on inequality in the rich world — its historical magnitudes and the factors influencing it, has reignited the debate on the issue on economic inequality. Piketty's concern regarding potential damage of high inequality is reasonable — this is an issue that India needs to be concerned about, especially in view of the growing economic inequality.”¹ Since 1990 overall improvement in the people's health, education and economic status has been noticed improving in India. Yet some inconvenient facts are still pervading like an unending poverty, social inequity and stress upon planet's ecosystem. In an equitable society the burdens and benefits of different policies and actions should be equitably distributed in a community. The more evenly they are distributed the more equitable the community is and consequently the happiness index is also higher accordingly.

There are many challenges towards balancing the outcome of economic growth among the differentially



inequitable sections of Indian societies. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) suggests that economic growth generally fails to tackle three major problematic issues: poverty, unemployment and inequality. Poverty and unemployment are major hurdles in the development of economic growth in India. During the last two decades India has implemented many poverty alleviation and employment generating programmes. Most of the poverty alleviation programmes in India are designed to target the rural poverty which can be mainly grouped into-

- 1) Wage employment programmes
- 2) Self-employment programmes
- 3) Food security programmes
- 4) Social security programmes
- 5) Urban poverty alleviation programme

To achieve these goals Integrated Rural Development Plan (IRDP) in India is one of the world's most ambitious programmes to alleviate rural poverty. This program was first introduced in 1978-79 in some selected areas, but covered all the areas by November 1980. During the sixth five-year plan (1980-85) assets worth 47.6 billion rupees were distributed to about 16.6 million poor families. During 1987-88, another 4.2 million families were assisted with an average investment of 4,471 per family or 19 billion rupees overall. The major objective of IRDP is to create sustainable opportunities for self-employment in the rural areas by giving assistance in the form of subsidy by the government and term credit advanced by financial institutions like commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperatives. In order to ensure that benefits under the programme reach the more vulnerable sectors of the society, it is devised that at least 50 per cent of assisted families should be from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; 40 per cent of the coverage should be given to women beneficiaries and 3 per cent of physically challenged persons. The program is implemented in all blocks of the country as centrally sponsored scheme funded on 50:50 basis by the center and the states. The target group under IRDP consists of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans having annual income below ₹11,000 defined as poverty line in the Eighth Plan. At the grassroots level, the block staff is responsible for implementation of the program. The State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) monitors the program at state level whereas the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment is responsible for the release of central share of funds, policy formation, overall guidance, monitoring and evaluation of the program. Some observations for the successful implementation of the programme suggest that "Target oriented programs should essentially maintain the actual input-output ratio. But it is observed that IRDPs have failed to maintain the ratio.... In many integrated rural development programmes the target groups are at the micro-level. Unless a self-sustaining strategy is ushered in at the micro level, rural development programmes would touch only the fringe of the problem.... Marketing is one of the main factors that encourage agricultural farming. Proper marketing facilities would mean more income and better returns to the producers. Integrated rural development programmes have been successful where marketing of products have been improved. If marketing facilities and supportive services have not been paid adequate attention to sustain the programmes, agricultural, small and medium enterprises will not survive on the long term basis."¹²

Another rural development and poverty alleviation scheme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), has been restructured and streamlined with effect from April, 1999, and has been renamed as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana



(JGSY). The primary objective of JGSY is creation of village infrastructure to enable the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment. The secondary objective is generation of supplementary employment for the unemployed poor in the rural areas and the wage employment is given to Below Poverty Lines (BPL) families. Another objective is to generate supplementary employment for the unemployed rural poor. For the effective implementation of the 'Yojna' some observations made by Tushaar Shah seek attention. Shah emphasized following points for consideration and inclusion-

- a) a massive campaign to communicate to the people the objective...
- b) constitutional provisions to provide village people right to a referendum to recall a mal-functioning or corrupt panchayat leader
- c) need for developing micro-planning capabilities at the local-level...
- d) need for establishing a simple, cost-effective monitoring system
- e) the importance of the government, NGOs, and other institutions focusing their resources and attention on capacity building at local-levels
- f) the need to take a closer look at the allocation formulae to make their allocation of resources more consistent with the needs of different areas...

The government of India has implemented a number of schemes to support the poor and deprived populace. To name a few for example, the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) provides pension to all old people who are above the age of 60 and do not have any means of subsistence. This central government scheme is a successful venture. However, National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), started in August 1995, now transferred to the state sector scheme after 2002-03, is centrally sponsored scheme under which an amount of Rs.20,000/- is given as a compensation to the death of a "Primary breadwinner" (male or female) should have occurred while he or she is in the age group of 18 to 59 years that is more than 18 years of age and less than 60 years of age. Under this scheme only BPL families are being covered. National Maternity Benefit Scheme provides a sum of ₹6000 to a pregnant mother in three installments. Annapurna scheme was started by the government in 1999-2000 to provide food to senior citizens who cannot take care of themselves and are not under the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), and who have no one to take care of them in their village. This scheme would provide 10 kg of free food grains a month for the eligible senior citizens. The allocation for this scheme in 2000-2001 was ₹100 crore. They mostly target groups of 'poorest of the poor' and 'indigent senior citizens'. Not only food but to cater the need of proper shelter Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana aimed at creating housing for everyone. It was initiated in 1985. It aimed at creating 20 lakh housing units out of which 13 lakhs were in rural areas. This scheme also would give out loans to people at subsidized rates to make houses. It was started in 1999-2000. In 1999-2000, ₹1438.39 crore was used for this scheme and about 7.98 lakh units were built. In 2000-01 a central outlay of ₹1710.00 crores was provided for this scheme. It improved the standard of living of rural areas: health, primary education, drinking water and housing, roads with an average investment of 4,471 per family or 19 billion rupees overall. There has been considerable development with such efforts.

Economic inequality has a universal nature – as it is a concern both among the rich and poor countries. As for as the developing country India is concerned the burden of a large population, most of them falling in BPL category,



posits a big challenge to the objective of inclusive economic development. Though some exemplary strategic contribution has been made by 'The National Institution for Transforming India', also called NITI Aayog, which is the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India. NITI Aayog designs strategic and long term policies and also provides both directional and policy inputs. It also imparts relevant technical advice to the Centre and States. The broad spectrum work-module of NITI Aayog encompasses the following points-

- To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States.
- To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong States make a strong nation.
- To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government.
- To ensure, on areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy.
- To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefiting adequately from economic progress.
- To design strategic and long term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy. The lessons learnt through monitoring and feedback will be used for making innovative improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections.
- To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders and national and international like-minded Think tanks, as well as educational and policy research institutions.
- To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners.
- To offer a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter departmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda.
- To maintain a state-of-the-art Resource Centre, be a repository of research on good governance and best practices in sustainable and equitable development as well as help their dissemination to stake-holders.
- To actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery.
- To focus on technology up gradation and capacity building for implementation of programmes and initiatives.
- To undertake other activities as may be necessary in order to further the execution of the national development agenda, and the objectives mentioned above.⁴

With the implementation of the above mentioned schemes the growth story of Indian economy has been remarkable in the recent years. But in terms of Human Development Index, India is lagging behind China, Sri Lanka and many other African and Latin American countries. "India has a rank of 119 in the HDI ranking done by the UNDP (Human Development Report 2010). Similarly in terms of other indicators like poverty, unemployment and regional disparities India has lot more to do".⁵ It is imperative to evolve and implement an integrated practice incorporating the economic, social and environmental issues of sustainable development for the sustenance of



healthy life of Indian people. But that is a long way ahead. Presently India is struggling for providing the essentials to fulfill the basic necessities. Once the scenario improves the disparity between rural and urban sectors will emerge as a bigger challenge. "The report by World Economic Forum and Oxfam for India reiterates the growing divide. In 1994, the top 10% of India's population and the bottom 40% controlled the same portion of India's wealth – around 25%. By 2010, India's top 10% controlled nearly 30% of India's assets, and the share of the lower 40% declined to 21%." "No doubt, India has made progress in addressing the structural drivers of inequalities through a range of rights-based policies as well as legal and programme initiatives." But widely varying returns to India's very unequally distributed human capital are undoubtedly putting upward pressure on inequality. Poor human development attainments linked to poverty contribute to an inequitable growth process and lost economic opportunities for India's poor." For achieving higher level of human development it becomes imperative to reduce urban-rural gap and gender discrimination. There is a need to broadbase the economic growth, increase participation of people and share the benefits of the growth process in order to make it more inclusive.

The socio-economic equity dimension of sustainability refers to how burdens and benefits of different policy actions are distributed in a community. The more evenly they are distributed, the more equitable the community is, and this even distribution is reflected in economic, ecologic, and social outcomes. Inclusive growth can hardly ignore the environmental concerns. India's effort in this regard is commendable as India is one of the lowest Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emitters in the world and still India has announced that, by proactive policies, it will reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 20-25 percent over the 2005 levels by the year 2020. India's Twelfth Five Year Plan will also focus on achieving a low carbon inclusive growth as one of its targets.

To conclude, for the holistic approach to an inclusive economic growth policy, we must focus upon some basic tenets. Global reports reveal that growing economic inequalities are largely due to over reliance on capital and finance and neglect of labour. There is a need to support the lower end of the economy for example, enterprises in rural areas, where there is more labour and more poverty. Research indicates that profit-led economic growth models fail to deliver jobs and incomes. The "disconnect between growing profits and productive investment is largely because most of the increase in profits tends to go financial sectors, rather than real productive sectors.... companies tend to use profits to pay out higher dividends to their investors or invest in financial assets.... economic uncertainties tend to restrict investments in real economic activities. This lack of productive investment has adverse consequences especially for developing countries as it impacts not just employment generation and livelihoods, but also the ability to provide the poor with basic needs. Therefore, there is a strong case for policies that seek to ensure more equitable distribution of the gains from economic growth and that promote wage and employment-led growth." At present, India faces declining participation of women in work due to the lack of appropriate employment opportunities. In the wake of rising educational levels, the coming years will witness a surge in the number of educated women; many of them will be graduates or more. At present, qualified women enjoy much higher labour force participation rates than average. Increasing economic inequality adversely impacts women. Evidence suggests that there is a strong link between gender equity and economic equality, and that women are more likely to prosper in more egalitarian economies. Thus Gender equality efforts must be given top priority for all inclusive growth. Further, advancing technologies has the potential to bring about human development and reduce inequality. The appropriate policies can promote investment in Science and Technology to serve the humanity in the areas of health and environmental sustainability by preparing a sound base ground for other inclusion oriented development. We can dream of a better future world altogether provided these points turn into successful endeavours.



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Associate Professor, Department of English, B.S.N.V.P.G. College, Lucknow.
jyotikala2010@gmail.com

महिला सशक्तिकरण : दशा और दिशा

डॉ भानु शंकर

नारीत्व अर्थात् पुरुष एवं नारी के बीच शारीरिक एवं जैविक अन्तर का आधार अनुवांशिक होता है। स्त्री-पुरुष की शारीरिक बनावट, आवाज एवं जनन अंगों आदि में विभेद प्राकृतिक होता है। इन अन्तरों को पुरुष "सामाजिक असमानता" के रूप में परिवर्तित करके लिंगीय विभेद सम्बन्धी अधिकारों एवं वर्जनाओं को प्रस्तुत करता है। इसी को स्त्री ने स्वीकार करके अपनी जीवन शैली को उसी के अनुरूप ढाला। इस तरह नारी के चाल-चलन आदतें, तौर-तरीकें, शारीरिक सजावट, वस्त्रादि, आचार-विचार आदि के मापदण्ड बनते चले गये।

समाज एवं संस्कृति के द्वारा नारी में विशिष्ट निर्माण-नारीयता (Femininity) है जिसके माध्यम से उसकी प्रस्थिति, भूमिका, पहचान, सोच, मूल्य एवं अपेक्षाओं को गढ़ा जाता है। जन्म से ही बालिकाओं को क्षमा, भय, लज्जा, सहनशीलता, सहिष्णुता, नमनीयता आदि के गुणों को आत्मसात करने की शिक्षा प्रदान की जाती है। इस तरह के समाजीकरण का निर्धारण पुरुष प्रधान मानसिकता वाले समाज द्वारा किया जाता है।⁽¹⁾

भारतीय समाज में स्थिति—भारतीय नारी के साथ विरोधाभासी स्थितियाँ सदैव रही, पहले भी थी, आज भी है।

भारत में जहाँ एक ओर लक्ष्मी, सीता, दुर्गा, पार्वती, के रूप में नारी को देवीतुल्य बताया जाता है, वहीं उसे अबला बताकर परम्परा एवं रूढ़ियों की बेड़ियों में जकड़ा जाता रहा है। लेकिन स्वतन्त्रता के बाद अपनाए गए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों और नारी अधिकारों के संरक्षण के लिए किए गए प्रयासों के कारण महिलाओं की स्थिति में गुणात्मक सुधार हुआ है। यही कारण है कि आज देश की आर्थिक गतिविधियों में नारी की सहभागिता दर में वृद्धि भी दिखाई दे रही है, किन्तु लैंगिक आधार पर महिला-पुरुषविकास की कसौटी पर कसने के बाद विषमता स्पष्ट दिखाई देती है। आधुनिक युग में स्वतन्त्रता के पश्चात वैधानिक दृष्टि से भारत की नारी अधिकार सम्पन्न हुई है और शिक्षा की खुली खिड़की ने एक ओर उसे अपने परिवार की संरचना में योगदान दिया तो दूसरी ओर वह राष्ट्र निर्माण में अमर कीर्ति की परिचायक है। आज महिलाएँ हर क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ी हैं। समय और परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल नारी ने हर समाज और राष्ट्र के विकास में हर संभव योगदान दिया है। समाज में नारी स्थिति जितनी मजबूत होगी समाज उतना ही विकसित और प्रभावपूर्ण होगा, क्योंकि महिलाएँ समाज की जनशक्ति हैं।⁽²⁾



विभिन्न आधारों पर महिलाओं की स्थिति

जनसंख्या — 1 मार्च 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार भारत की कुल जनसंख्या 121.07 करोड़ में से महिलाओं की कुल—जनसंख्या 58.75 करोड़ है। जबकि 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार भारत की कुल जनसंख्या 1.02 करोड़ में से महिलाओं की कुल जनसंख्या 49.65 करोड़ थी।

सन्	महिला जनसंख्या (करोड़ में)
2001	49.65 करोड़
2011	58.75 करोड़

लिंगानुपात — 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार प्रति एक हजार पुरुष पर महिलाओं की जनसंख्या — 940 है। अनुकूल लिंगानुपात — केरल (1084) का है। जबकि 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार प्रति एक हजार पर महिलाओं की जनसंख्या 933 है।

सन्	महिला जनसंख्या (हजार में)
2001	933 प्रति एक हजार
2011	940 प्रति एक हजार

साक्षरता — 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार देश में साक्षरता दर 73.0 प्रतिशत है जिसमें से महिला साक्षरता की दर 64.6 प्रतिशत (65%) है। जबकि 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार देश में साक्षरता दर 64.84 प्रतिशत थी जिसमें से महिला साक्षरता की दर 53.67 प्रतिशत थी।

सन्	महिला साक्षरता(प्रतिशत में)
2001	साक्षरता दर 53.67 प्रतिशत
2011	साक्षरता दर 64.6 प्रतिशत

केरल में महिला साक्षरता दर सबसे अधिक — 92.1 है।

बिहार में महिला साक्षरता दर सबसे कम — 51.5 है।⁽³⁾

रोजगार—राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन के 68 वे चक्र के रोजगार एवं बेरोजगार सर्वेक्षण 2011-12 के अनुसार शहरी क्षेत्र में रोजगारपरक महिलाएं मुख्य रूप से विनिर्माण, सामुदायिक सेवाओं, शिक्षा एवं व्यापार में लगी हुई हैं जबकि ग्रामीण महिला कामगारों के लिए कृषि ही प्रमुख व्यवसाय है।

भारत में महिला कामगारों का क्षेत्रवार वितरण 2011-12(प्रतिशत)

क्षेत्रवार वितरण	महिला कामगार	
	ग्रामीण क्षेत्र	शहरी क्षेत्र
विनिर्माण	10	29
सामुदायिक सेवाएं	2	17
शिक्षा	3	13
कृषि	75	11
स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	1	5
निर्माण	7	4
वित्त एवं स्थावर सम्पदा	0	5
अन्य	0	4



राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन 68 वे चक्र

भारत के श्रमिकों में महिलाओं की कार्य सहभागिता पुरुषों की तुलना में कम है। भारत के पंजीयक के अनुसार वर्ष 2001 में महिलाओं की कार्य सहभागिता दर 25.60 थी।

मातृत्व स्वास्थ्य — महिला एवं मातृत्व स्वास्थ्य देश के विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है।

M.M.R. मातृ मृत्युदर देश में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता का महत्वपूर्ण सूचक है।

2011 के नवीनतम आकड़ों के अनुसार भारत में **M.M.R** मातृ मृत्युदर प्रति सौ हजार पर 178 है।^(4.5)

महिलाओं के प्रति बढ़ते अपराध

- **तेजाबी हमला** — भारत में महिलाओं पर 2014 में तेजाबी हमले के 349 मामले सामने आये हैं। तेजाब बाजार में खुलेआम बिकने वाला एक सस्ता क्लीनर है जो अत्यन्त ज्वलनशील भी है। देश में महिलाओं पर बढ़ते तेजाबी हमलों पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि— अब तेजाबी हमला गैर जमानती अपराध होगा और इसके लिए जहर अधिनियम 1919 के अनुसार तब तक मुकदमा चलाया जायेगा जब तक उसे कड़ी सजा न मिल जाय, इसके अलावा राज्य सरकार पीड़िता को बतौर मुआवजा तीन लाख रुपये का भुगतान करेगी तथा पीड़िता के पुनर्वास व चिकित्सा का खर्च सरकार देगी।
- **बाल विवाह** — बाल विवाह की कुप्रथा हमारे देश में आज भी जारी है। बालिकाओं का विवाह 15 वर्ष से कम आयु में कर दिया जाता है। बाल विवाह के मामले में विश्व में भारत का स्थान 13 वाँ है। बिहार में सबसे ज्यादा 68.2 प्रतिशत बाल विवाह होता है।
- **घरेलू हिंसा** — केन्द्र सरकार की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार हर 10 में से 6 पुरुष अपनी पत्नी के साथ हिंसक व्यवहार करते हैं। घरेलू हिंसा की चार श्रेणियाँ हैं। भावात्मक, शारीरिक, यौन शोषण और आर्थिक। महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए घरेलू हिंसा अधिनियम 26 अक्टूबर 2006 से लागू है।
- **दहेज कुप्रथा** — दहेज के कारण हत्या या आत्महत्या की खबरे अब अक्सर सुनाई देती हैं। यूनिसेफ की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारत में प्रतिवर्ष 5000 महिलाएं दहेज के कारण मार दी जाती हैं। दहेज रोकथाम कानून — 1961 दहेज माँगने देने और लेने पर रोक लगाता है।
- **आनर किलिंग** — भारत में आनर किलिंग के मामले तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं कुछ राज्यों जैसे— हरियाणा, राजस्थान आदि राज्यों में सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा के नाम पर आनर किलिंग किया जाता है।
- **बलात्कार** — जैसे-जैसे आधुनिकीकरण बढ़ता जा रहा है वैसे-वैसे आदमी और अधिक पाशविक होता जा रहा है उसकी नजर में मासूम बच्चों से लेकर 80 वर्ष की वृद्धा तक मात्र औरत है इसकी मानसिकता के कारण औरत को बार-बार बलात्कार का शिकार होना पड़ता है। नेशनल काइम रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो के आँकड़ों के अनुसार देश में 2012 में बलात्कार के 24,923 मामले तथा 2013 में 33,707 मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं।
- **यौन उत्पीड़न** — यौन उत्पीड़न और बलात्कार एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं। यौन उत्पीड़न घर, बाहर, यात्रा, कार्यस्थल, स्कूल, एकांत-भीड़ कहीं भी हो सकता है।
- **महिला तरकरी** — भारत में 90 प्रतिशत महिला तरकरी अंतर्राज्यीय यानी एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में होती है। मानव तरकरी देश में सबसे बड़ा अवैध धंधा बन गया है। जिसमें मासूम लड़कियों एवं महिलाओं को देह व्यापार में ढकेल दिया जाता है।
- **साइबर अपराध** — इंटरनेट और सोशल साइट पर भी महिलाओं के प्रति अपराध बढ़े हैं। साइबर काइम विशेषज्ञ के अनुसार ऑन लाइन उत्पीड़न की अधिकतर शिकार वे महिलाएं होती हैं जो साइबर सुरक्षा का उपयोग नहीं करती। लगभग 70 प्रतिशत महिलाएं अश्लील मैसेज, अभद्र टिप्पणी आदि से पीड़ित रहती हैं।
- **कन्या भ्रूण हत्या** — सामान्यतः प्रति 100 लड़कों पर 105 लड़कियाँ पैदा होती हैं। लड़कों की अपेक्षा लड़कियों में बायोलॉजिकली स्ट्रॉंग होने के कारण जीवित रहने की क्षमता भी अधिक होती है। इसके बावजूद हमारे देश में पुरुषों की



अपेक्षा महिलाओं की संख्या में लगातार गिरावट दर्ज हो रही है। हमारे देश में प्रतिवर्ष औसतन 20 लाख कन्या भ्रूणों को नष्ट कर दिया जाता है। इसे रोकने के लिए (PNDTACT-1994) में लागू किया गया है। इसके तहत मादा भ्रूण की पहचान कर उनका गर्भपात करने के दुरुपयोग को रोकना है।⁽⁶⁾

महिलाओं की स्थिति में सुधार के लिए किये गये प्रयास

संवैधानिक व्यवस्थाएं –

- ✓ **पंचायती राजव्यवस्था में आरक्षण** – 73वाँ संविधान संशोधन पंचायती राज से सम्बन्धित है। इसके द्वारा संविधान के भाग-9, अनुच्छेद-243 तथा 11 वीं अनुसूची का प्रावधान किया जाता है। इसके तहत पंचायती राजव्यवस्था में महिलाओं के लिए 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की गयी है।^(7,8)
- ✓ **पैत्रिक सम्पत्ति में भागीदारी** – 9 सितम्बर 2005 को पैत्रिक सम्पत्ति में से बेटे के समान बेटों को भी समान अधिकार प्रदान किया गया है।
- ✓ **महिला अधिकारिता** – भारतीय संविधान में महिला सम्मान का पूरा ध्यान रखते हुए भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 39 (D), अनुच्छेद 42 तथा अनुच्छेद 53(E) के माध्यम से महिला अधिकारिता को संविधान में संरक्षण प्रदान किया गया है। भारत सरकार द्वारा-9 दिसम्बर को- बालिका दिवस घोषित किया गया है।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा – 8 मार्च को महिला दिवस मनाया जाता है।

- ✓ **राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग** – राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग को गठन महिलाओं के हितों की रक्षा के लिए बनाया गया है। यह राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक संवैधानिक निकाय है। जिसकी स्थापना 31 जनवरी 1992 को की गयी है। राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग महिलाओं के संवैधानिक व कानूनी सुरक्षा के अधिकारों को ठीक ढंग से लागू करता है। राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग दिल्ली पुलिस के साथ मिलकर राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में महिलाओं और बालिकाओं के हितों की रक्षा के लिए “हिंसा मुक्त घर – महिला का अधिकार” नामक परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है।
- ✓ **राष्ट्रीय महिला कोष** – राष्ट्रीय महिला कोष जरूरतमंद और गरीब महिलाओं को आजीविका संबंधी गतिविधियों, आवास, लघु उद्यमों आदि के लिए लघु वित्त प्रदान करता है।⁽⁹⁾

सुरक्षात्मक प्रावधान –

- ✓ **घरेलू हिंसा संरक्षण अधिनियम 2005** – घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए घरेलू हिंसा संरक्षण अधिनियम बनाया गया है। यह अधिनियम 26 अक्टूबर 2006 से जम्मूकश्मीर को छोड़कर शेष भारत में लागू कर दिया गया है। इस अधिनियम के तहत महिलाओं के विरुद्ध हिंसा को दण्डनीय अपराध के साथ-साथ गैर जमानती माना गया है।
- ✓ **दहेज रोकथाम अधिनियम** – दहेज कुप्रथा रोकने के लिए दहेज रोकथाम अधिनियम लागू किया गया है। दहेज माँगने, लेने और देने पर यह कानून रोक लगाता है।
- ✓ **दहेज रोकथाम अधिनियम – 1961 से देश में प्रभावी है।**
- ✓ **बाल विवाह निरोधक अधिनियम** – बाल विवाह की रोकथाम के लिए वर्ष 1928 में बाल विवाह निरोधक अधिनियम लागू किया गया है। इसे “शारदा एक्ट” के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।
- ✓ **पीसी एवं पी एन डी टी अधिनियम** – पीसी एवं पी एन डी टी अधिनियम 1994 में लागू किया गया था। इसका उद्देश्य प्रसव पूर्व डायग्नोसिस करके कन्या भ्रूण हत्या को रोकना है।^(10,11)
- ✓ **Women Power Line 1090-----**

महिला सशक्तिकरण – का तात्पर्य है- नारी के सर्वांगीण विकास की प्रक्रिया महिला सशक्तिकरण अपने आप में एक व्यापक अवधारणा है जिसमें अधिकारों एवं शक्तियों का व्यापक रूप से समावेश है। यह एक ऐसी मानसिक अवस्था है। जो कुछ विशेष आन्तरिक कुशलताओं पर निर्भर करती है। जिसके लिए संवैधानिक प्रावधानों, सुरक्षात्मक प्रावधानों और उनके भलीभाँति क्रियान्वयन हेतु सक्षम प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था का होना आवश्यक है।

अवधारणा – 21वीं सदी परिवर्तनों का काल है इनमें से एक महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन है- महिलाओं की स्थिति में परिवर्तन इस परिवर्तन ने



महिलाओं की स्थिति को सशक्तिकरण की ओर अभिप्रेरित किया है।⁽¹²⁾

महिला सशक्तिकरण का उद्देश्य यही है कि पुरुष प्रधान सामाजिक प्रकृति वाले समाज में नारी के सम्मान की पुनर्स्थापना हो तथा उस सामाजिक व्यवस्था का उन्मूलन हो जिसमें स्त्रियों के लिए नकारात्मक मानसिकता होती है। इसी उद्देश्य के साथ इस महिला सशक्तिकरण उपागम को 1980 में गति मिली। तब समाज सुधारकों, महिला संगठनों, गैर सरकारी संगठनों और एजेंसियों द्वारा महिला सशक्तिकरण को लोकप्रियता मिली। लोगों ने महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किये। महिला कल्याण के लिए अन्तराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी पहल की गयी। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने सन् 1975 को अन्तराष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष घोषित किया तथा वर्ष 1975 से 1985 तक को अन्तराष्ट्रीय महिला दशक घोषित किया। इसी के फलस्वरूप भारत में 1980 के दशक में महिला विकास पर जोर दिया जाने लगा।^(12,13)

नैरोबी में महिला सशक्तिकरण पर सम्पन्न हुई संयुक्तराष्ट्र संघ की सभा के बाद इस कार्य ने गति पकड़ी। इसके तहत महिला सशक्तिकरण हेतु 1985 में मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत “महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय का गठन किया गया। भारत में सन् 2001 को महिला सशक्तिकरण वर्ष के रूप में मनाया गया है। इसके अन्तर्गत एक नीति का गठन किया जिसका कार्य महिलाओं के लिए बनाये गये कार्यक्रमों एवं नियमों का पुनरावलोकन करना था। महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए बनायी गयी यह नीति “राष्ट्रीय महिला उत्थान नीति” कहलाई। जिसे 20 मार्च 2001 को संसद द्वारा लागू कर दिया गया।

महिला सशक्तिकरण के क्षेत्र—

1. **अधिकार के प्रति सशक्त बनाना** — महिलाओं को शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पोषण, और सबल होने का पूरा अधिकार है।
2. **आर्थिक क्षेत्र में सशक्तीकरण करना**— महिलाओं को रोजगार, उद्योग-धन्धे, व्यवसाय और कौशल विकास द्वारा अर्थोपार्जन करने का पूरा अधिकार है।
3. **सामाजिक राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में सशक्तीकरण करना**— वास्तव में महिला सशक्तिकरण तब होगा जब महिलाएं सामाजिक एवं राजनीति के ऊँचे पदों पर आसीन होंगी, क्योंकि नीतियों का निर्धारण यही से होता है।^(14,15)
योजनाएं यही से बनती हैं। जब एक महिला इस पद पर बैठेगी तो वह महिलाओं से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए नीतियों का निर्धारण करेंगी।

महिला कल्याण

भारत में महिलाओं की स्थिति का अध्ययन करने और उसमें सुधार करने के लिए सन् 1971 में एक कमेटी “कमेटी ऑफ वूमेन्स स्टेट्स इन इण्डिया” गठित की गयी। इस कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर विभिन्न पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में महिला कल्याण के लिए अनेक प्रयास किये गये—

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना 1980—85 — छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में निम्न सामाजिक, आर्थिक, स्थिति वाली महिलाओं, कियाशील महिलाओं व कमजोर महिलाओं के कल्याण पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया। इस योजना में महिलाओं के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों, कार्यरत महिलाओं के शिशुओं के लिए बालवाड़ी तथा केच की संख्या बढ़ाने और उन्हें आवासीय सुविधा प्रदान करने हेतु होस्टल चलाने का प्रावधान किया गया।

सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना 1985—90 — सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्त्रियों के विकास का मुख्य लक्ष्य रखा गया ताकि वे राष्ट्रीय विकास की मुख्य धारा में सम्मिलित हो सकें। इस योजना में मुख्य रूप से स्त्रियों में आत्मविश्वास पैदा करने पर जोर दिया गया जिससे उसमें जागरूकता पैदा हो और वे स्वयं विकास कार्यों में योगदान दे सकें।

नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना 1997—2002— नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में महिलाओं तथा सामाजिक आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े लोगों के विकास के लिए उन्हें अधिकार सम्पन्न करना।⁽¹⁶⁾

महिलाओं के लिए नीति एवं योजनाएं

- **राष्ट्रीय महिला उत्थान नीति (NPRW)** — महिलाओं की प्रगति विकास और सशक्तीकरण को सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से सन 2001 में महिला सशक्तीकरण की राष्ट्रीय नीति का प्रतिपादन भविष्य की रूपरेखा के रूप रेखा में किया गया है।



NPRW में महिलाओं के साथ हर तरह का भेदभाव समाप्त करने, कानून प्रणाली को सशक्त बनाने, स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी देखभाल, निर्णय लेने के क्रम में महिलाओं की भागीदारी के समान अवसर उपलब्ध कराने और विकास की प्रक्रिया में महिलाओं से जुड़े सरोकारों को मुख्यधारा में लाने आदि के लिए विस्तृत निर्देश निर्धारित किये गये।

- **राजीव गाँधी किशोरी सशक्तीकरण स्कीम सबला** –सबला की शुरुआतवर्ष 2010-11 में की गई थी। सबला का उद्देश्य 11-18 साल की किशोरियों (स्कूल छोड़ चुकी) का सर्वांगीण विकास करना है।
- **इंदिरा गाँधी मातृत्व सहयोग योजना (IGMSY)** –इसकी स्थापना अक्टूबर 2010 में की गई। इस योजना का उद्देश्य गर्भवती एवं स्तनपान कराने वाली महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य और पोषण की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए उन्हें नकद भुगतान की योजना है।
- **महिला समाख्या (M.S.)** –महिलाओं को अधिकार सम्पन्न बनाने के उद्देश्य से नीदरलैण्ड्स सरकार के सहयोग से सन् 1989 में शुरू की गयी। महिला समाख्या योजना ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खासकर सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े समूहों की महिलाओं की शिक्षा तथा उनके सशक्तीकरण के लिए शुरू की गयी।
- **मातृत्व लाभ अधिनियम** – मातृत्व लाभ अधिनियम – 1961 महिलाओं के कल्याण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सामाजिक विधान का एक नमूना है। इस अधिनियम के तहत महिलाएं अधिकतम 12 सप्ताह का मातृत्व लाभ ले सकती थीं। लेकिन अब मातृत्व लाभ संशोधन विधेयक 11 अगस्त 2016 बनाया गया है जिसके तहत महिलाएँ 26 सप्ताह का मातृत्व अवकाश ले सकती हैं यह अवकाश पूर्ण वेतन के साथ प्रदान किया जाता है।
- **महिलाओं के प्रशिक्षण एवं रोजगार के लिए सहायता कार्यक्रम (स्टेप)**—महिलाओं के रोजगार एवं प्रशिक्षण के लिए सहायता कार्यक्रम (स्टेप) सन् 1986-87 में केन्द्र सरकार की योजना के रूप में शुरू किया गया था। इसका उद्देश्य महिलाओं को उपयुक्त समूहों में संगठित करके उनके रोजगार कौशल में सुधार लाना, बाजार, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, साक्षरता और अन्य सूचनाएँ उपलब्ध कराते हुए महिलाओं पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव डालना है।
- **महिला सशक्तिकरण एवं आजीविका कार्यक्रम (प्रियदर्शिनी)**—महिला सशक्तिकरण एवं आजीविका कार्यक्रम (प्रियदर्शिनी) एक प्रायोगिक परियोजना है जो उत्तर प्रदेश के 5 जिलों के 13 ब्लॉकों और बिहार के दो जिलों में चलायी जा रही है। इसका उद्देश्य स्वयं सहायता समूहों के माध्यम से कमजोर वर्गों की महिलाओं और किशोरियों का आर्थिक और सामाजिक सशक्तिकरण करना और उनकी जीविका में सुधार लाना है।
- **स्वाधार 2001-02** – स्वाधार योजना केन्द्र सरकार की योजना के रूप में 2001-02 में प्रारम्भ की गयी है। इस योजना के तहत पारिवारिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक सहायता से वंचित, बेघर महिलाओं, बेसधरा महिलाओं, वृद्धों, जेल से रिहा महिला कैदी वेश्यालयों से मुक्त करायी गयी मानसिक विक्षिप्त, एड्स पीड़ित, बालिकाएं एवं महिलाएँ जिन्हें परिवार का सहारा नहीं है ऐसी महिलाओं को समग्र एवं एकीकृत सेवाएं उपलब्ध करायी जाती है।
- **उज्जवला** – महिलाओं के अवैध व्यापार को रोकने के लिए 4 दिसम्बर 2007 से उज्जवला नामक एक व्यापक योजना शुरू की गयी है। इस योजना के पाँच घटक हैं—
- महिला तरकरी की रोकथाम



- मुक्त कराना
- पुनर्वास करना
- पुनः जोड़ना
- स्वदेश भेजना
- **जेंडर बजटिंग पहल** – जेंडर बजटिंग पहल महिलाओं को मुख्य धारा में लाने का एक सशक्त माध्यम है। ताकि विकास के लाभों पुरुषों के समान महिलाओं को भी सुनिश्चित हो सकें। जेंडर बजटिंग की स्थापना वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा 2005 में की गयी। इसके तहत सभी मंत्रालयों एवं विभागों में एक जेंडर बजटिंग प्रकोष्ठ का गठन किया जायेगा। महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय को लिंग आधारित बजट के लिए नोडल मंत्रालय बनाया गया है। सभी मंत्रालयों और विभागों में जेंडर बजटिंग प्रकोष्ठ(जे बी सी) का गठन आन्तरिक एवं बाह्य क्षमताओं को सशक्त बनाना और जेबीसी में विशेषज्ञता स्थापित करना ताकि वे नीतियों, योजनाओं, कार्यक्रमों में महिलाओं को मुख्य धारा में लाने का दायित्व निभा सकें। अब तक 56 मंत्रालयों में जेबीसी की स्थापना हो चुकी है। ये प्रकोष्ठ अपने मंत्रालय एवं विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के बीच जेंडर बजटिंग के उपायों के समन्वय के लिए केन्द्र बिन्दु के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। इसके लिए महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय कई प्रशिक्षण, कार्यशालाओं, ओरिएंटेशन घर्चाओं का आयोजन और संशोधन सामग्री का विकास करता है।⁽¹⁷⁾
- **बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ** – पाँचवर्ष के आयु वर्ग में घटते लिंग अनुपात को रोकने के लिए “बेटी बचाओ—बेटी पढ़ाओ” योजना शुरू की गयी है। इसका उद्देश्य केवल लिंग अनुपात में सुधार करना ही नहीं बल्कि लड़कियों को शिक्षित करना भी है। यह कार्यक्रम महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है।^(18,19)

राष्ट्रीय महिला सशक्तिकरण मिशन (NMEW National mission for Empowerment of women)–

राष्ट्रीय महिला सशक्तिकरण मिशन की शुरुआत भारत सरकार द्वारा 8 मार्च 2010 को की गयी। इस मिशन का उद्देश्य भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, विभागों के साथ ही राज्य सरकार के विभागों की योजनाओं, कार्यक्रमों के सम्मिलित रूप द्वारा महिलाओं का सशक्तिकरण करना है। इस मिशन का संचालन महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जा रहा है। इस मिशन के पास महिलाओं के कल्याण और सामाजिक आर्थिक विकास से जुड़े सभी कार्यक्रमों को सशक्त बनाने और उनके बीच समन्वय बनाने का अध्यादेश है।

महिला सशक्तिकरण के सात दिशात्मक सिद्धान्त

- लिंगमूलक समानता प्राप्त करने की दिशा में प्रगति का मापन तथा सार्वजनिकरण करना।
- सामुदायिक पहलों एवं सिफारिशों के बीच समता का प्रोन्नयन।
- महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाने के लिए उद्यमिता, विकास, आपूर्ति, श्रृंखला, एवं विपणन प्रक्रियाओं का क्रियान्वयन।
- लिंगमूलक समानता हेतु उच्चस्तरीय कारपोरेट नेतृत्व की स्थापना।
- कार्य में महिलाओं के साथ पुरुषों के समान व्यवहार।
- सभी महिला कामिकों के स्वास्थ्य, सुरक्षा एवं खुशहाली सुनिश्चित करना।
- महिलाओं के लिए शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण, कौशल एवं व्यवसाय का विकास करना।

निष्कर्ष—मानव विकास के इतिहास में महिलाएँ पुरुषों जितनी ही आवश्यक रही हैं और रहेंगी। सामाजिक संरचना के विकास में नारी की सहभागिता पुरुष के समान ही आवश्यक है। सृष्टि का सृजन व संचालन दो महिलाओं के बिना सम्भव नहीं है। महिलाओं की स्थिति में सुधार के लिए कुछ सुझाव दिये जा सकते हैं जैसे—

- 1- बिना भेदभाव के महिलाओं की शिक्षा एवं शिक्षा में प्रसार।
- 2- महिलाओं के प्रति पुरुष सदस्यों के मनोभाव व मानसिकता एवं सोच में बदलाव लाया जाय तभी आधी दुनिया के विरुद्ध हो रहे अपराध नियंत्रित होंगे।



- 3- महिलाओं में जागरूकता लाना जरूरी है उन्हें अपने से जुड़े कानूनी अधिकारों के बारे में जानकारी होनी चाहिए।
- 4- निर्णय प्रक्रिया में महिलाओं की भूमिका सुनिश्चित की जानी चाहिए।
- 5- महिलाओं के विरुद्ध होने वाली हिंसात्मक गतिविधियों जैसे— बलात्कार, अत्याचार, यौनहिंसा, जलाना आदि के लिए कड़े कानून बने ताकि वे इनसे लान्छित हो सकें।
- 6- महिला हिंसा से सम्बन्धित मामलों का निपटारा तुरन्त किया जाय।
- 7- पीड़ित महिला की सहायता के लिए हर संभव मदद उपलब्ध करायी जाय।^(20,21)

महिलाओं का सशक्तिकरण तब तक सम्भव नहीं है जब तक उन्हें आर्थिक स्तर पर सशक्त नहीं किया जाए। इसके लिए सबसे पहले महिलाओं को शिक्षित व आर्थिक रूप से सुदृढ़ करना होगा उन्हें हर स्तर पर शिक्षा व रोजगार उपलब्ध कराना होगा उनके लिए बनाये गये कानूनों, अधिनियमों की जानकारी देनी होगी। महिलाओं की सामाजिक आर्थिक व राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में भागीदारी बढ़ानी होगी ताकि वे निर्णय निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकें। सामाजिक संरचना को समानता के आधार पर गठित करना होगा। इसके साथ ही हर स्तर पर महिला आयोग एवं सलाहकार बोर्ड स्थापित किए जाए तथा सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर महिला सम्मेलन आयोजित किये जाये जिसमें कम शिक्षित व ग्रामीण महिलाओं को ज्यादा से ज्यादा आमंत्रित किया जाए ताकि वे अपने सीमित क्षेत्र से बाहर निकलकर अपना विकास कर सकें।

सन्दर्भ सूची—

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औपनिवेशिक भारत में आर्थिक नीतियां

डा० नीलिमा गुप्ता

भारत में अंग्रेजों का आगमन व्यापारियों के रूप में हुआ था। उन्होंने भारत में व्यापारी बनकर ही राज्य किया, ब्रिटेन के आर्थिक हितों की पूर्ति करना उनका मुख्य लक्ष्य था। उनकी आर्थिक नीतियों ने एक तरफ भारत के परम्परागत आर्थिक ढांचे को नष्ट किया, वहीं दूसरी तरफ आधुनिक साधनों के आधार पर नवीन आर्थिक ढांचे को बनाने का अवसर नहीं दिया। इसी कारण औपनिवेशिक कालीन भारतीय अर्थ व्यवस्था न तो परम्परागत अर्थ व्यवस्था को आगे बढ़ा सकी और न ही आधुनिक आर्थिक व्यवस्था का लाभ उठा सकी फलतः भारतीय अर्थ व्यवस्था का कोई ऐसा हिस्सा नहीं बचा जिस पर ब्रिटेन की आर्थिक शोषण का प्रभाव न पड़ा हो।

भारतीय अर्थ व्यवस्था का आधार कृषि व्यवस्था थी। सन् 1765 में मुगल शासक शाहआलम के फरमान द्वारा बंगाल, बिहार और उड़ीसा की दीवानी ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी को प्राप्त हुई। कम्पनी ने प्रति वर्ष अधिक लगान देने वाले ठेकेदारों को लगान वसूलने का अधिकार प्रदान किया। वारेन हेस्टिंग्स (1772–1785 ई०) द्वारा स्थापित लगान व्यवस्था ने किसानों का अत्यधिक शोषण किया। ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी के भारतीय शासन का प्रथम गवर्नर जनरल कार्नवालिस (1786–1793 ई०) पिट्स इंडिया एक्ट द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकार व कम्पनी के आदेशानुसार लगान व्यवस्था से निश्चित आय प्राप्त करने हेतु स्थायी बन्दोबस्त व्यवस्था लागू की। इसे सबसे पहले बंगाल में, तत्पश्चात् उड़ीसा, मद्रास के उत्तरी जिले तथा बनारस में भी लागू किया गया। इस व्यवस्था से लगान में भारी वृद्धि हुई। लगान चुकाने में असमर्थ किसान भूमि से वंचित कर दिये गये। एक अनुमान के अनुसार 1797–98 में लगभग 17 प्रतिशत छोटे जमींदारों की भूमि नीलाम हो गयी। इस व्यवस्था ने भूमि ठेकेदारों को जन्म दिया जिसने किसानों का अत्यधिक शोषण किया।

1813 में भारत में ईस्ट इंडिया के व्यापारिक अधिपत्य को समाप्त कर दिया गया। उस समय ब्रिटेन की औद्योगिक क्रान्ति प्रगति पर थी। मशीन से बनी हुई वस्तुओं के लिये विशाल बाजार की आवश्यकता थी। धन का वितरण अधिकाधिक व्यक्तियों में हो इस कारण भूमि व्यवस्था द्वारा छोटे जमींदारों, पट्टेदारों के आर्थिक हितों की पूर्ति के लिये 1822 के रेगुलेशन आयुक्तों के बोर्ड के सचिव होल्ट मैकेजिंग के समर्थन के आधार पर 1822 में एक नवीन लगान व्यवस्था महलवारी व्यवस्था आरम्भ की गयी। इसके अनुसार सरकार ने सम्पूर्ण गाँव या गाँव का एक समूह (महल) से लगान वसूलने का आधार बनाया। इसमें लगान ग्राम सभा या गाँव के मुखिया से एक निश्चित समय के लिये एक निश्चित कर वसूलने की व्यवस्था की गयी थी। यह व्यवस्था गंगा घाटी, आधुनिक पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य भारत एवं पंजाब में लागू की गयी। दक्षिण भारत में जमींदार जैसा कोई वर्ग नहीं था, जिससे स्थायी बन्दोबस्त जैसा कोई समझौता किया जाता। अतः रैयतवारी व्यवस्था के समर्थन में विभिन्न विचार प्रकट किये गये। अन्ततः प्रत्येक पंजीकृत भूमिदार को भूमि का स्वामी स्वीकार करते हुये उसे राज्य सरकार को कर वसूलने का उत्तरदाई माना गया। सर्वप्रथम मद्रास प्रेसीडेंसी में बरामहल जिले में 1792 ई० इसे शुरू किया गया। यह व्यवस्था मद्रास एवं बम्बई प्रान्तों के बाद अन्य भागों में लागू की



गयी। इस व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत भूमि का स्वामी सरकार थी न कि किसान। इस व्यवस्था में न तो किसानों के हितों की पूर्ति हुयी और न ही उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा हुयी। दोनों ही व्यवस्था में किसान की स्थिति सोचनीय रही। आरम्भ में किसानों से लगान उत्पादन का $1/3$ से $1/2$ भाग मांगा गया। उत्तरोत्तर लगान में वृद्धि होती गयी। इस प्रकार सरकार, जमींदार, साहूकार बनियां एवं बिचौलिया सभी किसानों का शोषण करते रहे। जहां तक भारतीय गृह उद्योगों, लघु, उद्योगों तथा दस्तकारी का प्रश्न है ये भारत के विदेशी व्यापार तथा सम्पन्नता के प्रमुख आधार थे। ये भी अंग्रेजी शोषक नीतियों से नहीं बच सके। यद्यपि दिसम्बर 1600 में ब्रिटेन में स्थापित ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी के प्रारंभिक व्यापार भारतीयों के हित में थे कम्पनी भारत में मुख्यतः सूती कपड़ा और गर्म मसाला खरीदती थी। उन्हें ब्रिटेन तथा अन्य यूरोपीय देशों में बेचती थी और भारत से वस्तु खरीदने के लिये सोना या बहुमूल्य वस्तुये लाती थी।

उसने यूरोप में भारत की वस्तुओं के लिये एक विशाल बाजार बनाया था। ब्रिटेन में भारतीय कपड़ों की मांग थी, जिसका प्रभाव ब्रिटेन के व्यापार पर पड़ रहा था। अतः व्यापारियों के हित में आयात पर अंकुश लगाने के लिये 1720 में एक कानून बनाया जिसके द्वारा ब्रिटेन में भारत में छपे हुये कपड़ों के आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया। इसी तरह से अन्य यूरोपीय देशों ने आयात रोकने के लिये प्रतिबन्ध लगाये। जिसका व्यापक प्रभाव भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर पड़ा। यद्यपि 18वीं सदी के मध्य तक भारतीय कपड़ों की यूरोपीय बाजार में मांग बनी रही। भारत में हुये राजनीतिक परिवर्तनों ने ब्रिटेन को आर्थिक शोषण का अवसर दिया। 1757 में ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी के प्लासी के युद्ध की विजय ने बंगाल, बिहार एवं उड़ीसा में राजनीतिक प्रभाव स्थापित कर दिया। कम्पनी पहले से ही बिना कर दिये व्यापार कर रही थी। बाद में नमक, सुपारी और तम्बाकू के व्यापार पर एकाधिकार कर लिया। धीरे-धीरे कच्चे सूत, रेशम पर भी कम्पनी का एकाधिपत्य स्थापित हो गया। इस व्यापारिक अधिपत्य ने बंगाल, बिहार एवं उड़ीसा की आर्थिक सम्पन्नता नष्ट कर दी। यह क्रिया बंगाल, बिहार और उड़ीसा के प्रान्तों में भी आरम्भ हुई। बंगाल सूती एवं रेशमी कपड़ों के लिये विख्यात था। सत्ता प्राप्त होते ही कम्पनी के कर्मचारियों ने भारतीय दस्तकारों एवं जुलाहों को ऊँचे मूल्य पर कच्चा माल दिया और एक निश्चित समय एवं दर, मात्रा की मांग की और उसका मनमाना मूल्य प्रदान किया। जिसके कारण कपड़ा व्यवसाय लाभप्रद नहीं रहा। धीरे-धीरे बंगाल का वस्त्र व्यवसाय नष्ट होने लगा, और बंगाल आर्थिक विपन्नता की ओर अग्रसर हुआ।

1813 ई0 में एक ओदश पत्र द्वारा सभी अंग्रेज व्यापारियों को व्यापार करने की आज्ञा प्रदान कर दी गयी। जिससे शोषण करने वालों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई।

1833 में भारत सरकार ने स्वतन्त्र व्यापार नीति का अनुपालन करते हुये भारतीय आयात-निर्यात करों को समाप्त कर दिया। इससे ब्रिटेन को सस्ता कच्चा माल मिला और भारत में उसकी बनी हुई वस्तुओं को बाजार। फलस्वरूप भारतीय व्यापार और उद्योग तेजी से नष्ट होने लगे।

19वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्द्ध में व्यक्तिगत प्रयत्न से व्यापार संवारने की कोशिश की गयी, लेकिन भारतीय उद्योगों को संरक्षण नहीं मिला। यह सत्य है कि भारत में ने आधुनिक उद्योगों का आरम्भ ब्रिटिश पूंजीपतियों द्वारा किया गया, परन्तु भारत सरकार ने उन्हीं उद्योगों को संरक्षण दिया जो ब्रिटेन में आरम्भ नहीं किये जा सकते थे। 1850 ई0 में सर्वप्रथम भारत में उद्योगों का प्रारम्भ हुआ। भारत में कपड़, जूट एवं कोयले का उद्योग शुरू किया गया, धीरे-धीरे लकड़ी, कागज, ऊन, चमड़ा लोहा, चीनी, सीमेन्ट इत्यादि के उद्योग भी शुरू किये गये। ये सभी उद्योग ब्रिटिश पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में थे। भारतीय केवल कपड़ा एवं चीनी उद्योग तक सीमित रहे। भारत में इस्पात का उत्पादन सन् 1913 में प्रारम्भ हुआ। धीमी औद्योगिक प्रगती के कारण भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को ठीक होने में एक लम्बा समय लग गया।

सन् 1857 ई0 के विद्रोह के पश्चात सत्ता ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी के हाथ से निकल कर ब्रिटिश क्राउन के हाथ में चली गयी थी। उसके बाद भारत के आर्थिक शोषण दर में और वृद्धि हुई। अब भारत का आर्थिक शोषण सम्पूर्ण ब्रिटेन के हितों के लिये किया जाने लगा। 19वीं सदी के मध्य तक ब्रिटेन की औद्योगिक क्रान्ति पूर्ण हो रही थी, जिसके कारण आने वाले समय में भारत ब्रिटेन के लिये कच्चा माल देने वाला बड़ा कृषि फार्म तथा ब्रिटेन निर्मित वस्तुओं को खरीदने वाल विशाल बाजार बन गया था। ब्रिटेन की अतिरिक्त पूंजी भी लाभप्रद व्यवसायों में लगायी गयी। रेलवे, स्टीमर उद्योग और चाय व काफी जैसे कृषि कार्य में पूंजी लगायी गयी। भारत में विकास के बहाने, विदेशी रेल कम्पनियों को विशेष सुविधा दी गयी, और भारत में रेलवे लाइनों का जाल बिछ गया। इंग्लैण्ड



में जब रेलवे लाइन बिछाई गयी थी तो वो छोटी लाइन (मीटर गेज) की थी। कालान्तर में जब इसे लाभकारी समझा गया तो वह छोटी लाइनों को बड़ी लाइन (5फ़ीट) में बदल दिया गया, और पुरानी लाइनें, डिब्बे, इंजन सब भारत में लाद दिये गये। आज भी भारत में बची हुयी छोटी लाइनों के अवशेष हमारी दास्तों की कहानियाँ सुनाती हैं। ब्रिटिश व्यापारियों के हितों को ध्यान रखते हुये ब्रिटिश सरकार ने समय-समय में व्यापारीक नीतियाँ लागू की। जिसके कारण 19वीं सदी के उत्तरार्द्ध में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद के गम्भीर दृष्टिगोचर होने लगे।

इसके अतिरिक्त ऐसे भी साधन थे जिनके द्वारा भारत का धन बढ़ी मात्रा में ब्रिटेन पहुँच रहा था। उन सभी साधनों को धन का निकास (Drain of Wealth) पुकारा गया। अवकाश प्राप्त सैनिक-अरौनिक अधिकारी जो ब्रिटेन चले गये थे उनकी पेंशन भारत से भेजी जाती थी। भारत में सेवारत अंग्रेज कर्मचारी द्वारा ब्रिटेन में रह रहे उनके परिवार को भेजी गयी धनराशि तथा भारतीय शासकों द्वारा अंग्रेज अधिकारियों को दिये गये उपहार व धनराशि भी ब्रिटेन पहुँच रही थी। सन् 1758 से सन् 1765 के मध्य ब्रिटिश नागरिकों द्वारा साठ लाख पौंड की धनराशि ब्रिटेन भेजी गयी। इतना ही नहीं कम्पनी के द्वारा साम्राज्य विस्तार के लिये ब्रिटेन सरकार से लिया कर्ज ब्याज सहित वापस ब्रिटेन पहुँचा था। सन् 1857 में यह कर्ज छः करोड़ नब्बे लाख पौंड जो कम्पनी को ब्रिटेन सरकार को देना था, भेजा गया।

दादा भाई नौरोजी ने इसको 'अनिष्टों को अनिष्ट' (Evils of All Evils) कह कर पुकारा था। दादा भाई नौरोजी के अनुसार भारत का धन भारत से बाहर जाता था और फिर वही धन भारत को कर्ज के रूप में दिया जाता था। जिसे उस अतिरिक्त धन 'उस कर्ज और कर्ज के व्याज के रूप में चुकाना पड़ता था। यह एक ऐसा दुश्चक्र था जिसे तोड़ना कठिन था।' इस धन निकास के कारण रोजगार तथा आय की सम्भावनाओं पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा। इसके अलावा भारत के धन का ब्रिटेन जाने का अन्य साधन व्यापार में लगी हुयी पूँजी से प्राप्त लाभ को ब्रिटेन भेजना था। जैसे-जैसे कम्पनी का विस्तार होता गया, अथवा प्रभाव क्षेत्र में वृद्धि होती गयी, वैसे-वैसे कम्पनी ने भारतीय नरेशों से प्राप्त धन व्यापार में लगाया। कम्पनी की आय का एक अन्य साधन नमक व्यापार पर एकाधिकार था। कम्पनी ने नमक के मूल्यों में निरन्तर वृद्धि की। 1833 में बाजार में नमक का मूल्य उसके उत्पादन मूल्य से 1200 से 2000 रुपये अधिक था। इस प्रकार ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी ने भारत से प्राप्त पूँजी को अपने व्यापार में लगाया और उससे व्यापारिक लाभ प्राप्त किये। इस प्रकार भारत की एक बड़ी धनराशि निरन्तर ब्रिटेन पहुँचती रही जिसका भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा।

इस प्रकार ब्रिटिश आर्थिक नीति के कारण भारतीय कृषि व्यवस्था तथा पारम्परिक उद्योग नष्ट हुये। भारत में न तो नवीन उद्योगों का विकास हुआ और न ही भारत-ब्रिटिश व्यापार भारत के पक्ष में रहा, बल्कि ब्रिटिश सरकार ने भारतीय हितों को भुलाकर ब्रिटिश हितों की पूर्ति की। 19वीं सदी के उत्तरार्द्ध में आर्थिक शोषण पर आधारित ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद के गम्भीर परिणाम दृष्टिगोचर होने लगे थे। अंग्रेजों ने भारत के सम्पूर्ण राजनीतिक और आर्थिक ढाँचे का प्रयोग ब्रिटेन के बढ़ते हुये औद्योगिक पूँजीवाद के विकास में लगाया था। भारतीय आर्थिक साधन और जनशक्ति का प्रयोग ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की रक्षा के लिये किया। ब्रिटेन विश्व की सर्वाधिक शक्तिशाली, औपनिवेशिक साम्राज्यवादी शक्ति भारत के आर्थिक साधनों और जनशक्ति के प्रयोग के कारण ही बन पायी जिसकी कीमत भारत को अपनी मजबूत अर्थ व्यवस्था को खो कर चुकानी पड़ी।

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(एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, इतिहास विभाग, बी.एस.एन.वी०पी०जी० कालेज, लखनऊ)

सामाजिक विकास में महिला सशक्तिकरण की भूमिका एवं महत्व

असरा बीबी सिद्दीकी

किसी भी समाज का सफल एवं सम्पूर्ण विकास तभी सम्भव है जब वहाँ रहने वाली महिलाओं को भी आगे बढ़ने के तथा देश के विकास में भागीदारी करने के समान अवसर प्रदान किये जायें। जब किसी समाज में महिलाओं को शिक्षित होने, स्वावलम्बी अर्थात् आत्मनिर्भर बनने एवं सक्षम जीवन जीने के अधिकार प्रदान किये जाते हैं तो वह समाज तीव्र गति से प्रगति कर सकता है। यदि समाज के बहुमुखी विकास करने और पिछड़ापन दूर करने की बात की जाय तो यह आवश्यक है कि वहाँ की महिलाओं को जागरूक बनाकर उन्हें आगे बढ़ने के लिये तथा अपने निर्णय स्वयं लेने जैसी क्षमता से परिपूर्ण बनाना होगा तथा उन्हें आर्थिक सामाजिक शैक्षिक राजनीतिक सांस्कृतिक सभी रूपों में सशक्त बनाना होगा। इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि महिलाओं को बचपन से ही शिक्षित होने के अवसर प्रदान किये जायें और उन्हें बचपन से ही साहसी और निर्भीक बनाया जाय। ताकि वे स्वयं को सबला महसूस कर सकें। उन्हें अपनी रुचि के अनुसार शिक्षा एवं रोजगार के चयन का अधिकार हो यदि महिलायें शिक्षित होंगी तो वह अपने परिवार को सही दिशा में तथा अपने बच्चों का उचित मार्गदर्शन भी कर पायेंगी। यद्यपि वर्तमान समय में महिलाओं ने शिक्षा, खेल, प्रबन्धन, प्रशासन, राजनीति, सांस्कृतिक सभी क्षेत्रों में अपनी प्रतिभा का परिचय दिया है किन्तु अभी और प्रयास करने की आवश्यकता है। एक शिक्षित महिला ही शिक्षित परिवार का निर्माण करने में अपना योगदान दे सकती है तथा अज्ञानता और अन्धविश्वास को दूर कर सकती है चाहे वह गाँव में रहने वाली महिलाएं हो या नगर में रहने वाली महिलाएं। यदि सभी महिलाएं जागरूक शिक्षित स्वावलम्बी तथा क्षमतावान हो जायेंगी तो निश्चित रूप से एक सफल एवं विकसित समाज का निर्माण हो सकेगा क्योंकि महिलाएं समाज का एक अभिन्न अंग हैं और वे आर्थिक सामाजिक रूप से सशक्त हो कर सशक्त समाज का निर्माण कर सकती हैं।

विकास एक बहुआयामी प्रक्रिया है। कोई भी विकास सही मायनों में तभी सफल विकास माना जा सकता है जब आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षिक, राजनीतिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं मनोवैज्ञानिक सभी रूपों में समुचित विकास हो तथा सभी वर्गों को उत्थान करने का समुचित आधार मिले, समाज में सभी वर्गों को अपना सर्वांगीण विकास करने के यथोचित साधन उपलब्ध हों। महिलायें समाज का अभिन्न अंग हैं और किसी भी समाज का उचित विकास तब ही सम्भव है जब उसमें रहने वाली महिलाओं को भी अपने जीवन में आगे



बढ़ने के तथा अपना विकास करने के मार्ग प्रशस्त करने के अवसर प्रदान हों तथा महिलाओं और पुरुषों को बराबर समझा जाये। यदि सामाजिक विकास के लिये आवश्यक रणनीतियाँ बनाने की बात की जाय तो यह आवश्यक है कि समाज में महिलाओं को पुरुषों के बराबर अधिकार दिये जायें, महिलाओं को पुरुषों के साथ समान अवसर प्रदान किये जायें। लैंगिक विषमता के आधार पर उन्हें किसी भी रूप में अबला न समझा जाये बल्कि उन्हें हर क्षेत्र में सबला समझा जाये। यदि समाज में महिलायें सशक्त होंगी तो समाज भी निरन्तर तीव्र गति के साथ विकास के पथ पर अग्रसर होगा अर्थात् सामाजिक विकास में महिला सशक्तिकरण की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता एवं महत्व है।

“स्टैली ने विकास के प्रति मानव वादी दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हुए इस बात पर बल दिया कि विकास को तभी अर्थपूर्ण और सफल माना जायेगा जब मूर्त मानव परिस्थिति पर इसका सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़े और उसका अवलोकन भी किया जा सके”। महिलायें समाज का एक महत्वपूर्ण एवं अभिन्न अंग हैं तथा यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि समाज में महिलाओं को अपनी सशक्त भागीदारी निभाने का समान अवसर दिया जाये।

महिलाओं को पढ़ने लिखने शिक्षित होने के पर्याप्त अवसर तथा उन्हें अपनी रुचि एवं इच्छानुसार विषय में शिक्षा ग्रहण करने की स्वतन्त्रता दी जाय। महिलाओं को स्वावलम्बी अर्थात् आत्मनिर्भर बनने का अवसर प्रदान किया जाये।

महिलाओं का आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षिक, राजनीतिक सभी दृष्टिकोणों से विकास किया जाय। महिलाओं को अपने विचार अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतन्त्रता होनी चाहिये। महिलाओं में दक्षता एवं जागरूकता को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिये, उनमें कार्यकुशलता की क्षमता का विकास किया जाना चाहिये। महिलाओं के विरुद्ध शोषण एवं हिंसा को रोके जाने की आवश्यकता है। महिलाओं को किसी भी तरह पुरुषों से कम नहीं समझना चाहिये।

बालिकाओं में बचपन से ही यह भावना विकसित की जानी चाहिये कि वह किसी भी रूप में अबला नहीं है बल्कि वह सबला है।

महिलाओं में निर्भीकता, बल एवं साहस की भावना का विकास किया जाना चाहिये। समाज में ऐसे स्वस्थ पर्यावरण का निर्माण किये जाने की आवश्यकता है जहाँ महिलायें स्वयं को सुरक्षित महसूस कर सकें। महिलाओं में किसी प्रकार का कुपोषण न हो इसके लिये उन्हें सन्तुलित आहार दिया जाये तथा उनकी स्वास्थ्य सम्बंधी समस्याओं को दूर किया जाय। चाहे ग्रामीण महिलायें हो या नगरीय महिलायें सभी को अपना सर्वांगीण विकास करने का अवसर मिलना चाहिये चाहे वह आर्थिक विकास हो सामाजिक विकास हो अथवा राजनीतिक विकास। महिलाओं को अपने भविष्य को उज्जवल बनाने की चेतना का विकास किये जाने हेतु निरन्तर प्रयासरत रहना चाहिये। महिलाओं को व्यक्तित्व विकास हेतु समुचित अवसर प्रदान किया जाने चाहिये।

“महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिये सरकार द्वारा विशेष विवाह अधिनियम 1954, हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम 1955, हिन्दू उत्तराधिकार अधिनियम 1956, नाबालिगी तथा संरक्षता अधिनियम 1956, स्त्रियों व कन्याओं का अनैतिक व्यापार कानून 1956, दहेज निरोधक अधिनियम 1961, केन्द्रीय पंचायत राज अधिनियम 1992 तथा घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संरक्षण कानून 2005 में पास करके स्त्रियों को पारिवारिक, आर्थिक व सामाजिक सुरक्षा दी गई है। सन 2001 को महिला सशक्तिकरण वर्ष के रूप में घोषित करके महिला सशक्तिकरण की एक राष्ट्रीय नीति तैयार गई। इसके अन्तर्गत महिलाओं के लिये अपना गृह उद्योग शुरू करने के ‘स्वयंसिद्ध’ कठिन परिस्थितियों में महिलाओं की रक्षा करने के लिये ‘स्वाधार’, मातृत्व व शिशु कल्याण के लिये ‘जननी सुरक्षा योजना’, भ्रूण में लड़कियों की हत्या रोकने के लिये ‘बालिका अशीर्वाद योजना’ तथा वृद्ध महिलाओं को आर्थिक सुरक्षा देने के उद्देश्य से ‘वृद्धावस्था पेन्शन योजना’ लागू की गई। सरकार द्वारा एक राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग की भी स्थापना की गई जिससे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं का उत्पीड़न रोका जा सके”। इस प्रकार समय-समय पर महिला सशक्तिकरण के प्रयास किये गये और निरन्तर किये जा रहे हैं। इन्हीं



सबका प्रभाव है कि आज महिलायें भी पुरुषों के साथ कन्धे से कन्धा मिलाकर चल रही हैं तथा अपनी योग्यता अनुसार उच्च पदों को सुशोभित कर रही हैं एवं विभिन्न खेलों में देश का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रही हैं। इस प्रकार महिलायें प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ रही हैं। फिर भी उनको और अधिक सशक्त बनाने के लिये और उनके सर्वांगीण विकास के लिये और भी उचित रणनीतियाँ बनाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि वह समाज के विकास में उचित भागीदारी कर सकें।

1. मेराज अहमद, विकास का समाज शास्त्र, पृष्ठ संख्या-25-28
2. डा० जी०के० अग्रवाल, समाजशास्त्र, पृष्ठ संख्या-285

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर (समाजशास्त्र) करामत हुसैन मुस्लिम गर्ल्स पी०जी० कालेज निशातगंज, लखनऊ। मो० 9653033241

कृषि विकास में सिंचाई प्रबंधन की आवश्यकता

*सुनील दत्त **सम्प्रति ***डा० अरुणा कुमार

भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। यहां की दो-तिहाई जनसंख्या का भरण-पोषण कृषि से होता है। भारत में कुल भूमि के 57.1% भाग पर खेती की जाती है। यहां की 55% कार्यशील जनसंख्या कृषि कार्य में लगी है। भारतीय कृषि मानसून पर आधारित है। मानसून की अनियमितता एवं अनिश्चितता कृषि विकास के मार्ग में सबसे बड़ी बाधा है। मानसून के इस रवैये से बचने के लिए कृषि फसलों को कृत्रिम विधि से जल उपलब्ध कराने से ही कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि की जा सकती है।

कृषि विकास की भौतिक दशाओं में जहां जलवायुविक तत्वों, भूमि के स्वरूप एवं मृदा की गुणवत्ता आदि कारकों को उत्तरदायी माना जाता है, वहीं मानवीय एवं संस्थागत दशाओं में श्रमिकों, उर्वरकों, उन्नतशील बीजों एवं कृषि यन्त्रों के साथ सिंचाई को भी प्रमुख उत्तरदायी कारक माना जाता है। कृषि फसलों में कम या अधिक पैदावार सिंचाई और सिंचाई के साधन ही निर्धारित करते हैं। अनियन्त्रित सिंचाई से कृषि उत्पादकता प्रभावित होती है। अनियन्त्रित एवं अनियोजित सिंचाई से जल की बर्बादी होती है। खेतों में जल की अधिकता से फसलें नष्ट हो जाती हैं एवं जल रिसाव से आसपास के खेत भी जलप्लावित हो जाते हैं, जिससे कृषि कार्य में बाधा उत्पन्न होती है। जल की एक-एक बूंद का सदुपयोग अति आवश्यक है। 'जल है तो कल है।' 'वनझाप - मोर क्राप' की अवधारणा से जल की अनावश्यक बर्बादी को रोका जा सकता है।

वर्ष 1968 में प्रारम्भ की गयी प्रथम हरित क्रान्ति से यद्यपि गेहूँ और चावल के उत्पादन में आशातीत प्रगति हुई किन्तु 1995-96 के आते-2 कृषि जगत में हरित क्रान्ति में थकान के चिन्ह स्पष्ट दृष्टिगोचर होने लगे थे। इसलिए मिट्टी के स्वास्थ्य में सुधार एवं सिंचाई जल के विकास व कुशल उपयोग हेतु 13 अप्रैल 2006 को द्वितीय हरित क्रान्ति की आधार पिला रखी गयी। इसका लक्ष्य कृषि उत्पादों को 2015 तक दुगुना करना था एवं कृषि में गुणवत्ता, उत्पादकता, सतत विकास एवं कृषि क्षेत्र में रोजगार के अवसरों में भरपूर वृद्धि करना था।

देश की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या की उदरपूर्ति एवं द्वितीय हरित क्रान्ति के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए कृषि में सिंचाई की अधुनातन प्रविधियों के अनुप्रयोग एवं प्रबंधन की अति आवश्यकता है। कृषि में गुणवत्ता, उत्पादकता, सतत विकास एवं कृषि क्षेत्र में रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि के लिए सिंचाई का समुचित प्रबंधन समय कभी मांग है। सिंचाई की दीर्घकालीन योजनाओं का मूलभूत आधार सिंचाई के स्रोतों का संरक्षण है। सिंचाई के स्रोतों का संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन आधुनिक समय में एक कठिन चुनौती है। सिंचाई के जल स्रोतों का संकुचित होना सिंचाई के लिए संकट का एक सूचक है।

अधः भूमि जल में हो रही लगातार गिरावट, पुराने तालाबों के अतिक्रमण, नदी-नालों में नगरों एवं महानगरों के सीवर जल एवं औद्योगिक अपशिष्टों के पहुँचने से सिंचाई के जल स्रोत घटते जा रहे हैं। घटते सिंचाई जल स्रोतों के संकट से उबरने एवं द्वितीय



हरित क्रान्ति के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए सिंचाई प्रबंधन अति आवश्यक है।

मूल शब्दः—

हरित क्रान्ति, द्वितीय हरित क्रान्ति, सतत विकास, सिंचाई प्रबंधन, औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट अधः भूमि जल, वन झाप — मोर क्राप
शोध का उद्देश्यः—

किसी भी शोध पत्र का विश्लेषण बिना उसका उद्देश्य निर्धारित किये नहीं किया जा सकता है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र का निम्नलिखित उद्देश्य है—

1. सिंचाई के साधनों की व्याख्या करना।
2. सिंचाई प्रबंधन की आवश्यकता एवं महत्व को स्पष्ट करना।
3. जल की बर्बादी को नियन्त्रित करना।
4. असिंचित क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई की संभावनायें तलाश करना।
5. कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना।
6. लोगों में कृषि कार्य के प्रति रूचि पैदा करना।
7. कृषि विकास एवं सिंचाई के मध्य सम्बंध को रेखांकित करना।

विधितन्त्रः—

किसी भी शोधपत्र की सफलता उसमें प्रयुक्त शोध प्रविधियों पर निर्भर करती हैं। प्रस्तुत शोध में प्राथमिक एवं द्वितीयक दोनों स्रोतों से प्राप्त आंकड़ों को प्रयुक्त किया गया है। द्वितीयक स्रोतों से प्राप्त आंकड़ों को वर्गीकृत कर सारणी बनायी गयी है। कम्प्यूटर एवं इण्टरनेट का भी सहारा लिया गया है। पूर्व में किये गये शोधकार्यों की साहित्यिक समीक्षा भी की गयी है।

विश्लेषण एवं व्याख्या—

कृषि विकास का स्वरूप—

सामान्यतया कृषि मानव के उन प्राथमिक उत्पादक प्रयासों को कहते हैं, जिनके द्वारा वह भूमि पर बसकर उसके उपयोग का प्रयास करता है तथा यथासंभव वनस्पतियों एवं पशुओं के प्राकृतिक प्रजनन एवं वृद्धि की प्रक्रिया को तीव्र एवं विकसित बनाता है। इन सभी कार्यों का उद्देश्य मानव के लिए वांछित वानस्पतिक एवं पशु उपज को प्राप्त करना होता है। कृषि के अन्तर्गत उन सभी पद्धतियों को सम्मिलित किया जाता है, जिनका प्रयोग कृषक कृषि के विभिन्न तत्वों के सम्यक तथा अनुकूलतम उपयोग में करता है अर्थात् कृषि एक ऐसा कार्य है, जिसका उद्देश्य प्रकृति प्रदत्त उत्पादनों का उपयोग करके मानवीय आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करना।

आक्सफोर्ड शब्दकोश के अनुसार—

“कृषि मृदा पोषण सम्बंधी एक कला एवं विज्ञान है, जिसमें एकत्रीकरण, पशुपालन, जुताई एवं खेती की क्रियायें सम्मिलित हैं।” कृषि एक ऐसा आर्थिक कार्य है, जिसका विकास प्रागैतिहासिक काल से हुआ है और आज के उन्नत प्राविधिक युग में भी अपरिहार्य बना हुआ है, जो प्रायः सभी विकसित एवं विकासशील, छोटे तथा बड़े प्रत्येक क्षेत्रों में सम्पादित हो रहा है। इसी वजह से कृषि अन्य आर्थिक कार्यों की तुलना में अधिक सार्वभौमिक एवं सार्वजनिक है। कृषि को एक जीविकोपार्जन के साधन के रूप में तथा एक विशिष्ट प्रकार के जीवन पद्धति के रूप में देखा जा सकता है।

बुकानन(1959) के अनुसार—

“कृषि का स्वरूप प्राकृतिक तथा मानवीय तत्वों के अन्तर्सम्बंधों का परिणाम है।” कृषक के जीवन के सभी पक्ष कृषि से जुड़े होते हैं। जब कृषि को एक उद्योग के रूप में माना जाता है तब कृषि प्रक्रिया से कृषक का जीवन सम्बद्ध नहीं रहता। उद्योग के रूप में कृषि का मूल उद्देश्य व्यापार होता है। इसमें उत्पादन पर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाता है जबकि जीवन निर्वाहक कृषि में कृषि जीवन निर्वाहन का एक साधन एवं जीवन की अभिव्यक्ति होती है।

भारत सहित विश्व की अन्य प्राचीन सभ्यताओं के केन्द्र में कृषि कार्य प्रागैतिहासिक काल से ही रहा है। इसका उल्लेख विभिन्न पौराणिक, पाली एवं ऐतिहासिक ग्रन्थों में मिलता है। भारतीय मनीशियों, ग्रीक, रोमन लेखकों, स्ट्रैबो, प्लीनी आदि ने कृषि के सम्बन्ध में खूब लिखा है, किन्तु इसका व्यवस्थित एवं वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन 18वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्द्ध में विधिवत प्रारम्भ हुआ। प्रारम्भ में कृषि



प्राकृतिक रूप से सम्पादित की जाती थी, किन्तु धीरे-धीरे विकास के साथ ही कृषि भी मानव केन्द्रित हो गयी। कृषि का स्वरूप बदल गया। कृषि में नवाचार आ गया। मनुष्य ने कृषि का उद्यमीकरण कर दिया। कृषि में नूतन प्रवृत्तियों के सम्मिलित होने से कृषि का क्षेत्र व्यापक हो गया।

सिंचाई व्यवस्था—

भारत मानसूनी जलवायु का देश है। मानसून की अनिश्चितता, अनियमिता एवं संदिग्धता के कारण भारत की कृषि व्यवस्था में सिंचाई अहम स्थान रखती है। भारत के जिन क्षेत्रों में हरित क्रान्ति सफल हुई है, उसमें सिंचाई की परम सहभागिता रही है। वर्ष 1951 में भारत में सिंचाई की कुल क्षमता 226 लाख हेक्टेयर थी जो वर्तमान में बढ़कर करीब 1200 लाख हेक्टेयर हो गयी है। विश्व में सर्वाधिक सिंचित क्षेत्र चीन में लगभग 21.9% के बाद दूसरा सर्वाधिक सिंचित क्षेत्र भारत में 20.2% है। भारत में शुद्ध बोये गये क्षेत्रफल के लगभग 44.2% भाग में सिंचाई होती है। भारत के 55.8% भाग में अभी भी सिंचाई नहीं हो पा रही है। अर्थात् भारत में शुद्ध बाये गये क्षेत्र— 1.360 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि पर ही सिंचाई की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं। शेष भाग पर सिंचाई की सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। देश के सर्वाधिक सिंचित क्षेत्रफल वाले राज्यों में उत्तर प्रदेश प्रमुख स्थान रखता है। जबकि न्यूनतम सिंचित क्षेत्रफल वाला राज्य मिजोरम 7.3% है। देश में कुओं, नलकूपों, तालाबों, नहरों, झीलों आदि के द्वारा सिंचाई की जाती है किन्तु भारत में सिंचाई का प्रमुख साधन नलकूप ही है।

कृषि में नवीनीकरण सिंचाई के माध्यम से ही संभव है। फसलों के उत्पादन एवं उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने में सिंचाई का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। वर्ष 1992 में तत्कालीन सरकार ने नवीन सिंचाई नीति के अनुसार कुछ उद्देश्य निर्धारित किये थे जो निम्न हैं—

1. उन क्षेत्रों में जहां जल की उपलब्धता की मात्रा भूमि उपलब्धता से अधिक है, वहां प्रतिहेक्टेयर अधिक कृषि उत्पादकता प्राप्त करना।
2. जहां भूमि उपलब्धता प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले जल उपलब्धता से अधिक है, उस स्थान पर प्रतिहेक्टेयर अधिकतम जल का उपयोग करना।
3. सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में जल संभरण क्षेत्रों का विस्तार करना।

इसके आलावा नवीन सिंचाई नीति की कुछ विशेषताएं भी हैं जो निम्न हैं—

1. सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के कुशल संचालन तथा उचित प्रबंधन हेतु इसे बेतार यन्त्रों की सुविधायें प्रदान करना, जिससे इसके प्रचलन में पारदर्शिता बनी रहे।
2. सभी राज्यों के सिंचाई सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों के संग्रह एवं इसमें सावधानी रखने का प्रस्ताव।
3. सूखे की अवस्था में उपयोग हेतु वर्षा के अतिरिक्त जल के संग्रहण हेतु छोटे जल तालाबों का निर्माण करना।
4. भूमिगत जल के उपयोग की उचित व्यवस्था करना।
5. नवीन सिंचाई नीति में जल संरक्षण एवं ड्रिप सिंचाई आदि माध्यमों से सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की भयावहता को कम करना।
6. दलदली में भूमि सुधार एवं कृषि का विस्तार करना।

स्पष्ट है कि नवीन कृषि सिंचाई नीति निःसन्देह महत्वपूर्ण भावी परिकल्पना है, जिसे व्यवहार में लाकर ही कृषि के विकास को सकारात्मक रूप दिया जा सकता है। सिंचाई के साधनों के विस्तार एवं विकास के बिना देश में पूर्ण कृषि विकास असंभव है।

सिंचाई परियोजनायें—

भारत में कृषि विकास के लिए सिंचाई परियोजनायें लागू की गयी हैं। इन सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को तीन भागों में विभाजित किया गया है।

(1) वृहद सिंचाई परियोजनायें—

इसके अन्तर्गत वे परियोजनाएं सम्मिलित की जाती हैं, जिसके अन्तर्गत 10,000 हेक्टेयर भूमि से अधिक कृषि योग्य भूमि की सिंचाई होती है। इसके अन्तर्गत बड़े-बड़े बांध एवं उनसे निकाली गयी बड़ी-बड़ी नहरें सम्मिलित होती हैं। भाखड़ा नंगल बांध परियोजना, टिहरी बांध परियोजना, इन्दिरा गांधी नहर, शारदा नहर आदि वृहद सिंचाई परियोजनायें हैं।

(2) मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनायें—

इसके अन्तर्गत सिंचाई की उन परियोजनाओं को सम्मिलित किया जाता है, जिसके अन्तर्गत 2000 हेक्टेयर से 10,000 हेक्टेयर



कृषि योग्य भूमि की सिंचाई होती है। इसमें छोटी-छोटी नहरों को सम्मिलित किया जाता है।

(3) लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ—

इसके अन्तर्गत उन सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को सम्मिलित किया जाता है, जिसके अन्तर्गत 2000 हेक्टेयर या उससे कम कृषि योग्य भूमि की सिंचाई होती है। लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं में नलकूपों, कुंओ, तालाबों, ड्रिप एवं स्प्रिंकल सिंचाई विधियों को शामिल किया जाता है।

देश में सर्वाधिक सिंचित क्षेत्र लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आता है। इस प्रकार वर्तमान समय में भारत की कुल सिंचित क्षेत्र का 37% भाग वृहद एवं मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं एवं 63% भाग लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के अधीन है।

सिंचाई के साधन—

देश के शुद्ध बोये गये 52% भू-भाग के मात्र 28% भाग पर ही सिंचाई की पर्याप्त सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं जबकि देश का समस्त सिंचित क्षेत्र 8 करोड़ हेक्टेयर है। इस प्रकार कुल कृषि भूमि के लगभग 72% भाग पर की जाने वाली कृषि वर्षा पर निर्भर करती है। कुल सिंचित क्षेत्रफल के आधे से अधिक भाग पर सिंचाई के छोटे-बड़े साधनों यथा—कुएँ, नलकूप, नहर, झील, तालाब, जलाशय, बांध, नल तथा जल स्रोतों द्वारा सिंचाई की जाती है। सिंचाई में सहायक विभिन्न साधनों का आनुपातिक योगदान निम्न प्रकार है—

*शोध छात्र— छत्रपति शाहू जी महाराज विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर

**प्रबक्ता भूगोल, शि०ना०सि०वि०म०इ०का० गौरा, रायबरेली

*** (एस०प्र०) भूगोल विभाग, बी०एस०एस०डी०पी०जी० कालेज, कानपुर

"सामाजिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में लैंगिक असमानता विकास में बाधक"

निधि तिवारी

प्रत्येक समाज में लिंग असमानता किसी न किसी रूप में विद्यमान है। भौतिक दृष्टि से भी देखे तो स्त्री पुरुष में असमानता है। स्त्री मानसिक और शारीरिक रूप से कमजोर होती है। पुरुष जहाँ एक ओर कठिन परिश्रम करके आर्थिक आय का साधन होता है वही स्त्री घर में रह कर बच्चे पालने, खाना बनाने और परिवार के लोगो के सेवा के व्यस्त रहती है। प्राचीन समय से ही अपने स्वाभाव के अनुसार कार्यों का बटवारा कर लिया था। तब स्त्री पुरुष में असमानता की भावना नहीं थी। लेकिन आज स्त्री और पुरुष में असमानता की भावना दिखाई देती है।

गांव हो या शहर काम से लेकर व्यवहार तक समाज का भेदभाव पूर्ण हर जगह देखा जा सकता है। आज हम विश्व स्तर पर सतत विकास में लैंगिक भेदभाव को दूर करने की बात कर रहे हैं वही दूसरी ओर लैंगिक भेदभाव की जड़े सामाजिक और राजनीति कारणों से मजबूती पकड़ रही है। लैंगिक असमानता हमारे लिए एक बड़ी चुनौती है।

हमारे देश में लिंग आधारित भेदभाव बहुत व्यापक रूप से विद्यमान है। जन्म से लेकर मृत्यु तक, शिक्षा से लेकर रोजगार तक हर जगह लैंगिक भेदभाव साफ-साफ दिखाई देता है। इस भेदभाव को कायम रखने में सामाजिक, राजनीतिक पहलु बहुत बड़ी भूमिका निभाते हैं जो स्त्रियों के विकास में बाधक है।

लैंगिक असमानता, मानव इतिहास में अन्याय का एक सबसे निरन्तर और व्यापक रूप है, इसलिए इसे मिटाने के लिए बदलाव की दिशा में एक सबसे बड़े आंदोलन की आवश्यकता होगी। दुनिया के हर हिस्से में महिलाएं और लड़कियां आज भी भेदभाव और हिंसा झेल रही हैं। हर क्षेत्र में लैंगिक समानता के मामले में



कमियां मौजूद हैं। दक्षिण एशिया में 1990 में प्राइमरी स्कूलों में हर 100 लड़कों पर सिर्फ 74 लड़कियां भर्ती होती थीं, लेकिन 2012 तक भी भर्ती का अनुपात वही था। 155 देशों में कम से कम एक कानून ऐसा मौजूद है, जो महिलाओं के लिए आर्थिक अवसरों में बाधक है। अधिकांश देशों में महिलाएं, पुरुषों को मिलने वाले वेतन की तुलना में औसतन सिर्फ 60% से 75% तक ही कमा पाती हैं। सभी देशों की संसदों में केवल 22.8% महिला सांसद हैं। हर तीन में से एक महिला अपने जीवन काल में किसी न किसी प्रकार की शारीरिक अथवा यौन हिंसा की शिकार होती है।

लैंगिक समानता न सिर्फ एक बुनियादी मानव अधिकार है, बल्कि एक शांतिपूर्ण और टिकाऊ विश्व के लिए आवश्यक बुनियाद भी है। महिलाओं को मुख्यधारा से बाहर रखने का मतलब दुनिया की आधी आबादी को संपन्न समाज और अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के निर्माण में भागीदारी के अवसर से वंचित रखना है शिक्षा की समान सुलभता, लाभकारी काम और राजनीतिक तथा आर्थिक निर्णय प्रक्रिया में भागीदारी न सिर्फ महिलाओं के लिए आवश्यक अधिकार हैं, बल्कि इनसे कुल मिलाकर मानवता लाभान्वित होती है। महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण में निवेश कर दुनिया न सिर्फ टिकाऊ विकास के पांचवें लक्ष्य की दिशा में आगे बढ़ेगी, बल्कि इससे गरीबी कम करने में भी लाभ होगा और टिकाऊ आर्थिक वृद्धि को गति मिलेगी।

लैंगिक असमानता दूर करने के उद्देश्य

- सभी महिलाओं और लड़कियों के साथ हर जगह हर प्रकार का भेदभाव मिटाना।
- सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रों में सभी महिलाओं और लड़कियों के प्रति सभी प्रकार की हिंसा समाप्त करना जिसमें तस्करी और यौन व अन्य प्रकार के शोषण को समाप्त करना शामिल है।
- बाल विवाह, कम उम्र में और जबरन विवाह तथा महिला जननांग भंग करने जैसी सभी हानिकारक प्रथाओं का उन्मूलन करना।
- जन सेवाओं, बुनियादी सुविधाओं और सामाजिक संरक्षण नीतियों के माध्यम से निःशुल्क सेवा और घरेलू काम को मान्यता और महत्व देना तथा राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उपयुक्तता के आधार पर घर और परिवार के भीतर साझी जिम्मेदारी को प्रोत्साहित करना।
- राजनीतिक, आर्थिक और सार्वजनिक जीवन में निर्णय प्रक्रिया के सभी स्तरों पर महिलाओं की पूर्ण और कारगर भागीदारी तथा नेतृत्व के समान अवसर सुनिश्चित करना।
- अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या और विकास सम्मेलन के कार्रवाई कार्यक्रम और बीजिंग प्लेटफॉर्म फॉर एक्शन तथा उनके समीक्षा सम्मेलनों के निष्कर्ष दस्तावेजों के अनुरूप हुई सहमति के अनुसार यौन तथा प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य एवं प्रजनन अधिकारों की सबके लिए सुलभता सुनिश्चित करना।
- महिलाओं को आर्थिक संसाधनों पर समान अधिकार तथा जमीन और अन्य प्रकार की संपत्ति, वित्तीय सेवाओं, उत्तराधिकार और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर नियंत्रण और स्वामित्व को राष्ट्रीय कानूनों के अनुसार सुलभ कराने के लिए सुधारों को अपनाना।
- महिला सशक्तिकरण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए विशेषकर सूचना और संचार टेक्नॉलॉजी सहित



सामर्थ्यकारी टेक्नॉलॉजी का इस्तेमाल बढ़ाना।

- सभी स्तरों पर, सभी महिलाओं और लड़कियों के सशक्तिकरण और लैंगिक समानता के संवर्द्धन हेतु ठोस नीतियां एवं लागू करने योग्य कानून अपनाना और उन्हें मजबूत करना।

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स्वप्निल सारस्वत, डा निशांत सिंह, समाज, राजनीति और महिलाएँ (दशा और दिशाएँ) राधा पब्लिकेशन्स, नयी दिल्ली।

सरोज कुमार गुप्ता, भारतीय नारी, कल और आज कल, (सार्थक प्रकाशन) नयी दिल्ली।

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असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, करामत हुसैन मुस्लिम गर्ल्स कॉलेज

भारत में आर्थिक उदारीकरण

डॉ० वीना उपाध्याय

1980 के दशक में भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण नीतिगत परिवर्तन हुआ था। आशातीत सुधारों के इस नए मॉडल को सामान्यतः उदारीकरण, निजीकरण और वैश्वीकरणमॉडल (एलपीजी मॉडल) के रूप में जाना जाता है। इस मॉडल का मुख्य उद्देश्य दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के साथ भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को तेजी से विकसित अर्थव्यवस्था बनाना तथा दूसरी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं विकास करना था। इस नई आर्थिक नीति की प्रमुख विशेषता 'आर्थिक उदारीकरण' है। आर्थिक प्रतिबन्धों की न्यूनता को उदारीकरण कहते हैं। वर्तमान समय में सरकार द्वारा उदारीकरण की नीति को पूर्ण समर्थन मिल रहा है। जिसके फलस्वरूप अनेक बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियाँ भारत जैसे देशों विस्तार करना चाहती हैं। उदारीकरण से पूर्व जो विदेशी कम्पनी भारत में थी उसने भी भारतीय राजस्वदायी के हितों पर कुठाराघात करते हुए अपनी पूंजी की भागीदारी बढ़ानी शुरू कर दी। इस तरह उद्योगपतियों में यह आशंका फैलने लगी कि धीरे-धीरे भारतीय उद्योगों का विदेशी कम्पनियाँ अधिग्रहण करती जाएंगी। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि सुधार कार्यक्रम के पहले चार साल तक भारतीय घरेलू कम्पनियों और विदेशी कम्पनियों के बीच खुली प्रतिस्पर्धा की वकालत करने वाले सभी उद्योग संगठनों ने अब यह कहना शुरू कर दिया है कि शत-प्रतिशत मालिकाना हक वाले विदेशी निवेश को अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिए। अतः आर्थिक मामले में कोई भी देश अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रभावों की पूरी तरह अवहेलना नहीं कर सकता परन्तु जिस प्रकार बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियाँ भारत के आर्थिक क्षेत्र में आने की खुली छूट दी गई है। उसने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के सभी सामाजिक एवं राजनैतिक क्षेत्र को अत्यन्त प्रभावित किया है। उदारीकरण की नीति भारत के लिये आर्थिक एवं विकासात्मक दोनों दृष्टियों से लाभदायक नहीं है। कहा जा सकता है कि आर्थिक उदारीकरण से भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था गतिशील एवं प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक तो बनेगी किन्तु विदेशी पूंजी पर आश्रिता, विदेशी आर्थिक उपनिवेशवाद की स्थापना एवं वृहद औद्योगिक वर्गों का समाज में वर्चस्व बढ़ेगा, जिससे गरीबी, बेरोजगारी बढ़ेगी, मुद्रा स्थिति की स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

पश्चिमीकरण के संस्कृति का हास होगा भारतीय लोकतन्त्र खतरे में पड़ सकता है। राजनीति और अर्थनीति के बीच गहरा संबंध होता है। संभवतः इसीलिए तप की राजनीति पर आधारित विख्यात कृति का नाम 'अर्थशास्त्र' है। व्यक्ति की तरह समाज और राष्ट्र



के जीवन पर भी आर्थिक स्थिति का गहरा है। संसार की प्राचीनतम संस्कृतियों और सभ्यताओं का विकास उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में हुआ, जहाँ की मृमि और जलवायु ऐसी थी कि थोड़े प्रयत्न में जीवनयापन के लिए पर्याप्त धन-धान्य पैदा किया जा सकता था। रोटी कमाना और पेट भरना हर व्यक्ति की प्रथम आवश्यकता होती है। यह आवश्यकता पूरी हो जाती है, तब उसका मन और उसकी बुद्धि सृजनात्मक, कलात्मक कामों और चिन्तन की ओर प्रवृत्त होती है और सभ्यता और संस्कृति का विकास होता है। विशेष रूप में इसकी सिन्धु और गंगा की घाटियाँ ऐसे उपयुक्त क्षेत्र थे, इसलिए अथवा हिन्दू संस्कृति और सभ्यता का विकास हुआ, जो न केवल सारे भारत पर छा गई अपितु जिसका प्रभाव भारत के बाहर भी दूर-दूर तक फैला। साहित्य, कला और राजनीति की तरह आर्थिक क्षेत्र में भी भारतीयों ने नए प्रयोग किए और एक उत्तम अर्थव्यवस्था का विकास किया, जिसने भारत को आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी अति समृद्ध देश बना दिया। कृषि, व्यापार और दस्तकारी और उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में भी भारत की उप थी। वैदिक काल में भारत में विकसित अर्थ-व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से दो धुरों पर चला। अर्थव्यवस्था की पहली धुरी कृषि और कृषि से संबंधित या कृषि पर आधारित उद्योग— का इसमें विशेष स्थान था। इसीलिए गाय को पवित्र राष्ट्रीय पशु की मान्यता मिली और गोवंश का संरक्षण और संवर्द्धन शासन और समाज का कर्तव्य माना गया। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की दूसरी धुरी आर्थिक मामलों में लोगों और देश का स्वावलम्बन था।

कर-बसूली के अलावा अन्य मामलों में शासन अथवा राजा का हस्तक्षेप लगभग वर्जित था। राजा और शासक वर्ग की तरह कृषक और व्यापारी वर्ग भी धर्म से अनुशासित होता था। वैश्य समुदाय को धन कमाने की छूट थी परंतु उसे यह धन केवल लिए अथवा दूसरों का शोषण करने के लिए उपयोग करने की छूट नहीं थी। उसका कर्तव्य था कि वह अपने धन को समाज के हित में खर्च करे, धर्मशालाएँ, बाबलिया, मन्दिर और शिक्षा संस्थाओं को चलाने में सहयोग दे। समन्वित मानव जीवन और मानव विकास के लिए चार पुरुषार्थों—धर्म, अर्थ में अर्थ को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया गया और अर्थ का उपयोग धर्म के अनुसार दिया गया। उस व्यवस्था का उद्देश्य था जन-कल्याण, मानव-कल्याण, परंतु उस एवं परिवार और व्यक्ति के गुण, कर्म और स्वभाव के आधार पर काम का प्रकृति की अनुकम्पा और इस व्यावहारिक तथा यथार्थवादी अर्थ-व्यवस्था के समृद्ध देश बन पाया था। इसकी यह आर्थिक समृद्धि विदेशी आक्रमणों का भी आक्रांता यहाँ केवल लूट के लिए आए। ब्रिटिश लोग भी भारत की आर्थिक समृद्ध और इसके साथ व्यापार करने हेतु ही इसकी ओर आकृष्ट हुए। अपनी सत्ता कायम करने के बाद उन्होंने भारत का ब्रिटेन के हित में योजनाबद्ध ढंग से आर्थिक शोषण और दोहन किया। इससे भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था कमजोर हो गई और उसकी समृद्धि एक पुरानी याद बन कर रह गई।

1947 में जब भारत स्वतंत्र हुआ, तब यह यातायात और औद्योगिक विकास की दृष्टि से चीन समेत एशिया के लगभग सभी देशों से आगे था। युद्ध के कारण जापान की आर्थिक स्थिति भी बिगड़ चुकी थी। कुछ क्षेत्रों में उस समय भारत जापान से भी आगे था। यदि स्वतंत्र भारत की सरकार और नीति-निर्धारक स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत की विशिष्ट परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यथार्थवादी, व्यावहारिक और भारतीय परम्परा के अनुरूप जन-कल्याणकारी आर्थिक नीतियाँ अपनाते तो भारत आर्थिक क्षेत्र में बहुत आगे बढ़ चुका होता और इसकी गिनती संसार के समृद्ध देशों में होने लगती। आर्थिक क्षेत्र में उनका माडल सोवियत रूस था। गांधीजी के आर्थिक चिन्तन का समाजवाद के साथ दूर का भी वास्ता नहीं था। वे भारत की परम्परागत अर्थव्यवस्था के पक्षधर थे। उनके आर्थिक चिन्तन को समाजवाद कहना उनके साथ अन्याय करना है। समाजवाद के नाम पर 1990 तक अपनाई गई आर्थिक नीतियों ने भारत की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को कमजोर कर दिया। विदेशी सहायता और ऋण से कायम किए गए सरकारी उद्योग धन्ये सफेद हाथी सिद्ध हुए। इनमें उत्पादन का खर्चा अधिक और उत्पादन की गुणवत्ता कम हो गई। फलस्वरूप कीमतें बढ़ती गई और विदेशों में हमारे माल की मांग कम होती गई। जिसका उपयोग आर्थिक विकास के बुनियादी ढाँचे—सड़कें बनाने, ऊर्जा के उत्पादन और शिक्षा स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति सुधारने में होना चाहिए था, वह सरकारी उद्योगों का घाटा पूरा करने तथा उनके फैलाव में खर्च होने लगा। फलस्वरूप विदेशी ऋण का बोझ बढ़ने लगा और जनसाधारण की स्थिति लगातार बिगड़ती चली गई।

विगत कुछ वर्षों विशेषकर सातवीं योजना के प्रारम्भ से देश में अनेक महत्वपूर्ण नीति परिवर्तन लाए गए हैं। जिनका संबंध अर्थव्यवस्था के विभिन्न अंगों से है। आर्थिक क्षेत्र में गए परिवर्तन अत्यन्त बृहत् एवं प्रभावपूर्ण साबित हुये हैं। नई आर्थिक नीति की एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता है: **आर्थिक उदारीकरण**। नीति की विशेषता निजी क्षेत्र के विनियमन और नियन्त्रण में ढील देने से सम्बंधित है। पुरानी नीति के अन्तर्गत निजी क्षेत्र के कार्य-संचालन पर कई कड़े प्रतिबंध लगे हुये थे। इन्हें अब बहुत कुछ हटा लिया गया है



अथवा ढीला कर दिया गया है, ताकि निवेश, उत्पादन, बिक्री आदि के सन्दर्भ में निजी क्षेत्र अधिक स्वतन्त्र रूप से कार्य कर सकें। निजी क्षेत्र के प्रति यह दृष्टिकोण ही उदारीकरण है। इन दिनों सरकार आर्थिक उदारीकरण पर विशेष ध्यान आकृष्ट किये हैं। सरकारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 265 बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों ने देश में 45 हजार करोड़ रुपये के पूंजी निवेश कर लिया है। भारत सरकार की यही उदार आर्थिक नीति का लाभ उठाकर बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियां देश की समूची अर्थव्यवस्था को सुरक्षा की भांति निगलने के लिए आतुर हैं। यह कोई छोटी-मोटी कंपनी नहीं है जो कि सरकारी दबाव के आगे हथियार डाल दे। उसके विपुल साधन हैं। भारत तेजी से विश्व आर्थिक व्यवस्था में समाहित होता जा रहा है। उदारीकरण का पूरा जोर विदेशी निवेश को आकर्षित करने में लगा हुआ है। सरका निवेशकों को नई-नई सहूलियतें दे रही है। उदारीकरण के समर्थक विदेशी पूंजी प्रवाह को बढ़ाने की जी-तोड़ कोशिश करेंगे ही। पर इसके कारण देश की अंदरूनी में आयी बढ़त, कीमतों पर दबाव डाल सकती है।

स्वतंत्र और अनियंत्रित कीमत नीति के संदर्भ में यह स्थिति आम आदमी को त्रस्त कर सकती है। इस तरह आयी कीमत नीति विदेशी सतुलन पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाल सकती है। पर ज्यादा राकुचन वाली मुद्रा और नीति उद्योग-धंधी की कार्यवाहक पुंजी की जरूरतों को पूरा करना कठिन और महंगा बना सकती है। अर्थव्यवस्था और सामाजिक विकास की स्थिति के बारे में बहुत से आंकड़े हर साल उपलब्ध हैं। उनमें से किन आंकड़ों को, किस तरह की गणना के आधार पर सरकारी स्तर पर प्रचारित किया जाता है। साथ में एक उजाला, धमधमाता चेहरा जनता जनार्दन के सामने पेश करने की इच्छा एक स्वाभाविक राजनीतिक प्रवृत्ति है। परन्तु समय-समय पर जारी सरकारी दस्तावेज ही इन विपरीतार्थक स्थितियों को उजागर कर देते हैं। पिछले दशक में राष्ट्रीय आमदनी की बढ़त दर, योजना के लक्ष्यों को पार कर गयी थी। पर राजकोषीय घाटे, व्यापार असतुलन, भुगतान अधिशेष के घाटे, उत्पाद में आयातित सामान के बढ़ते अनुपात, विदेशी कर्जों तथा मुद्रा प्रसार पर निरंतर जारी निर्भरता, सम्पन्न वर्गों में संसाधन जुटाने की असमर्थता, बढ़ती गैर-कानूनी तथा भ्रष्ट आर्थिक गतिविधियों आदि के कारण अभूतपूर्व आर्थिक बढ़त दर के बावजूद अर्थव्यवस्था एक गंभीर संकट के चक्रव्यूह में फंस गयी। इससे साफ नजर आता है कि बढ़त दर को पूरे संदर्भ में देखे बिना पीठ ठोक लेना बचकानापन है। यहां हमने आर्थिक विषमता के विभिन्न पहलुओं, पर्यावरण-संतुलन, राष्ट्रीय आत्म-निर्भरता, सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक विकास आदि महत्वपूर्ण और मूलभूत लक्ष्यों का तो उल्लेख तक नहीं किया है, परन्तु यह तो उदारीकरण के प्रबलतम समर्थक भी मानेंगे कि ये सब उद्देश्य अपने आप में गहरे और दूरगामी मायने रखते हैं। जबकि आर्थिक बढ़त की दर तो केवल साधनमात्र है। एक ऐसा साधन जिससे कई अलग-अलग किस्म के नतीजे निकल सकते हैं, खासकर अब यह बात और भी ज्यादा सटीक हो गयी है कि क्योंकि बढ़त के जरिये न तो स्वतः संचालित बाजार प्रक्रियाओं और न ही बढ़त से प्राप्त साराधनों के आधार पर संचालित गरीबी-निवारण कार्यक्रमों के जरिये न्यूनतम जीवन स्तर से भी कम स्तर वाली गरीबी तक का खात्मा हो पाता है। जीवन की संपूर्णता और हर नागरिक की मानवीय गरिमा और सामाजिक न्याय के मापदंडों की तो यह सोच बात ही नहीं उठाती है कि यह उन्हें निश्चित दीर्घकालिक भविष्य के लिए स्थगित कर चुकी है। यहा इस बात का भी उल्लेख हो जाना चाहिए कि गरीबी-रेखा घटने के सरकार आंकड़ों को बहुत से वस्तुनिष्ठ विद्वानों ने चुनौती दी है और उनकी विश्वसनीयता का पर्दाफाश किया है।

अब यह देखने की बात है कि कम पूंजीगत तथा आधारभूत सुविधाओं के घटते खर्च के साथ आर्थिक बढ़त टिकाऊ कैसे हो सकती है। लगातार नौ साल से सूखे, अतिवृष्टि आदि के अभाव में हुई खेतों की पैदावार की बढ़त को स्थायी कैसे माना जा सकता है ? जब सरकारी कोष का घाटा इतना ज्यादा है और उसमें सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के शेयरों की बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि मिला लेने से (जो सर्वथा तर्कसंगत है) यह घाटा बढ़ जाता है, तो भुगतान सतुलन की स्थिति में सुधार कैसे संभव हुए ? कर्ज बढ़ा है, कर्ज चुकाने का खर्च बढ़ा है और आयात भी निर्यात से ज्यादा तेजी से बढ़ा है। चार अरब डॉलर का व्यापार घाटा, दस अरब डॉलर का व्यापार और कर्ज परिशोधन खर्च हमें पूरे करने हैं, बढ़ते हुए व्यापार घाटे के साथ-साथ 1995 के मुकाबले विदेशी कर्ज तथा पूंजी प्रवाह पर आधारित विदे मुद्रा मंडार में 1995 में तीन-चार अरब डॉलर की कमी आयी है। रुपया डॉलर के मुकाबले सस्ता हो गया है। इससे विदेशी कर्ज का बोझ बढ़ गया है और हमें ज्यादा माल निर्यात करना पड़ता है अपनी नियत आयात जरूरतें पूरा करने के लिए। उत्पादन के उभरते ढांचे सामान का अनुपात बढ़ रहा है और इनके उत्पादन में आयातित सामान पर निर्भरता बढ़ रही है। बहुधा, यह उत्पादन बहुउद्देशीय कंपनियां ही कर रही है। रुपये के अवमूल्यन से लागतों में बढ़त आयी है जिसके चलते हमारी अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगी क्षमता पर भी पड़ रहा है। उदारीकरण का घोषित मकसद क्या था ? कहा गया था कि घरेलू बाजार की ताकतों को ज्यादा खुली छूट



देकर भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के डीलेपन, कम प्रतिशत रिश्तखोरी और दलाली (अधिकार से प्राप्त लगान) आदि को खत्म करके तीव्र विकास उत्पादन की बढ़त दर को और ज्यादा तेज और टिकाऊ बनाना उदारीकरण बाजारीकरण तथा नियंत्रण समाप्ति की नीति के उद्देश्य थे ।

इन उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए राज्य और योजना की भूमिका घटाना और उसे एक अलग किस्म का, तब्दील देना जरूरी समझा गया । राजकीय वित्त में स्थायित्व लाना तथा अर्थव्यवस्था में पर संतुलन स्थापित करना इस नीति के प्रारम्भिक चरण थे । इस तरह स्थायित्व तीव्र विकास द्वारा ही गरीबी के लिए रोजगार बढ़ाना और उनको गरीबी से राहत गया था । बाजार की शक्तियां उन्हीं लोगों को भागीदारी देती हैं जिनके पास निवेश जिनके माल की बाजार में पर्याप्त मांग हो तथा जिनके श्रम की बाजार में मांग । बाजार शक्तियों पर आधारित व्यवस्था में बाजार की विद्यमान स्थिति ही उसके दशा, दर और प्रकृति निर्धारित करते हैं । जो लोग बाजार व्यवस्था के भाग नहीं बन पाए हैं या तो बिकी योग्य सा के लिए आवश्यक पूंजी के अभाव के कारण या बिक्री योग्य कार्यक्षमता के और उनकी श्रम क्षमता की बाजार में मांग नहीं होने के कारण, वे बाजार व्यवस्था पाते हैं, यद्यपि वे सामाजिक सदस्य और राष्ट्र के नागरिक हैं । हमारे यहां खासकर मानवीय संसाधन या तो अनप्रयुक्त हैं या उनका कम और अकुशल प्रयो व्यवस्था के पास बिना सामाजिक, राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप के इस बरबादी से बचे नहीं हैं । पूंजी तथा आर्थिक क्षमता के केन्द्रीकरण के चलते बाजार व्यवस्था लगा तबके के हित में काम करती है । उदारीकरण के पास इस बरबादी, अकुशल असमानतापूर्ण इस्तेमाल को रोकने का कोई साधन नहीं है ।

वास्तव में असमानताएं, विदेशी निर्भरता आदि सवाल उदारीकरण के कार्य-क्षेत्र से वैश्वीकरण के नाम पर खुले आयात-निर्यात, निवेश, तकनीक खरीद तथा उत्पादन और निवेश बढ़ाने की छूट दी गई हैं । इस तरह भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था से और ज्यादा घनिष्ठ रूप से जोड़ा जा रहा है । आयात और निर्यात का राष्ट्रीय स्तर बढ़ा है । विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष पूंजी का प्रवाह वास्तव में स्वीकृत मात्रा पहले के मुकाबले बहुत बढ़ा है । हमारे शेयर बाजार में विदेशी संस्थागत निवेशकों ने काफी लगाया है, खासकर चालू कम्पनियों के शेयर खरीदने में । यह बात दूसरी है कि यह लोग कि में अपनी शाखाएं खोलकर बिना किसी दिक्कत के अल्प अवधि में ही ये शेयर फिर से बेच कर काफी पूंजीगत लाभ कमा लेते हैं और कोई कर नहीं देते हैं । यह बात अलग है कि एकतरफा संरक्षणवादी नीति अपनाते धनी देशों के लिए हमारी नीतियां महामोज के ऐसे अवसर प्रदान कर रही हैं । तभी तो आर हम औद्योगिक देश विशाल उभरते बाजारों के नाम से जानते हैं । इस तरह एक जगतीकरण के नाम पर धनी देशों का माल धड़ल्ले से बिक रहा है, दूसरे हम नये कर्ज पुराने कर्ज सही समय पर चुका रहे हैं । साथ ही उनकी तकनीक, उनकी नकल की संगठन तथा जीवन पद्धति अपना रहे हैं और उनकी पूंजी को आकर्षक लाभ कमाने के अवसर हैं, हमारे संपन्न वर्ग, निजी निगम क्षेत्र तथा वित्तीय क्षेत्र के महास्थी और सटोरिये अर्थव्यवस्था के मुकाबले धनी देशों की अर्थव्यवस्थाओं से ज्यादा जुड़ते जा रहे हैं ।

आन्तरिक को तोड़ कर हमारे अभिजात्य वर्ग अंतरराष्ट्रीयता के नाम पर धनी देशों के धनी तबकों के रूप से जुड़ते जा रहे हैं । इस तरह के वैश्वीकरण का प्रादेशिक पहलू भी कम ध्यान देने योग्य नहीं है । दुनिया का अर्थ सिमटकर धनी पश्चिमी देशों तक ही सीमित नहीं है । पर देखा जा रहा है कि हमारे व्यापारिक संबंध हमारे जैसे ही विकासमान देशों के साथ प्रगाढ़ नहीं हैं । आयात बढ़त में स्पष्टतः तट कर की कमी, आयात-नियंत्रण में छूट, विदेशी निवेशकों तथा नये उभरते पश्चिमी देशों की तर्ज के उत्पादन ढांचे का काफी योगदान रहा है निर्यात में भी अच्छा खासा इजाफा हुआ है । इस वृद्धि में रुपये की कीमत घटने प्रोत्साहन की नीतियों, विदेशी साज-सामान के आयात के आधार पर निर्यात उत्पादन, काफी योगदान रहा है । निर्यात आमदनी पर कर छूट असमानता बढ़ाने का साधन बन निर्यात वस्तुओं में से कई आम जरूरत की चीजें हैं । इस तरह आम आदमी की चीजें बाहर धनी लोगों के काम का माल मंगवाया जाता है । यह भी आम जनता को त्रस्त करने वाली बात है ।

आज एक बंद और अलग-अलग पड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था की कल्पना करना तर्क संगत नहीं होगी । परन्तु क्या हम अपने कीमती संसाधनों से निर्यात बढ़ाने को अपनी सर्वोच्च राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकता बनाने को भी विवेकसंगत, जनहितकारी विकास का सबसे मजबूत पाया मान लें ? इस तरह हम मजदूरों तथा आम लोगों के लिए जरूरी वस्तुओं की उपलब्धि अंतरराष्ट्रीय विनिमय द्वारा नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं । विश्व बाजार भारतीयों के दैनिक इस्तेमाल की चीजों की आपूर्ति या इस काम के लिए आवश्यक पूंजीगत और मध्यवर्ती सामान की आपूर्ति में न तो सक्षम है और न ही किफायती स्रोत । अधिकांश औद्योगिक देशों का जीवन-स्तर इतना आगे बढ़ा हुआ है, और उत्पादन इतने पूंजी और ऊर्जा दहन का है कि उनसे प्राप्त सामान हमारे यहां आ कर न तो सस्ता पड़ता है और न ही हमारी जरूरतों, आय और मांग के अनुरूप जलवायु और सामाजिक ढांचे हैं और न ही हमारे संसाधनों के समुचित उपयोग का आधार प्रदान कर



सकता है। हमारे आकार, संसाधनों की विपुलता और विविधता, हमारी औसत आमदनी के नीचे स्तर तथा प्रभाव से निर्धारित मांग के स्वरूप, हमारी सांस्कृतिक विरासत, उद्योगीकरण की दौड़ में हमारी विलम्बित प्रविष्टि आदि बातों के कारण हमारे यहाँ विदेशी व्यापार की एक समित हो ही सकती है इसी प्रकार हमारे यहाँ विदेशी बचत और निवेश हमारे विकास के मुख्य प्रेरक या निर्धारक नहीं बन सकते हैं। जितना ज्यादा महत्व हम ऐसे विदेशी आर्थिक संबंधों पर देंगे, हम उतने ही अपने विकास के जनाधार को सीमित करेंगे, दूसरे विकासमान समकक्ष विभिन्न आर्थिक स्थिति वाले तीसरी दुनिया के देशों से कटेंगे और धनी तथा पुराने औद्योगिक देशों के दबदबे में फँस जायेंगे।

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