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- To help teachers interact with educational administrators on matters relating to the teaching of English.
- To disseminate information in the ELT field among teachers of English.
- To undertake innovative projects aimed at the improvement of learners' proficiency in English.
- To promote professional solidarity among teachers of English at primary, secondary and university levels.
- To promote professional excellence among its members in all possible ways.

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# ***JOURNAL OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING***

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**Our Founder Editor & Publisher: (Late) Padmashree S. Natarajan**

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# Understanding of Methods and Techniques among Primary Teachers of English in Satara District

*Dnyandeo Salu Kale*

## ABSTRACT

*This study reports a small survey that was undertaken to understand problems and prospects of teaching English at the primary level in Satara district of Maharashtra. The purpose of the study was to explore the real state of teaching and learning of English in the primary schools. There are several problematic issues as well as inspiring practices associated with the teaching of English at the primary level in the district. The questionnaire designed to collect data from teachers comprised thirty objective as well as open-ended questions. This paper presents an analysis of the responses to the questions pertaining to teaching methods and techniques.*

**Keywords:** Methods and techniques in ELT; ELT practices; primary teachers of English.

## Introduction

The quality of English learnt by students has been the prime concern of all the teachers and experts in the field. When given a deep thought, language teaching appears to be a very complex process, as it involves emotional, physical, behavioural, cultural, political, historical, and practical elements. A teacher has to take them all into account while teaching any language, though the preferences may differ according to the teaching conditions. Methods and techniques used for imparting language skills play a key role in the process. "Methods serve as a foil for reflection that can aid teachers in bringing to conscious awareness the thinking that underlies their actions" (Larsen-Freeman & Anderson, 2011, p. xi). Imitating how our teachers taught us has been one of the predominant trends in our classroom teaching. "By exposing teachers to methods

and asking them to reflect on the principles of those methods, actively engaging with the techniques, teacher educators can help teachers become clearer about why they do what they do" (Larsen-Freeman & Anderson, 2011, p. xi).

Exposure to different methods enables them to choose the appropriate method for their classroom situations. It attracts them to a particular method, which can be used most effectively, apart from making them aware of other methods in practice. This also has a visionary aim of enabling individual teachers to practise a particular method that they feel is most effective. This would ultimately enable them to reject any method imposed on them by the higher authorities or submit to a top-down model. Where there is no single method prescribed, teachers would have an array of methods or techniques to choose from according to the

demands of the situation.

### **Problem of the Study**

The government of Maharashtra introduced English as one of the compulsory subjects in the lower primary classrooms in 1999. A period of two decades has passed since the introduction of this revised policy about teaching English. Improvement in the quality of English learnt by students was the main concern of the policy. The expected outcomes are still not in sight. It would be interesting to study different aspects of teaching English at the primary level. Particularly, it is important to study the methods and techniques practised by teachers in the schools for imparting language skills.

### **Rationale of the Study**

The syllabus and textbooks have been revised only twice in the last twenty years. The teaching method recommended by the syllabus committee is the Play Way Method in addition to the Lexical Approach. Teachers are not allowed to teach grammar, which was the primary focus of teaching English before 1999. Many teachers insisted on teaching grammar but could not, because of the change in policy. This has seriously affected the classroom teaching strategies and the quality of English learnt by students. In view of these imposed changes, it becomes essential to

study the methods and techniques adapted by teachers for teaching English in the primary classes. The study also explored certain unexplored practical aspects of the implementation of methods in the classrooms.

### **Area of the Study**

Satara is a district located in the western region of Maharashtra. This has been a district of utmost importance historically and politically, as it served as the capital of the Maratha Empire during the period of Chh. Shahu, the grandson of Chh. Shivaji. It is also a major agrarian district of the state producing the best quality groundnuts, thus adding to the state revenue substantially.

### **Procedure**

A survey was conducted to achieve the aims of the study. Based on a random selection across the district, 350 teachers were given the questionnaire. However, only 86 teachers responded. The questionnaire consisted of only two questions pertaining to methods and techniques. The first question was an objective type question. Teachers were required to choose or name the method or methods they use. The second question was intended to know what exactly they practise in the name of a particular method they have mentioned in response to the first question.

**Responses to Question 1:** Table 1 presents the responses of the teachers to the question.

\* Every teacher was free to mention more than one method.

Method Used*	No. of Respondents	Percentage to the Total (86)	Separate	Combined
Direct Method	23	26.74	3	20
Grammar-Translation	16	18.60	4	12
Communicative Approach	41	47.67	1	40
Audio-Lingual Method	26	30.23	1	25
Situational Language Teaching	32	37.21	0	32
Total Physical Response	14	16.28	0	14
Eclectic Approach	38	44.19	10	28
Constructivism	36	41.86	7	29
Co-operative Language Teaching	27	31.40	1	26
No Grammar Approach	5	5.81	0	5
Any Other	9	10.47	0	9
No Response	3	3.49		
Invalid Responses	21	24.41		

Only 3 teachers ((3.49%)) did not respond to the question. Forty-one teachers (47.67%) use the Communicative Approach for teaching English either separately or in combination with some other approach which appears to be the most useful approach for classroom teaching. However, it is surprising to note that 44.19 % and 41.86 % teachers claim to use the Eclectic Approach and Constructivism respectively for teaching English in the classroom. Through interactions with the teachers during the survey, the researcher came to know that most of the teachers prefer to use

constructivism for teaching English, as they find it conducive to the classroom situations. It was also observed that only 27 teachers (31.39%) use only one approach for teaching English in the classroom, which means that 69.61% teachers find combinations of different approaches and methods suitable for teaching English.

A few of the responses were considered invalid, as the researcher found that the combinations that the teachers had chosen were either not rational or not possible. Hence, those were not considered for analysis.

## Response to Question 2

The second question required the teachers surveyed to explain their method or way of teaching. The question expected descriptive answers based on the strategies adopted by the teachers. Their responses were as follows. (*Responses in the Marathi language have been translated.*)

- 1 Direct Method – Translation - Communicative Approach
- 2 Direct method is compulsory. First, No grammar Approach, then communicative and use of audio-visual aids.
- 3 For 1<sup>st</sup> standard, I do all the activities in front of students and ask them to repeat them. It needs more and more practice. I use audio and visual materials for them.
- 4 Teach in English, explain in Marathi and give easy examples.
- 5 Communicative approach: Students show pictures from the book and teachers give information about the picture.
- 6 Spellings, words, sentences come in sequence in above methods.
- 7 Translation
- 8 By translating in Marathi
- 9 Constructivism: This method is useful in primary education. In this method, there is actual experience, enjoy, activity-based learning.
- 10 First tell in Marathi, then translate in English.
- 11 I use direct method and later explain it in easy language using audio-visual aids, etc.
- 12 Speak directly in English and explain in simple English.
- 13 I give parallel examples of the object and discuss them with students.
- 14 Loud reading, student reading, use of dictionary for meaning/s of word/s, use of words to construct sentences, activity-based participation of students, discussion.
- 15 Read aloud; explain meanings of new words in Marathi.
- 16 While teaching, some basic concepts are to be explained in Marathi as the mother tongue is the best language to understand complicated issues.
- 17 The books of Maharashtra Textbook Production Bureau are student-centred, structural and pleasant in presentation. Hence, I use methods given in the textbooks.
- 18 In constructivism method, students, i.e. learners, actively participate in the learning process. Teacher encourages students to learn.
- 19 Read the text clearly first, then explain it. Give meanings of the words. Use Marathi as per the requirements. Ask questions to get feedback from students about the content.
- 20 I use the teaching method by which students understand easily.
- 21 Eclectic Approach includes all the methods which I use.

- 22 I speak to my students in English only. Sometimes to find out unfamiliar words, I make use of dictionary. I use audio-visual aids.
- 23 As students do not use English at home, they do not understand it when spoken. Hence, I find it necessary to translate content in Marathi. They understand grammar better in Marathi.
- 24 I teach English using discussion method. I ask questions and take feedback from students.
- 25 Motivate students to share their experiences in the class.
- 26 Create situations in the classroom and outside to encourage students to speak.
- 27 Use teaching aids such as cards, charts, PPT. Practise some sentences outside the textbook.
- 28 Make students participate.
- 29 Practise action words, picture description, drilling, etc.

(**Note:** These were the actual responses, and the researcher has not tried to modify them.)

**Analysis**

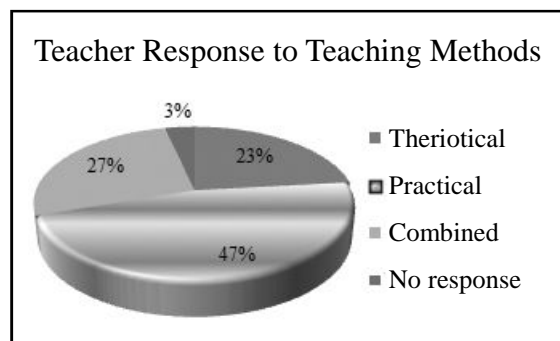
When taken together, the responses create an ideal picture of classroom teaching of English, which is not a fact. This requires further classification of the responses. Accordingly, these responses have been classified into four categories. The first category is **Theoretical Responses**, which means that the respondent teachers had just mentioned the name/s of the approach/es they use for teaching. There are some teachers

who did not mention the name/s of approach/es but gave a practical description of what they do in the classroom. These responses have been recorded as **Practical Responses**. There are some teachers who had named the approach and explained what they do in the classroom. These responses have been classified as **Combined Responses**. There are some teachers who have not responded at all. They have been classified as **No Response**.

**Table 2**

Category	No. of Respondents	%age
Theoretical	20	23.26
Practical	40	46.51
Combined	2	26.74
No Response	3	3.49

Source: Field Work



As Table 2 shows, 40 teachers (46.51%) elaborated their practices compared to 20 teachers (23.26%) who had just named the approach/es and method/s; 26.74% teachers had stated the approach and elaborated what they do while teaching in the classroom. These elaborations by 63 teachers (73.25%) make us think about the relevant and not-so-relevant responses. It was found that 25.58%



teachers gave responses not relevant, i.e. their responses do not match the methods they had mentioned in response to the same question or to the first.

### Conclusion

Primary teachers in Satara district need intensive orientation to methods and techniques for teaching English in the primary classes. Their knowledge is either outdated or they do not want to adapt to changes in teaching techniques in line with the changing situation. Frequent training in newly developed techniques and methods to cater for their needs is one of the best solutions to update teachers' knowledge and improve the teaching-learning process.

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**Marginalised Centre or Centralised Margin: a Study of Social Dialectics  
in Anna Bhau Sathe's *Phakira***

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**Abstract**

The British Rule in India has brought tremendous transformation in the social system of India. The first and foremost, it destroyed the princely states in the country and brought it under single control. Second, the people divided by states became unified and started identifying themselves as Indians. Third, it challenged the social division of people in different castes based on their works and professions. The challenge to caste based division gave birth to many social reformers in India and their efforts diluted the boundaries between margins and the centre. The mitigated boundaries increased hopes of people which in turn produced many classic stories—some absolutely fictional and some realistic. *Phakira*(1959) is one of such stories where Anna Bhau Sathe presents his real hero in the casteless environment of the western Maharashtra. This paper attempts to analyse the social dialectic from the dichotomy between the centre and the margin.

**Keywords:** Margin, centre, social dialectic, caste,

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**Introduction**

Last three centuries have altered human development process tremendously. People started understanding ideologies and strived to achieve their own place in the society around since the renaissance. The loan of those free thoughts was brought to India by the European rulers, particularly the British who had then won a new thought of freedom to culminate in their empire across the globe. Their treatment to people in India, who, in their caste dominated social set up, spent their lives in servitude gave a new hope to stratify their lost positions as human being. The servitude was imposed on them in the name of religion and god by a particular caste which ultimately functioned as authorities in the field without any opposition except in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century Maharashtra.

It is obvious for the writers writing under influence of Jotiba Phule, Rajarshi Shahu and B. R. Ambedkar to present an idealistic classless, casteless society where everything is as per the predictions of Karl Marx. Anna Bhau Sathe (1920-1969) is not an exception to this. His novels address one or more social issues at a time. His *Phakira* (1959) is one of the novels which

presents a Robin Hood type hero in the caste dominated sociocultural set of western Maharashtra.

## **Sociocultural Setting of *Phakira***

In the preamble to *Phakira*, Annabhau Sathe states that the novel takes its story from a real character of Phakira who was once upon a time declared bandit by the British officers. The man was a living legend who fought initially for the glory of his village and later fought for the upliftment of his own community. He belonged to the *Mang* caste, one of the lowest castes in pre-Independence Maharashtra. Phakira surrendered before the British government when the author was merely in the cradle. This sets the novel before 1920s. Phakira lived a life of almost forty years which implies that the novel opens sometimes in 1880s.

The Indian society in the second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century Maharashtra was greatly disturbed by the social movement of Jotiba Phule and the movement was further augmented by Chh. Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj, the Prince of the Kolhapur State. However, for the society, which followed the servitude of more than 4000 years, it was very difficult to change drastically to the eradicate caste in a short span of 40 years. It is this social setting that presents certain contradictions which this paper attempts to discuss.

## ***The Mang***

‘Caste is still the foundation of the Indian social fabric and the record of caste is still the best guide to the changes in the social fabric.... Every Hindu is born into a caste and his caste determines his religious, social, economic and domestic life from the cradle to the grave’ (Ambdedkar Vol.5 p.7). One of the four *Varna* is *shudra*. *Shudra* are the people who undertook the mean or lowest quality work mostly associated with carcass, dead bodies of animals, their skins, their blood and the related activities. The major *shudra* population in Maharashtra is constituted by *Mahar, Mang, Chambhar, Holar, Dhor, Bhangi* and almost seventy other castes. All of them are associated with dead bodies, flesh, carcass, the leather work, disposal of dead bodies and the allied work apart from cleaning dung and lavatories, and sweeping work.

*Mang* is one of the major *shudra* castes in antiquity having the status of untouchables. The major works assigned to them were disposing dead animals, take out their skin and use for

preparing different musical instruments often used in different festivals and ceremonies. They are more famous for their traditional musical skills and offered special privilege in different village festivals such as *yatra* or *jatra*. They often accompanied the people from *Holar* caste. They often spent life in poverty as they were never assigned with any landholding or property. Most of them, even today, work in someone else's field to earn their livelihood. In the second half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, they undertook different works assigned by the landlords, Patils, or the village authorities for their livelihood. They also produced ropes out of the agave plants and distributed to different household in their village. When there was no work available for them, they became thieves and robbers. However, they dared never to kill people without a very strong reason. Many historical records prove them to be the people of strong mantle and warrior attitude due to their strong built statures (Wankhede 2007, p.31). They celebrated even the small prizes even in the form of words and recalled them again and again to cheer up their pathetic life. In the British government in India, many men from the caste were absorbed in the military and police departments. This improved their economic conditions to some extent but their social status remained the same.

## **Untouchables and Untouchability in India**

In the fourth chapter of his book *Untouchables or The Children of India's Ghetto*, B. R. Ambedkar lists out the treatment given to the untouchables in the Indian villages. According to him, every Indian village is divided into two sections—(i) Touchables and (ii) Untouchables. The touchables form the major community who lived inside the village, were strong and powerful community, economically sound, occupied power positions. On the contrary, the Untouchables a minor community, small in number, lived outside the village in separate quarters as per their castes, and functioned as hereditary bondsmen. They had no access to temples, forbidden from making wealth and property or possessing cattle but were supposed to look after them for the touchables. Their entries in the public places like temples, the village gathering places, water sources like streams and wells, etc. were strictly forbidden as was believed that their presence polluted these places. To wear clean or new clothes, to put on watch and precious ornaments, to ride on horse, to use palanquin, to sit in the chair of a touchable, to eat with a

touchable, to speak cultured language, to name children like touchables, etc. were offences and the untouchables were punished severely for these offences.

The untouchables were assigned duties specific to different occasions in the houses of the touchables that included carrying messages of death or marriage in the house, breaking fuels and going on errands, accompanying a girl or woman from the touchable house when she goes to other village or her husband's house, performing all the menial acts on the occasions of festivals. The epitome of all these were offering their women to members of the village community to be made the subject of indecent fun (Ambdedkar Vol.5 p.20-22).

## **The Centre and the Margin**

The universe is structured and all its constituent elements are governed by certain set of laws meant specifically for them. Likewise, even civilizations and societies are also structured. It is obvious for every structure to have a centre. 'The function of this center was only to orient, balance, and organize—one cannot in fact conceive of an unorganised structure—but above all to make sure that the organizing principle of the structure would limit what might call the *play* of the structure' (Derrida 1988, p. 109). The idea of a structure without centre is unimaginable. The centre has dual function—it creates and balances the structure on one hand, and while doing so it escapes the structurality on the other. It finds an escape route for itself so that it is 'within the structure and outside it' (Derrida 1988, p. 109). The centre when it follows the laws of the structure is a part of the structure and gives no scope for 'play' in the structure. Contrarily, when the centre does not follow the laws of structure, it escapes the structurality, and is superior to the structure.

Existence of structure implies existence of 'margins'. The centre is the focal point while margins are secondary elements of the structure. They have a set of rules for their behaviour in the structure. They should not break or escape the rule else the total function of the structure would collapse. When the centre escapes structurality, the marginal elements cannot occupy its place as centre even if outside the structure has complete hold of the structure. Marginal elements of a structure are assigned their physical, ethical, ethnic values according to their closeness to the centre.

Thus, in the present discourse, Touchables are the centre and all the lower caste people are at the margins. The Indian caste system has, since antiquity, placed the Brahmin at the centre as they hold all the rights related religion and god by birth. They decided the purity, sanctity, adequacy and need of a particular social act in the periphery around. Equally powerful centres were the Marathas who acquired their social position due to their physical prowess besides wealth and property. The free play in the centre allows the Brahmin and the Maratha to occupy each other's places as and when required. All other castes are at their mercy for certification of validity or rejection of a particular action.

## Analysis

Hierarchy among the shudra castes was a very common practice all over India even in the second half of 20<sup>th</sup> century. There were margins even among the marginal. Contradictorily, Anna Bhau Sathe presents an alleviated Indian society found sometimes in the 1980s Maharashtra contrasting the time of action of the novel.

It is not surprising for Shankarrao Patil to express his desire to bring *Jogani*, the symbolic holy coconut kernel, to his village so as to extend its glory across all the known and unknown villages near and distant, and simultaneously earn special respect among people. He wanted to make his life interesting and full of adventures. Ranoji, a *mang*, on the other hand decided to undertake the herculean task to win respect for himself and his family among the upper caste authorities so that, when in life-threatening trouble, he can use his good deeds as a bail. Ranoji was quite aware of the risk but he wanted to have glory even if the price was death. The two had completely opposite intentions—glory and survival.

Anna Bhau Sathe has presented the centre and margin dichotomy in a way that it would not hurt the touchables or insults the untouchables. His overall description contrasts with the social setting in which the action in the novel takes place and the period in which he writes. The *Mangwada* is a residential quarter of *Mang* adjoining *Mahar* and *Ramoshi* quarters outside the Wategaon village. *Mangwada*, the quarter of the *mangas*, is surrounded by cactus. The entrance of the quarter, there is an arch made by two cactuses coming together. The houses stand somehow as they are made up of the leaves of sugarcane. The people there were always afraid of the rain and storm as these dilapidated huts may collapse anytime to make them shelter less.

Nobody in the village knows how many people live in that quarter. What they eat no one cares about. Only thing the villagers know is all these are legitimate guards of their village and their responsibility is to protect the village. (*Phakira*, p. 4).

The Untouchability approach of the village authorities like Shankarrao Patil and Vishnupant Kulkarni suddenly changes when Ranoji sacrifices himself for bringing glory to the village by winning *Jogani* for his village. Patil and Pant take care of Ranoji's family after his martyrdom. However, their approach remains as it is for all other members of the marginalised castes. Reasons are simple. It is Ranoji who brought glory and the honour of celebrating the biggest festival in Wategaon. His sacrifice brought fame to the village and importance and special privilege to the village authorities like Patil and Pant. They were ultimately awarded the honour and reward for the sacrifice of Ranoji. In the age of Untouchability, Ranoji's family became touchable due to his single deed.

The second contradiction appears when the second important event takes place. Phakira, the protagonist, secures *Jogani* from Bapu Khot and punishes him by cutting his hand. The honour was protected by Phakira. Immediately after this event, Phakira enquires about exile of Sawla who was banished by the British rulers for no reason for more than fifteen long years. Pant could have challenged the banishment in the beginning only but he does not. When Phakira takes word from him, Pant looks into the matter and cancels the unlawful banishment to bring back Sawla. Vishnu Pant delays the action apparently for no cause but performs it when it was proposed by the most powerful element of the margin. The centre moves. Phakira got recognition as a leader of the downtrodden and won a lot of respect for his gallantry and integrity. He was the new hero who worked for Shankar Patil and Vishnupant Kulkarni.

Phakira becomes a bandit when he realises that the attitude of Ravahe Patil, who became *Patil* after Shankarrao Patil, was prejudiced and all his activities are only to trouble Phakira and his companions. In the due course of time, Phakira challenges the authority of the Patil and kills him with Bapu Khot. Each of his attempts at acquiring the centre position are hindered by a particular group of people.

This is an idealistic picture of the society at the beginning of the twentieth century. Anna Bhau Sathe, being a Marxist by ideology, often ignores the ills of the society and visualizes it to be ideal. His ideal views contrast with the stark social realities of the period.

## Conclusion

The novel *Phakira* presents oscillations of power norms between the centre and the margin. The margin takes position of centre at one point of time and at the other, centres throws it back to its original state. Patil and Pant are assigned centre position because of their birth rights while Phakira and Ranoji attempt to achieve it by their valour, gallantry and abilities to control the power structure. The contradictions of setting organised by the author ultimately help us understand the power structure in a society governed by norms emphasizing dominance of caste. Anna Bhau Sathe simultaneously emphasizes the possibilities of the margin occupying the place of centre though the function of the centre remains intact.

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# Theorizing Resistance : Tactics of Resistance in Dragon Seed

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## **Abstract**

Discussion on power commenced long back in antiquity when societies found it essential to develop mechanism whereby all the members in the society would receive their due share and due respect in the cumulative achievements ensuring survival and security of individuals. People gathered, defined purposes of their gatherings, and elected and entrusted their leaders who shall bear responsibilities of progression of society with minimum hindrances in the process. Leaders together with chosen members devised strategies to govern and defend the civilization. Members of one civilization came in contact with other civilizations. They exchanged their commodities to fulfil unfulfilled or newly developed needs. When the proportion of supply and demand became inappropriate, the demanding society found it inevitable to invade the supplying society so that the needs would be fulfilled. Invasions caused war and violence against each other disturbing the peaceful social set up; the violence created the atmosphere of horror and instability. All societies anticipated threats of violence and war for one reason or the other and developed their defence mechanism. Thus, the history of civilization became the history of conflicts and struggles, and the developments of counteractive mechanisms. Power is the key to understand the whole process of social development, social empowerment and the societal dialectic of subordination and resistance. This paper attempts to discuss resistance tactics used by the people of some eastern Chinese province for resisting the subordination by the enemy from the east.

**Keywords :** Resistance, Subordination, Power, Tactics

## Introduction

Pearl Buck (1892-1973) was a prominent American writer who wrote about China. The Good Earth is the most famous and most discussed of Pearl Buck's novels. Dragon Seed (1941) is her equally important novel. It is a story of China at war. Some eastern enemy has attacked the eastern Chinese province. The violence of enemy acquires different extremities of cruelty. Initially the local people suffer without resistance. When they realize that the cruelties of the military are unending, they adopt different resistance tactics to overpower the enemy. The whole story centres around the Tan family from Tan village. Like every joint family, even the Tan family undergoes typical family relationship developments. This also exhibits some subordination and resistance tactics.

## Tactics of Resistance in Dragon Seed

Subordination cannot be detached from resistance as wherever there is subordination, there is resistance. Minor or major, resistance forces the subordinator to pay attention to the resisting as well as the root cause/s of resistance. The novel Dragon Seed presents different tactics of resistance used by different characters for different purposes.

## Manufacturing Bias

Manufacturing bias is a part of discursive power. Person 'A' spreads rumours about person 'B'. He uses half-truth or creates a story about person 'B' in such a way that people believe 'A'. Mostly, 'B' is not aware of what is cooked against him but notices change in the behaviour of people only at the end. This is possible by

- repetition of the same opinion on different occasions so as to convince listeners about the truth value of the statement
- subtly articulated statements
- change of tone
- shift of stress on words
- intentional omission of certain information
- intentional insertion of certain information
- posing questions

Ling Sao is a very active woman who hates any type of laziness or sluggishness or ignorance towards one's duties. She is capable of finding faults with both of her daughters-in-law. Though she is authorized to point out all the mistakes made by her daughters-in-law, she takes the matter to her husband. She complains about them. She tells him, "That Orchid, she has this last child and

now she has no time for anything else even the elder one. And if it were not for me our son himself would starve and go in rags like a beggar. She can do nothing but sit and look at the child, though he is still so small that put him anywhere and there he lies. What when he crawls and walks and what when there is third and a fourth?’(Buck 2010, p.48). She in a way manufactures bias against Orchid who ignores all her duties in the name of infant boy. She wants her husband to tell the matter to her elder son so that he would reproach Orchid and make her work instead of sitting idle.

Ling Sao tells about her second daughter-in-law Jade who keeps herself busy with the book her husband has bought for her. She tells Ling Tan, “‘And Jade. What use is Jade to me? Her mind is on that book our second son brought her. ...And what she will do when the child comes if she has not finished reading that book I do not know. She will hold it in her hand, I swear, and let the child be born anyhow...there is nothing so bad for a woman as reading’” (Buck 2010, p.49). Involved in reading book, Jade pays little attention to her duties in the house and in the field which increases load of work on Ling Sao. It is her strategy to make both her daughters-in-law work more so that she could spare some time for herself. She does succeed in her purposes to a limited extent as Jade is asked to attend field duties afterwards.

## Violence

Violence is physical assault directed to harm an individual. An individual can be harmed using any of the means. This is a surface level reaction to certain action or a series of actions. Generally a person uses violence for resistance only if he is left with no other option. It is possible by

- physical attack
- use of one or more weapons
- making attacking movements
- striking
- war
- fight

The moment Lao Er takes leave of his brother-in-law and his family, there arrive an ‘army of young men with rocks and stick in their hands’ (Buck 2010, p.33). This is a group of some university students who persuade people for using their own indigenous goods and through away the foreign goods as they are the ‘enemy goods’. The leader of the boys ‘put both his hands and lifted out watches and pens and trinkets and threw them into the street, and the moment he did this all the young men rushed in and began to break the cases and to throw out the goods. And a great groan went up from the customers at such waste of good stuff, though there were some who seized what they could get and made off with it, and as fast as the stuff was thrown into the streets, the people

there fell upon it. When the young men saw this they were twice as angry as before and they rushed out and beat the people with their sticks and cracked their heads with the rocks they held until the people fell back. Then some of the young men stood guard over the goods that the others threw out and set fire to them, and shirts and coats and blankets and knitted goods and hats and shoes went into the fire. All around the blaze the crowd stood, their hungry eyes fixed in horror upon such waste but no one dared to say a word' (Buck 2010, p.34). The students are violent over the issue of using foreign goods as they want the people to develop sense of nationality. Their violence destroys shop of Wu Lien who sells all foreign goods in his shop but students are not at all concerned with his feelings. Their beating persons who attempt to take away the articles is an indication of their hatred and conviction about complete destruction of the foreign goods.

The enemy is ruthless ruler who does not have any kind of affiliation for the natives except their concern about the food and women. They have modern guns with sever destructive capacities and aircrafts that may destroy cities within minutes. It is not possible to fight against such a strong enemy openly. Hence, people wage secret war against the enemy. They attack the garrisons of enemy suddenly and kill the enemy before they are aware of the attack and take away their weapons to for next attack. They attack single or a small group of enemy soldiers if

they are found in a comfortable place where they can be killed and buried immediately. 'And the enemy who came to the countryside to search for food and goods found themselves surrounded by innocent dull villagers, men and old women together, fearful and timid, and then suddenly these same people brought out guns and knives and fell upon them and there was not one left even to tell what village it was, and all the enemy in the city knew was that too many times those who went out did not come back. Yet the villagers were wise enough not to fall upon any who came too strong for them. No, wherever they were, they waited for a sign from one they chose to be their leader and if the sign was made they moved in swiftness and in silence' (Buck 2010, p.243-244). All the villagers fight together without disclosing their secret to anybody and the secret war they have waged achieves success beyond their expectation as the enemy becomes weaker every day.

### **Surface Accommodation**

This is one more subtle strategy used for resistance. Here, a person always tries to balance his positions between two ends. The first end here is always occupied by the person or a group of persons in power. The second end is occupied by someone who opposes the person in power or the person himself who wants to accomplish certain intentions without losing his own present position. To avoid or to postpone powerlessness, the person accepts the terms of the person in

power. At the surface level, he is a follower of the person in power but under cover, he is in action against the ruler. He always hides a major part of what he is supposed to share with the ruler and he is always ready with escape ways.

The enemy enforces a law which is extremely exploitative. People are not allowed to eat the meat of animals and bird in their possession. They have to carry those animals and birds to the enemy. The same is true with all the farm products including grains and vegetables. At the surface level people agree to implement the law truthfully. However, they all start working secretly. Ling Sao asks Ling Tan to spread a rumour in the village that all the animals and birds are sick and there is no chance of their survival, and in action they slaughter all the animals except a sow which they keep for breeding. Ling Sao salts all the meat and preserves it secretly to eat when they want or when they can. Many of the farmers follow their trick and they keep the enemy away from eating meat of their animals and birds. During the harvest, the farmers reap their crops and carry them to their backyards during the night leaving less than half of the real production. They thrash the grains during night inside courtyard so that the enemy does not know about it. The enemy is surprised to find the reduced produce but they also become helpless as they have to believe in what they see before them. Most of the farmers store these grains in the secret rooms they have built in their houses,

and some carry the grains to their relatives living in the hill villages. They do not allow the enemy to know about their secret strategy to save maximum production for themselves (Buck 2010, p.212-225). At the surface level they follow the exploitative law of the enemy without resisting it but work secretly against it.

The enemy enforce the law against fish 'that in all the land only the enemy should have the right to eat fish, and Ling Tan caught no more fish in his pond by day, but he used a seine by night if he wanted fish. Every bone of a fish they ate must be hid and the scales and the fins and any offal must be buried, and they ate fish only at night behind their locked doors, and so did all the village. And yet a show must be kept too, and so once in a while a man walked into the city with a little fish in his hand to give to the enemy. Sometimes the enemy came out and ordered them to catch fish, and then only did Ling Tan and the others have to catch some good fish to save their lives' (Buck 2010, p.227). Actions of people are so subtle that the enemy does not even get a hint of what people have been doing, and even if they know, they are helpless for if they kill the people who would work for them then onwards.

People from hill wage secret war against the enemy. Ling Tan's three sons lead different fronts of the secret war, and he himself also plays crucial role in the war. 'Ling Tan had to keep his face smooth and his eyes dull, and yet his mind had to be working

and quick to spring to every advantage large and small. While his sons and those who were with them came and went by night and used the secret room as a fortress for their weapons, he had to seem to be an old farmer who knew nothing and saw nothing if the enemy came to inquire' (Buck 2010, p.243). Ling Tan opposes the cruel enemy in a very cunning fashion. He does not allow them to get even the hint of what is going on in the house and among the people of the house. He pretends to be a very naive old gentleman always ready to help the enemy but secretly he participates in all the activities against them.

### **Share in Power and Hidden Agenda**

A person with comparatively lesser power, on realization of his own abilities, tends to adjust himself to the terms of the powerful. He does this only to prove his own mantle with the passage of power. The loss of his present position or possessions may expel him out of the mainstream and may make him powerless. Share in power is a source of strength for him. He exercises his own agenda judging the discovery of his intentions by the ruler.

Wu Lien is a businessman who hates none and loves peace as peace brings prosperity and prosperity of one man helps all the businessmen prosper. Wu Lien compromises his dignity for the sake of survival and safety of his family. He opens his dilapidated shop and confronts an enemy officer who helps him rise in the enemy

organization. His first and the last concern are for himself and his family but his humble nature and submissive talk impresses the enemy and he climbs the stairs of success rapidly. He becomes an important officer in the enemy administration. He is respected like all other enemy officers in the city. 'To the enemy he seemed a mild man who would do anything he was told, and they paid him well. This money Wu Lien saved as he did his knowledge, and without knowing what he would do with it. He did not give it to anyone nor did he do good with it, nor did he spend it for himself or for his family more than was needful...he comforted his wife when she mourned that she never saw her parents and he told her that when times were better they would all understand each other again' (Buck 2010, p.277). However, innately Wu Lien is a different man. 'Within himself Wu Lien kept all that he knew, and he was careful never to let anything in his manner or his voice or his look betray that he had any special knowledge. Yet he did have, for him came ten or twelve men and women who told him news of every kind and were his ears and eyes everywhere. thus he learned fully how evil the enemy was and how they continued to burn villages and to pillage the land as they had the city, and he learned what the hillmen did, and before Ling Tan knew it he knew what Ling Tan's sons did. He was stuffed with knowledge he seemed never to use' (Buck 2010, p.277). People believe that Wu Lien is no more a native businessman. He is the man of enemy who is devoted to the enemy. He collects

information from people and transfers it to the enemy for strategic purposes. However, he is not the man people perceive him to be. He is concerned only about his business and his family. He is aware of the future that when the enemy leaves the people would not treat him as they did previously. He becomes a pawn which does not move or attack yet creates its own space in the enemy circle. He blocks the information which might have been received by the enemy and acted even wildly. Thus, in his own way he participates in the secret war waged by the natives.

### **Disregard for Norms and Orders**

Like violence disregard for norms and orders is one more open strategy of resistance. A person shows disregard for norms and orders of the ruler or the powerful person. He does not show any respect for the set norms, orders of the state, tradition, culture, age or anything respected in the society. The person or group openly protests.

Traditionally, all the people in the Ling village believe that whatever elders say or do is always right for they do it only after experience of life, and the younger generations should follow them without questioning. Ling Sao is very happy to see her second son, his wife and the grandson. She forgets all her sorrows when she meets her grandson. She is not willing to leave him for a moment. In the moments of ecstasy, she chews rice to make it smooth and puts it in her grandson's mouth so that the child may

swallow it without chewing. When Jade, the child's mother, notices it, she resists and requests Ling Sao not to put the rice in the child's mouth. Ling Sao is surprised to hear her daughter-in-law, 'first, that she should speak so to one older, and then that there could be any harm in feeding a little child soft chewed rice.' (Buck 2010, p.217) Jade has read a book about child caring which restricts individuals from putting chewed eatables in the mouths of children. Her knowledge makes Jade capable of resisting the traditional wisdom of her mother-in-law. Her disregard for traditional values and norms hurts Ling Sao who is trying to recover from the sequence of tragic events in her life.

The same norm, respect for elders and their wisdom, is violated by Lao San on one occasion. Lao San loves war and everything related to war which often disturbs Ling Tan. Particularly after the recent incident of killing an enemy soldier who begged for mercy as even he has wife and children, Ling Tan thinks of war negatively and curses the war makers. However, Lao San often defends his killing of the enemy as the will of heaven for which Ling Tan reproaches him. Lao San who is now one of the fiercest guerrillas disapproves his father's opinion that the war is not willed by heaven and directly opposes him. Ling Tan does not like his approach and insist on his authority as he is an elder and the head of the family. Lao San directly threatens him, "These are other times! You may not strike me! I can kill you as well as another!" (Buck

2010, p.251) Lao San does not show any sign of repentance on his face for whatever he has said. He so proud of his skills in war that he has forgotten all the manners and etiquettes supposed to be observed in the company of elders. His resistance is not justifiable in the context.

### **Articulating Difficulties**

Articulating difficulties is one more subtle strategy whereby a person tries to abstain from the duties assigned to him or systematically rejects the expectations of the person in power. He simply posits difficulty or a series of difficulties in executing the tasks assigned to him. This diverts concentration of the speaker and he automatically realises that the person is unwilling to take over the job. This is a subtle resistance tactic used mostly by lazy people.

Once the destruction of city is over, the enemy soldiers walk in different villages and record everything in the possession of farmers. They instruct every farmer that everything their possession then onwards belongs to the enemy and they should submit whenever and whatever is demanded. The enemy soldiers tell Ling Tan that the price of grains will be fixed and paid by them only. However, Ling Tan is a shrewd farmer and enquires, “Sirs, how can it be decided thus early what the price of grain is to be? In our country Heaven decides such things” (Buck 2010, p.209). Ling Tan’s difficulty is absolutely correct as per his experiences

of years but his articulation of difficulty is mistimed. The consequence of his articulating difficulty is ‘that little enemy man puffed himself up and scowled and drew down his mouth and shouted at Ling Tan’ (Buck 2010, p.209). The enemy is angry with him and explains to him the victory of enemy in the war, and as a result what the people should do. He retorts Ling Tan even when Ling Tan tells him that the pond in which he breeds fish belongs to him. The enemy officer is angry with Ling Tan and he declares that they are the victors and everything belongs to them then onwards.

### **Conclusion**

A literary writer, whether a being attached to some ideology, influenced by some philosophy or an advocate of certain principles of his own, presents situations as he sees them. These situations may be sometimes imaginary, sometimes real or sometimes imagined realities. They all are parts of literature. It is precisely for this reason, literature is the most useful tool to present situations as they are. This simplifies the job of a scholar to analyse these subordination and resistance strategies. Pearl Buck has successfully presented China at war in *Dragon Seed*. Resistance is the other side of subordination. It acquires different dimensions in different contexts. It is mild but subtle in family relationships while it is demonstrative in warfare and violent



situations. Every person possesses power which he uses either for subordination or resistance as per the demand of the context. In the novel, different characters have presented different tactics of resistance through their natural response to the situations they faced.

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## Recent Trends in Service Sector of India

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### Introduction:

The growing share of the services sector in the gross domestic product (GDP) of India indicates the importance of the sector to the economy. The service sector accounted for about 30 per cent of total GDP of India in 1950s; its share in GDP increased to 38 per cent in the 1980s, then to 43 per cent in the 1990s and 56.5 per cent in 2012-13 and finally to about 64 per cent in 2017-18. Thus, the service sector currently accounts for more than half of India's GDP. This process of tertiarisation (dominance of the tertiary or services sector) of the economy has been accompanied by a decline in the share of the primary sector (agriculture) and a more or less constant share of the secondary (industry) sector over the years. A caveat is in order here because RBI and international institutions like WTO included construction industry under services, although from a national accounts classification it is part of the secondary rather than the tertiary sector. The community, social and personal services category accounts for a 14.4 percent share, while transport, storage and communications accounts for a 7.8 percent share. Construction industry, which is a borderline services category, has a share of 8.2 percent.

In this paper, we attempt to understand the recent trends in the services sector of India. A study of the services sector at a reasonably disaggregated level is necessary because, as

noted earlier, unlike agriculture (the primary sector) and industry (the secondary sector), the services sector (the tertiary sector) is much more heterogeneous in nature. Further due to communications led technological advancement, the process of globalization and increased reliance of outsourcing as a mode of production organization, rapid changes have occurred in the economic structures of many economies including India. And a large part of this change is visible in the form of growth and change in the structure of economies in favour of larger share of the services sector.

### **Objectives of the Study:**

Following are the main objectives of the study:

- 1) To study the sector wise share in national income.
- 2) To examine growth of service sector in India.
- 3) To find out challenges before service sector in India.

### **Research Methodology:**

This study is related to the growth and recent trends in service sector of India. This study is completely based on secondary data viz. Economics Survey of India, National Sample Survey, journals, books, research magazines, internet etc. The tools of analysis are used as averages, percentages etc.

### **The term of service sector:**

The term services sector refers to, at the most aggregate level, a large group of activities that include trade, hospitality (hotels, restaurants), transportation, communication, entertainment, health, education, public services and so on. It can be argued that, even at the aggregate level, the services sector is more heterogeneous than the other two sectors, agriculture (primary sector) and industry (secondary sector). Thus if the primary sector involves producing

goods directly from natural resources (agriculture, fishing, hunting, mining and so on) and secondary sector involves modifying material goods into other more useful products and commodities, then the tertiary sector or the services sector includes all activities that do not produce or modify material goods. In other words unlike the output of agriculture, mining or manufacturing which are material and tangible, the output of the services sector such as teaching, cleaning, selling, curing and entertaining have no physical form and therefore are immaterial or intangible.

#### **Sector wise share in National Income:**

Among major economies, India is the fastest growing economies in the world after China. However, one aspect of economic growth that sets India apart is the way in which the structural changes have taken place. General economic growth theories and history support the hypothesis that when an economy develops, it transforms from being an agrarian into an industrial economy and continues to get industrialized till it reaches a stage of development when its share of industry sector declines and its share of services increases. According to Dr C.Rangarajan, the pattern of economic development of today's developed countries has followed a common pattern. Initially, the share of agriculture in total output declines, while that of industry registers an increase. Historically this process has lasted for considerably long period. However, eventually the share of services increases with the share of industry declining. Thus typically the process of economic development is marked by three distinct phases: an initial phase of the dominance of agriculture, an intermediate phase dominated by industry and a final phase dominated by services.

The timing of the different phases of structural change and the duration of such changes has, however, been different across different countries. India, however, has defied this usual course of growth, unlike China that relatively banks heavily on industries, by transforming or rather leapfrogging from an agriculture based economy to a services-led economy. India's average GDP growth rate for the period 1951-1981, 1982-91, 1992-2001 and 2002-2009 was 3.6 percent, 5.4 percent, 5.7 percent and 7.6 percent respectively. In the first three decades after independence India managed to achieve an average annual growth of just 3.5 percent. During 1951-2009, while the average growth in GDP and service sector has been a little over two-times; both agriculture and industry grew less than two-fold. Acceleration in growth was witnessed after economic reforms were introduced, though loosely, beginning from the 1980s.

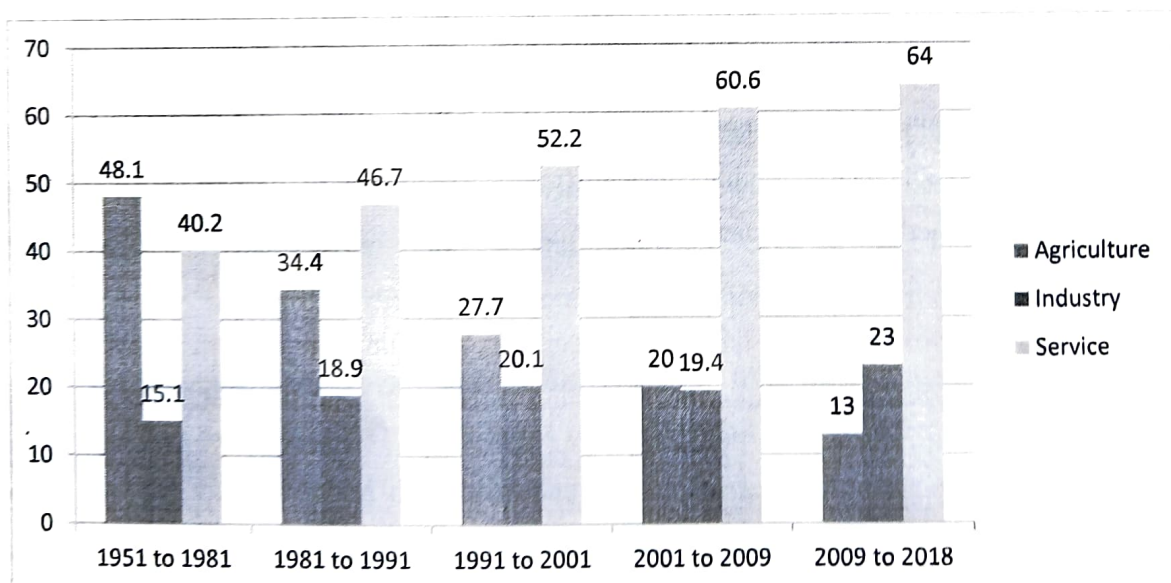
Following table 1.1 shows sectoral share in Gross Domestic Production (GDP) in India. The average share of agriculture in GDP has decreased from 48.1 percent during 1951- 81 to 20 percent during 2001-09. The contribution of industry has increased modestly from 15.1 percent to 19.4 percent in the same period. Possible reason for slow growth in industry could be issues relating to the land, labour, electricity and regulatory structure. Interestingly, it is the services sector that has contributed heavily at a faster rate and in fact the services sector has outgrown the overall growth except in 1994, in the post-reform period beginning 1991.

**Table No-1.1**  
**Sectorwise Share in GDP (in %)**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Service</b>
1951 to 1981	48.1	15.1	40.2
1981 to 1991	34.4	18.9	46.7
1991 to 2001	27.7	20.1	52.2
2001 to 2009	20.0	19.4	60.6
2009 to 2018	13.0	23.0	64.0

Source: Computed from RBI Data.

The share of services in GDP has shot up from 40.2 percent to 60.6 percent in the same period. If China follows an industry-led exports growth, India may become services-led exports growth. Contrary to the popular belief that reforms have resulted in the below-par performance of the agriculture, sharp decline in the share of agriculture sector to GDP began from 1951-91 itself. However, the trend in industry is unclear with marginal overall increase. As for the service sector, its share in GDP has shown consistent and substantial increase from an average 40.2 percent between 1951-52 and 1980- 81 to 60.6 percent between 2001-02 and 2008-09. As for the service sector, share of Agriculture in GDP has declined and its shown 13 percent only, Industry sector shown only 23 percent and service sector increased 64 percent between 2009 to 2018.



**Growth of Service Sector in India:**

of foreign investors even after reforms in 1991, the scenario changed dramatically after 2000, when services attracted 27 percent of the total foreign direct investment. This change could be attributed to the tremendous growth of sub sectors like information and communication technology, insurance, financial services etc.

### **Challenges before Service Sector:**

The opportunities in this sector are surrounded by certain challenges for India as well.

1) The foremost challenge is the collection of reliable data to harness the growth potentiality of this sector. Although, for the first time a separate chapter on 'Services Sector' has been added in Economic Survey 2010-11 a lot needs to be done. 2) Secondly, Skill Enhancement of Human Resource as both traditional and modern services require differentiated Skills and National Skill Development Scheme initiated by XIth Five Year Plan is a welcome step in this direction. 3) Investment in social infrastructure like health and medicine, education etc. Investment in elementary education and secondary education is necessary to utilize the 'Indian Demographic Dividend and others, like opening up of quality ITI's, Hotel Management Institute etc.

### **Conclusion:**

As India is travelling a novel path in economic growth by making services as the engine of growth, and bypassing industry, careful strategies are needed for consolidating, strengthening and furthering the growth. Policy changes effected in the areas like FDI limits, tariff rates, subsidy, trade etc. from 1991 has provided the requisite succor to the sector. Any calibrated step in this direction would be helpful in catapulting Indian economy to the next level in terms of growth and standard of living.

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## Resistance Tactics in William Golding's *Lord of the Flies*

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### **Abstract:**

Power has been one of the most discussed issues of the twentieth century. The one having power always wants to exhibit it so as to gain attention as it can be used either to show one's superiority or to denounce superiority of others. The two obvious applications of power are Subordination and Resistance. The theories of power discuss the two applications in details. However, there are rare evidences of exploring these applications in literature. This paper aims at analysing different tactics of Resistance in *Lord of the Flies* by William Golding.

**Keywords:** Power, Resistance, Subordination, Tactics.

### **Introduction**

Power is a complex concept due to its natures of operation, functions and outcomes. No thinker would completely agree with the others as power has several complicated aspects, and complexity is there due to explicable and inexplicable, visible and invisible, apparent and underlying elements constantly influencing each other. It is impossible to elaborate power completely yet it can be uncovered to some extent through exemplification. It is for this reason that we need to arrive at a workable definition of power for the present research purposes. From the above discussions, a working definition of power for the purpose of this research could be made as *Power is a capacity of an individual or group to affect or influence the behaviour or/and actions—physical or mental—of other individual or group*. The capacity may be physical or intellectual, natural or acquired, manifest or latent, accessible or inaccessible but it has potential to influence the behaviour either positively or negatively. If the above definition is taken for granted, power could be assumed to have only two applications—when the behaviour is influenced positively there is subordination, and when the behaviour is influenced negatively there is resistance. The words positive and negative need elaboration.

## **Tactics of Resistance**

Tactics of resistance exists with the tactics of subordination as subordination does not exist without resistance. It would be interesting to analyse techniques of resistance used by the boys against subordination strategies used by some boys.

## **Meek Submission**

Submission without resistance is a strategy to dominate. Meek submission may result either in provoking the subjugator to use stronger weapons and strategies of oppression, or in creating feeling of shame and repentance in the subjugator. The object who submits in this way is a person beyond attitudes either to dominate or to submit, a person in search of the eternal truth, a person who is everywhere and nowhere. The only boy who neither resist nor attempt to dominate in the novel is Simon. Simon represents mystic attitude, a believer of absolute which lies beyond human sentiments. Simon helps the biguns as well as the littluns when the help is demanded. He goes with Ralph and Jack on the expedition to explore the place and confirm it to be an island. He helps Ralph build huts on the beach. He helps the littluns to get fruits from the higher twigs of trees. He expects nothing from any of the boys. He performs duties assigned to him and does not participate in power game. However, on the issue of beast, he goes with the majority though he is sure about its absence on the island. He submits to the majority.

He discovers the lord of the flies and speaks to him. The lord of the flies reveals the nature of evil and of beast to him but he does not resist. The lord promises fun with him but he accepts it without hesitance or resistance. He accepts his words and proceeds to discover reality of the beast. Even on the death bed, his attempt is to disclose the truth to the boys who at that moment are not in the mood to listen to him. He receives divine funeral; his body is taken to the sea by the flood of water poured from the sky and is embraced by the eternal ocean.

## **Manufacturing Bias**

‘Understanding may be of two kinds: the first is the direct observational understanding of the subjective meaning of a given act as such, including verbal utterances.’ (Weber 1968, p. 8). ‘Understanding may, however, be of another sort, namely explanatory understanding. Thus, we understand in terms of *motive* the meaning an actor attaches to the proposition twice two equals four, when he states it or writes it down, in that we understand what makes him do this at precisely this moment and in these circumstances’ (Weber 1968, p.8). Manufacturing bias is a subtle strategy used for both subordination and resistance. Piggy right from the beginning

disapproves Jack for reasons of his own. Jack often mocks him in the assembly and interrupts Piggy's speeches for his being logical. Jack is physically stronger than Piggy. Hence, Piggy attempts to manufacture bias about Jack when Ralph thinks of resigning his leadership as he is unable to tackle the issue of beast. Piggy tells Ralph that Jack hates him for a reason that he does not know. He has arrived at this conclusion only after thinking a lot when he was in the bed. He is trying to find out the reason but is not able to discover it. Some probable reasons for Jack's hatred for him may be Ralph accused him for his irresponsible behaviour towards signal fire, or Ralph is the chief and Jack is not. Ralph is stronger. Hence, Jack does not hurt him but he hurts the next boy who is Piggy. ( LOTF, p.102-03) This conversation between the two makes Ralph alert about intentions of Jack by germinating seeds of authority in his mind and bias for Jack. Ralph wants to confirm this and

### **Violence**

Ralph scolds Jack for being irresponsible towards the signal fire. He does not appreciate efforts taken by Jack and his hunter group for hunting a pig and making arrangement of meat for the food, Jack becomes violent. He cannot refuse the fault yet he does not want to be scolded. He is really very angry but cannot protest as he was at fault and dare not utter a word against Ralph. However, to express his anger he hits Piggy and breaks his specs (LOTF, p.77). This is a resistance strategy. When you cannot harm the first person directly, you harm the next one. Jack resists violently by beating Piggy.

When Jack becomes the leader forming his own tribe, Ralph becomes restless not because his powers have been snatched away but because he is doubtful about Jack's leadership and his intentions. Jack is a tyrant leader and for mere pleasure of enjoying his authority he may harm anybody. As long as boys are safe, Ralph does not undertake violent means to control Jack. However, when Jack steals Piggy's specs, Ralph becomes violent and challenges Jack calling him a thief. Both of them become violent and fight to test who is more powerful. 'Jack made rush and stabbed at Ralph's chest with his spear. Ralph sensed the position of the weapon from the glimpse he caught of Jack's arm and put the thrust aside with his own butt. Then he brought the end round and caught Jack a stinger across the ear. They were chest to chest breathing fiercely, pushing and glaring' (LOTF, p.201). Both the boys attempt to prove their physical prowess; Ralph wants to re-establish his lost position and Jack wants to prove that only he is the right person to be the chief of the boys. Here, Ralph represents resistance strategy as he is no

more in the power position while Jack represents subordination strategy as he beholds the power position.

### **Digression**

Digression is a technique of resistance used by people who commit some type of mistake knowingly or unknowingly. The littluns in the novel is a group of boys with the age group of five and six years. This is the age of enjoying childhood funs. Lack of adult presence on the island brings these boys into action and they have to shoulder some type of responsibility so as to simplify life on the island. They are not given any important responsibility but they are supposed to help the biguns in different activities. The littluns behaviour is in accordance with the children of their age. They unknowingly violate the norms on the island and forget all their duties. They spend most of their time in playing, bathing and eating whatever they find. Their ignorance towards duties assigned to them increases work pressure on the biguns. When Ralph asks them about their ignorance, the boys bring forth the issue of 'beast'. They want to know what the biguns have decided about the 'snake-like thing'. The beast issue diverts the whole attention of the assembly where Ralph attempts to discuss responsibilities and their execution by the boys. At the end of the assembly, the littluns follow Jack and become uncontrollable for Ralph. This is the way in which they resist Ralph's ignorance towards their problem.

Jack, when scolded by Ralph for being careless about his duties at the signal fire, hits Piggy and breaks his specs. Further he invites all the boys except Piggy to enjoy the feast of meat. This diverts focus of Ralph temporarily. Ralph becomes calm for some time and stops scolding Jack. Jack's digression serves his purpose of mitigating Ralph's anger to a certain level and gives him time to think about a stronger argument in defence of his fault.

### **Surface Accommodation**

Surface accommodation, the subtlest of the resistance strategies, is used only by the leaders with cunning intentions of harming the person in power position. This strategy allows you to remain with the leader and understand all that he knows his strengths and weaknesses, the situations where he could be trapped. Jack uses this strategy against Ralph.

At the beginning of the novel, Jack wants to be the chief on the island. However, the boys vote for Ralph. Jack gets disappointed yet preserves his desire to become the chief. He accepts

the offer of leading the choir group which would function as a group of ‘hunters’ or ‘army’ (p.20), and would perform duty of keeping the signal fire alive.

Second example of surface accommodation is that of Piggy. Piggy right from the beginning exhibits his common sense and knowledge. He finds that there is no other boy superior to him in the intellectual abilities. This makes him one of the aspirants of the position of the chief. He accepts leadership of Ralph because he is not aggressive like Jack. He also knows how to use Ralph against Jack as and when required. Piggy controls Ralph when he starts to speak about issues like beast, ghost and snake-like things. He is far more logical than anyone else.

Third example of surface accommodation is the of Simon. Unlike others, Simon lives by his own norms. He does not want to hurt anybody nor wants to spread wrong information. He does not want to have enemies or rivals. He accepts all and opposes none, yet maintains his individuality. It is only due to his ability to accommodate immediately. He helps Ralph to build shelters. However, he escapes to the woods when he finds that Ralph is busy in a discussion with Jack. Due to his philosophical and most of the times obscure talks, most of the boys call him ‘batty’. To avoid such comments, he often escapes to the grove of trees at the centre of the forest where he sits like a sage for meditation. When there is the second discussion on existence of beast on the island, ‘‘Simon felt a perilous necessity to speak; but to speak in assembly was terrible thing to him.’ ‘May be there is a beast’ he said hesitantly’(LOTF, p. 97). When Ralph asks him about his belief, he replies ‘I don’t know. But ...’ He ends up in a whisper ‘What I mean is...maybe it’s only us’ (p. 97). Though he does not agree with the littluns and Jack that there is a beast on the island, for avoiding bitter comments, he simply agrees with them.

### **Share in Power and Hidden Agenda**

Jack wants to be the chief of the boys on the island but the boys prefer Ralph. However, Ralph being mild by nature offers Jack his choir group and allows him to control it. Besides accepting choir, Jack undertakes all the most important duties on the island. His choir group shall work as hunters and gather food; they shall function as military to protect the island and the boys; and they shall look after the signal fire. All these are the most important duties on the island as hunting would provide food (meat), army shall protect all the members of the group from invaders i.e. the beast in this case, and the signal fire is the only way to get connected to the adult world. After accepting these duties, Jack trains his hunters to be his followers till the end for which he offers the joy of hunting and eating meat besides escape from all other duties.

Remaining a subordinate to Ralph, Jack acquires most of the necessary skills of a leader to use them against Ralph in the end. At the surface level he remains subordinate to Ralph but plans his replacement underneath. His plan finally works and he overcomes powers of Ralph and attempts to destroy his powers by killing him.

The second person willing to share powers is Piggy. The choir boys choose Jack as their leader, the rest of the boys choose Ralph as their leader but Piggy remains quiet for some time. He votes for Ralph because he is left alone. Piggy provides information and insights to Ralph. He wants Ralph to note the names and number of boys on the island so that they can plan things and duties properly. Secondly, he suggests Ralph to allocate duties to boys and simplifies Ralph's job. On different occasions, Ralph assigns him the duty of controlling the littluns. He becomes the custodian for the littluns. Piggy accepts all these duties only to make Ralph and Jack aware of his abilities and their importance on the island. He takes advantage of his physical weakness to remain near the beach and around the littluns. Thus he fulfils his desire to become the chief by sharing power with others.

### **Disregard for Norms and Orders**

'Submission to an order is almost always determined by a variety of interests and by a mixture of adherence to tradition and belief in legality, unless it is a case of entirely new regulations. In a very large proportion of cases, the actors subject to the order are of course not even aware how far it is a matter of custom, of convention, or of law' (Weber 1968, p.37-38). When such confusion arises, the best way to overcome it is to explore loopholes. These loopholes function in two ways; they remind the makers of the rules that they need to work more and eliminate lacuna in the rules, and secondly it creates a safe passage for escapers as they can avoid adherence to the law and work on their personal interests.

Jack is an opportunist and is in search of opportunity to overthrow Ralph's authority on the island. When Sam and Eric report about the beast from air and their escape, Jack insists on hunting down the beast. While boys are preparing for the hunt, Ralph asserts safety of the littluns and appoints Piggy on the guard. Piggy attempts to suggest caution holding the conch in his hands. He insists on his right to speak as he holds the conch when Jack attempts to interrupt him. Jack rejects him offhandedly shouting 'Conch! Conch! We don't need the conch any more. We know who ought to say things. What good did Simon do speaking, or Bill, or Walter? It's time some people knew they've got to keep quiet and leave deciding things to the rest of us—'



(LOTF, p.112). He resists not only authority of Ralph but also the symbolic power of the conch shell. He attempts to decline the symbolic power of the conch shell when he forms a separate tribe and shifts to rock castle. Ralph attempts to control him by reminding him of the conch. Jack sneers and says ‘You haven’t got it with you. You left it behind. See, clever? And the conch doesn’t count at this end of the island—’ (LOTF, p.169). Jack finds himself in a powerful position where he has followers ready to follow his orders. He finds adherence to the norms created by the previous chief futile or unnecessary. He rejects Ralph’s claim to emphasize his own authority over the boys there and the place.

### **Carelessness**

‘The first rhythm that they became used to was the slow swing from dawn to quick dusk. They accepted the pleasures of morning, the bright sun, the whelming sea and sweet air, as a time when play was good and life so full that hope was not necessary and therefore forgotten. Towards noon, as the floods of light fell more nearly to the perpendicular, the stark colours of the morning were smoothed in pearl and opalescence; and the heat—as though the impending sun’s height gave it momentum—became a blow that they ducked, running to the shade and lying there perhaps even sleeping’ (LOTF, p. 61). This is the routine of the littluns. At assembly, they would ‘be, you know, very solemn, and someone would say we ought to build a jet, a submarine, or a TV set. When the meeting was over they’d work for five minutes then wander off or go hunting’ (p.52). They listen to the biguns carefully and agree with them to work independently or help others in their work. However, their enthusiasm fades away within half an hour of the meeting. This is a sort of tactic used by the littluns, though unknowingly, to resist the decisions of the biguns as the biguns do not really address the mind haunting problem of the littluns that is the ‘beastie’, ‘a snake thing’ ‘in the woods’ (p.35). There is a general common emotion among the littluns that if biguns do not care for our feelings, we do not bother about theirs.

### **Articulating Difficulties**

This is the simplest strategy to resist subordination. The littluns do not participate in any power game consciously. They are ignorant about the grave conditions they are living in. Ignorance is a kind of blessing to them. They are happy with the life on the island as long as there are no difficulties for them and they are not controlled by the grown-ups. However, due to absence of grown-ups, the littluns often feel insecure on the island. They have Ralph, Jack, Piggy

and Simon to control them and to save them from any difficulty on the island. They are under perfect control of these biguns. However, when things are related to their survival, they express their difficulties. They do not complain about each other but they have, like any other kid on the earth, fear of something unknown or something which is beyond their abilities to describe. 'The older boys first noticed the child when he resisted. There was a group of little boys urging him forward and he did not want to go'. 'At last Ralph induced him to hold the shell but by then the blow of laughter had taken away the child's voice' (LOTF, p. 34-35). Yet these children speak out 'Tell us about the snake-thing'. 'Now he says it was a beastie' (LOTF, p. 35). The littluns do speak about the beast or snake thing or animal in assemblies. They do not have other problem but this problem haunts them throughout, and they express it and insist on getting a proper solution to the problem. When they notice failure of Ralph to solve their problem, they support Jack and become members of his tribe.

Ralph accuses Jack for his ignorance about his duties to the signal fire. Jack is angry and wants to express his anger. As Jack is often envious towards Piggy, he hits piggy and breaks his specs. Though, Piggy is weaker than Jack and is not shrewd like him, he retorts in indignation 'I got to have them specs. Now I only got one eye. Jus' you wait—' (LOTF, p.77). He repeats the sentence thrice but takes no action except verbal rejection of Jack's action. His physical weakness strengthens his ability to voice his problem and occasionally he uses empty threats. He uses the same technique throughout the novel against Jack as he knows his own physical limitations and also the intentions of Jack. Thus, he resists Jack's authority by pointing out harms Jack has done to him in public so that a negative opinion is automatically formed about Jack.

### **Mockery and Disregard for Logic**

Piggy is a representative of intellectuals and rational beings. He is absolutely logical in his arguments. It is this capacity which is absent in rest of the boys. This ability to argue logically elevates Piggy above the remaining boys and he becomes dominant, a kind of burden for the boys who fail to prove their viewpoints. Boys are left with no other option but to listen to him and accept his argument. However, Jack and his followers find it difficult to tolerate a dominant place for Piggy in the group. However, like the adult world, he also becomes the object of mockery among the boys. Children do not like logical arguments made by Piggy as they are always against the will of the boys. Besides, his tone, throughout the novel is that of an authoritative person who possesses wisdom of the whole world and does not need it from anyone

else. Ralph often appreciates his ability to argue systematically but gets irritated with him due to his physical weakness, a common feature of intellectuals found in the civilized societies. He remains biased about Jack due to the scornful treatment given to him by Jack. Jack hates him for his logical abilities and common sense which postpones Jack's position as the chief of the island.

### Conclusion

Because power is an indistinct part of life, resistance becomes inevitable. Power instinct is natural among all the living creatures because it is often connected to the survival instinct. Boys in the novel *Lord of the Flies* lead instinctual life which is parallel to the life of animals who survive by hunting. Hunting in the civilized world is a game, a mean of entertainment or sometimes cavalry but the novel takes us back in the pre-historic age where hunting was a mean of gathering food for survival. The author projects this hunting power acquired by boys to its extreme where the civilized English boys get converted into animals. This provides Golding with the opportunity to exhibit some of the resistance tactics discussed above.

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## **Exploring Mahatma Gandhi through Films**

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### ***Abstract***

Cinema is one of the most influential mediums in the society for culture, education, entertainment and publicity. It is a source of relaxation for people around the world. The silver screen has always been a rage for the young generation ever since the beginning of the movies. The viewers also have an ethical, open emotional connection with the proceedings and the roles of different characters and personalities, their language and flair of communication does leave a long-lasting effect. There are Indian as well as foreign films about Mahatma Gandhi and his role in the national history, the historic struggle for independence. This article intends to focus on the projection of Mahatma Gandhi's principles and how film makers have projected Mahatma Gandhi in the selected movies. This paper also attempts to investigate the various ideas of Gandhian philosophy as projected in the selected movies.

**Keywords:** Cinema, Hollywood, Bollywood, Gandhian Principles.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948) was one of the great revolutionary leaders in history to fight on moral, political, religious, social, and economic fronts. During his stay in South Africa as a lawyer, he formulated his innovative strategy of non-violence: the idea of protest against the unjust laws by non-violence. Gandhi was called Mahatma (Great Soul), a name that was given to him after being released from jail in 1922. He also bears the identity as "Father of the nation".

Mahatma Gandhiji is also regarded as the symbol of peace because he started a non-violent movement of various satyagrahas all over the country during India's struggle for independence. Gandhiji being an icon of non-violence and the guardian of peace throughout his life, a lot of books, articles, journals have been written about him.

Mahatma Gandhi, whose life and works have always fascinated filmmakers all over the globe. Some of the filmmakers also inspired from his life and could attempt to celebrate his life on the silver screen by



making movies. It is said that Gandhiji has watched two films until he is alive. First, a pro-Soviet Hollywood film *Mission To Moscow* (1943) which he did not like. The second one, which he did not complete watching, was *Ram Rajya* directed by Vijay Bhatt. Following is the list of the best movies ever made on him.

1. Gandhi (1982)
2. Gandhi My Father (2007)
3. The Making of Mahatma (1996)
4. Gandhi to Hitler (2011)
5. Hey Ram (2000)
6. Lage Raho Munna Bhai (2006)
7. Mahatma: Life of Gandhi (1968)
8. Nine Hours to Rama (1963)
9. Sardar (1993)
10. Maine Gandhi ko Nahi Mara (2005)

### **GANDHIAN PRINCIPLES:**

Gandhian Principles are a body of ideas based on the inspiration, vision, and the life work of Mahatma Gandhi. It is specifically associated with his contributions to the idea of nonviolent resistance. The two pillars of Gandhian principles are truth and non-violence. Gandhian principle also permeates into the realm of the individual human being, non-political and non-social. A Gandhian is an individual who follows the principles and philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi.

The first principle is the complete unity and integrity of body, mind and soul in the individual human being. He was of the opinion that the body should be controlled by the mind and the mind should be controlled by the soul. He was convinced that real thought must be organically coherent and it should be connected to moral purposes. The thought should be useful and should lead to right action.

Spirituality was an inseparable virtue in his life. He insisted on spiritualization of politics. For him, spirituality was something more than an abstract virtue. He conceived it as a kind of fragrance that has to accompany every thought and action.

The second principle of Gandhian philosophy relates to all social actions. The social actions should include the elements such as, selflessness, detachment, ahimsa and active service. Gandhiji believed that the moral growth of a man's personality is proportionate to his faith in and practice of these virtues. This is possible only when he identifies himself with an ever-widening circle till it embraces all humanity and even all living beings.

The third, which was his firm conviction that means are as important as, and sometimes, even more important than, ends. It is necessary that ends should be good and reasonable. The ends should give a direction to life while the means adopted should constitute life itself. Therefore, if the means are right,



and if they conform to the tests of truth and nonviolence, even mistakes and failures assists the growth of the individual. On the contrary, wrong means corrupt the soul and no good can come out of them. Gandhi rejected categorically the idea that ends justify the means. This suggests the rejection of war, spying and crooked diplomacy, even when they are adopted for the noble ends of defending the country, religion or humanity.

Faith in God is the foundation of all Gandhian values. He never imposed any God on anyone, even he never defined God. He was of the opinion that every person has different understanding and idea of God. Gandhi was inclined to think of God as the Upanishadic Brahman. But, as long as a person believes in some source of spiritual life and holds it superior to the material universe, he is a believer in God. Gandhi never objected even to a formal profession of agnosticism, so long as a person demonstrated by his attachment to moral values that this outlook was essentially spiritual in essence.

### **THE PORTRAYAL OF GANDHI IN FILMS:**

The Gandhian philosophy is more contemporary and its impact is evident on the lives and cultures of the west and the east. This is one of the key aspects behind the study. This section shall scrutinize some selected movies from Bollywood and Hollywood, which are based on Mahatma Gandhi and his philosophy. It was Hollywood, not Indian film industry, who took the first initiative to bring forth the Gandhian philosophy out to the world as we know it today. The paper in succeeding part shall focus on how the populist idea of Gandhi is rejected and kept under skepticism for his political and strategic handling of key moments in the history and this has seemingly become irrelevant in the present generation.

#### **1. Gandhi (1982) –**

Gandhi is famously known as Mahatma all over the world; he is the one who led India to seek freedom from the British Empire by protesting peacefully to achieve independence. Ahimsa is one of the hard core principles of Gandhi, which was fostered in his life till his last breath, even he wanted all Indians should lead on the path of Ahimsa in the national struggle for independence. This was a Gandhian point of view which he gifted to the world. This movie was an honest attempt to reincarnate Gandhi on silver screen, Gandhi, this movie is a biopic, completely based on the life, the general views, opinions and philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi. The first movie on Gandhi was made by Hollywood. Gandhi, the film was written by John Briley and the movie was produced and directed by Richard Attenborough. It was released on 30th November 1982 in India and later in the United Kingdom and the United States. The budget of the film was \$22 million (estimated) and it grossed over \$144 million at the box office. The movie was premiered in the UK in the esteemed presence of Royal family Queen Elizabeth and Prince Charles. The film was also screened on 12 August 2016 as the Opening Film at the Independence Day Film Festival jointly presented by the Indian Directorate of Film Festivals and Ministry of Defense, commemorating 70th Independence Day of India.





Gandhi, the movie communicates Gandhiji's displays the strength of his character, morality and his struggle in gaining India's independence with his moral principles. It was Gandhiji's adherence and practice of non-violence, non-cooperation and peaceful ways of protest, which led India to gain freedom from the clutches of British Empire. The method of his struggle was not commonplace, this was the nobility in his method which helped in garnering support worldwide not only at home from his followers but at all over the international level whoever had faith in the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity. The impact of Gandhiji's struggle against British Rule was clearly seen in the willingness of his followers who also were civil servants; they too took part in a nationwide fast and all the innovative strategies of protest introduced by Gandhiji. The protest under the leadership of Mahatma was so effective that the mighty British Empire failed to govern effectively and control 350 million uncooperative Indians.

## 2. The Legend of Bhagat Singh (2002) –

The second movie under scrutiny is a Bollywood movie directed by Rajkumar Santoshi in 2002, 'The Legend of Bhagat Singh'. The film is about Bhagat Singh. It features Ajay devgn as Bhagat Singh with Sushant Singh, D Santosh and Akhilendra Mishra. The Legend of Bhagat Singh presents a controversial side of Gandhi, where Gandhi was accused for making little effort to secure a pardon for the death sentence of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru, which is much more shocking compared to the Pro Gandhian vision which is projected in Mass media and International Media. Also the scene of Gandhi-Irwin Pact as shown in the film would make the audience think that Gandhi condemned the trio to be hanged by signing the agreement. Many of Indians somehow believe that it was Gandhi who performed the brutal act of sacrificing Bhagat Singh, had Gandhiji recommended the mercy plea to the Britishers, Bhagat Singh could have been set free or at least he could have been escaped from the death sentence.

The film makes us a question whether the follower of non-violence, if it is accaptale of taking a life through his decisions favoring the greater good. Unfortunately, the film underperformed in the box office but received positive critical reviews. The film won two national awards for the Best feature film in Hindi and Best actor for Ajay Devganand three film fare awards.

The movie starts with the terrified British policemen's attempt to dispose of the body of Bhagat Singh in secrecy, where Bhagat's father saw angry protestors questioning Gandhi for which he has no answers. The movie starts with the narration of Bhagat's father. Bhagat Singh has evolved as a tool of reflection to portray a nonpopulist version of Gandhi. Bhagat Singh being someone, who had believed in non-violence during his formative years, takes the path of violence after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation movement by M.K. Gandhi. The movie is full of many of such instances where Gandhi fails to be a good administrator, diplomat and someone who holds a huge responsibility in the birth of a nation.

This version of Gandhi is in contrast to the much flatter international favorite version illustrated by Sir Richard Attenborough in his movie. The prime argument laid in this movie ishow Gandhi has failed to be a good administrator and decision maker. He failed to maintain the neutral position, in backing up Indian National Congress. When the whole nation expected that Gandhi would guard Bhagat Singh and his friends from their death sentence, instead he went on to sign Poona pact, which removed the ban on INC,



released satyagrahi's; it also mentioned that people who are guilty of violence would not be released. This confirmed the sentence for Bhagat, Sukhdev and Rajguru. This incarnation of Gandhi in this movie projects a different shade of Gandhi, as a reasonable person prone to mistakes in the decision and argues how Gandhi failed to be a leader for the newborn nation.

### 3. Hey Ram –

Hey Ram is a thriller film directed and produced by Kamal Haasan. It was simultaneously made in Tamil and Hindi languages. The movie talks about the sufferings around the partition of India and the events leading up to defame Gandhi and to project him as one of the culprits for Indian partition. The movie also sheds light on the thinking of Hindu extremist groups and their thoughts for Mahatma Gandhi and their willingness and decisions to assassinate Gandhi. This movie has tried to depict one of the critical accusations charged against Gandhi is the wrong decision making during the partition of India. The partition came as an extreme shock to both Hindus and Muslims. Mahatma Gandhi was held responsible for shedding bloodshed during the massacres, which broke out after the Partition of India in 1947. The question still burning over the role of Mahatma Gandhi is, whether he could have done anything to prevent the Partition of India, and the factors that led to the mass massacres and the migration of Hindus and Muslims in 1947. Invariably, being the decision maker at that time, Gandhi was blamed for the mistake.

In spite of blaming Gandhi for his role in the partition, the movie also portrays Gandhian Philosophy of non-violence and forgiveness as the better ways of life. The movie has beautifully projected the protagonist's paradigm shift from a radical extremist who is determined to assassinate Gandhi, in turn he becomes a symbol of nonviolence and follower of Gandhi and his principles after he witnesses the slaughter of the leader by his comrades. This is a delicate affirmation to how as masses we have forgiven Gandhi for his mistakes over what he gifted to all of us in return – the idea of "Ahimsa".

### CONCLUSION:

As it is evident that nothing is permanent in the world, even every philosophy tends to change, the Gandhian philosophy is also no exception to this. Gandhian philosophy is also ever-changing and put to the test for its morals and origins by the films we have discussed by taking into consideration the films we have mentioned above. Even though there were a few political, moral flaws in Mahatma Gandhi, this research paper attempts to focus on the philosophy behind his personality. This Gandhian philosophy should be given credit for inspiring to the countless people towards non-violence. This paper expects to act as a valuable inter-text to the series of studies that exist on the same philosophy. Mahatma Gandhi is not a mere personality, rather he is an inspiring figure who over a period has become an idea, ideology, and metaphor to a way of life that has its roots in rejection to violence, wars and an industrialized form of modern life.



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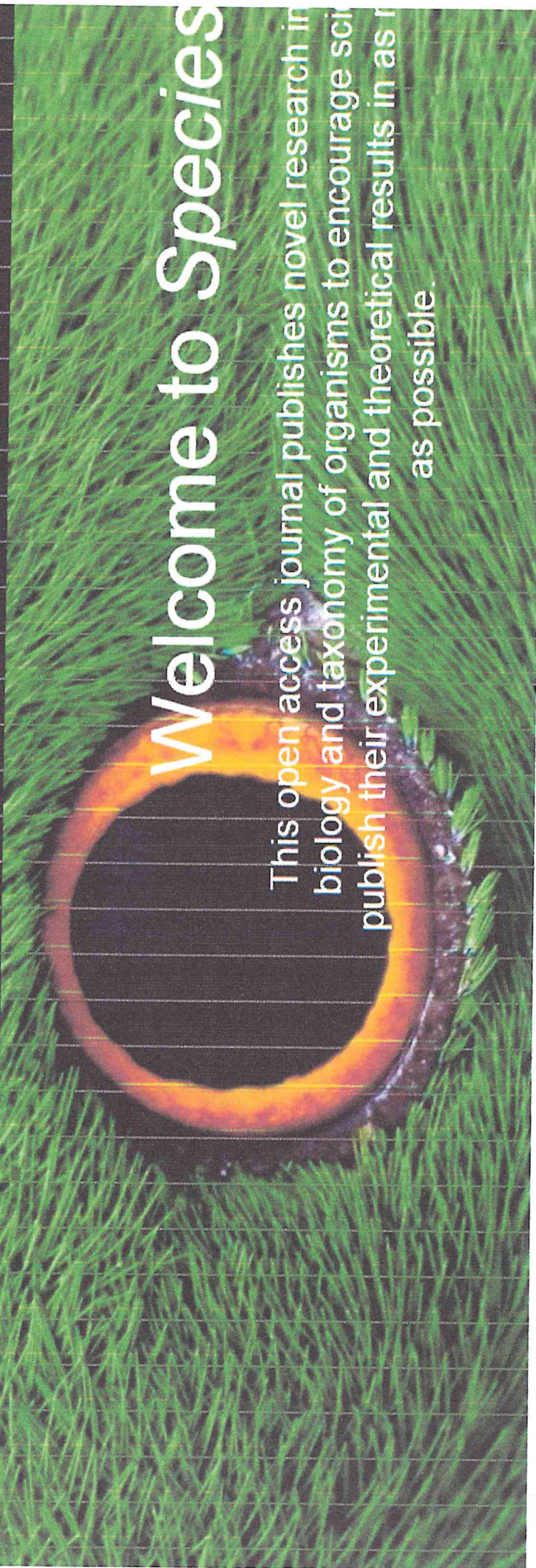
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### **Floristic study of kalbhairavnath sacred grove, Bharsakale, Satara, Maharashtra**

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Species, 2019, 20, 155-162

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## Floristic study of kalbhairavnath sacred grove, Bharsakale, Satara, Maharashtra

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### ABSTRACT

The Bharsakhale sacred grove is very unique in floral diversity. It comprises of 177 flowering plant species under 137 genera belonging to 65 families. This sacred grove is large source of important bioresources for local people. Therefore it is essential to protect these natural habitats.

**Keywords:** Bharsakhale, Western Ghats, Endemic, Sacred groves

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In India and many parts of the world, a number of communities practice different forms of nature worship. One such significant tradition of nature worship is that of providing protection to patches of forests dedicated to deities or ancestral spirits. These vegetation patches have been designated as sacred groves.

Sacred groves are dedicated by local communities to their ancestral spirits or deities. Such a grove may consist of a multi-species, multitier primary forest or a clump of trees, depending on the history of the vegetation. These groves are protected by local communities, usually through customary taboos and sanctions with cultural and ecological implications. The sacred groves have played an important role in preservation of vegetation in its virgin condition over many centuries. The religious belief associated with the sacred grove dates back to hunting and gathering phase of human evolution.

It is believed that the sacred groves originated after the introduction of the practice of agriculture and are found in almost all parts of India. They can be described as a mini-ecosystem containing a rich repository of nature's unique biodiversity. They are also a product of the socio-ecological philosophy of our ancestors.

In Maharashtra, sacred groves are found in tribal as well as non-tribal areas. The sacred groves in the western part are called Devrai or Devrahati, whereas in the eastern part the Madiya tribals call it Devgudi. A total of 2,820 sacred groves have been documented in Maharashtra (Deshmukh, 1999). Maruti; Vaghoba, Vira, Bhiroba, Khandoba and Shirkai are some of the deities to whom these groves are dedicated. The felling of timber and the killing of animals in the sacred groves is taboo. Sacred groves form an important landscape feature in the deforested hill ranges of the Western Ghats of Maharashtra (Ghate, 2014).

## 2. METHODOLOGY

The study area viz. 'Kalbhairvanath devrai' is located at Bharsakale village, Patan taluka, in Satara district (Maharashtra). It covers an area of about 40 hectares. Extensive floristic surveys were carried out in the sacred grove. Specimens of flowering plants were collected and identified with the aid of different floras (Yadav & Sardesai 2002; Sharma et al 2001). The specimens were processed for herbarium. The botanical names are confirmed and upgraded according to current nomenclatural changes (TROPICOS; THE PLANT LIST).

## 3. RESULT AND CONCLUSION

An enumeration of plant species along with local names is given in Table 1. The analysis of floristic enumeration of species reveals a total of 177 species belonging to 137 genera under 65 families. The sacred grove comprises of 15% endemic (26 species), 2 % critically endangered (2 species), 3% endangered (5 species), 1.13% vulnerable (2 species), 0.6% low risk (1 species) taxa. Along with this, *Wagatea spicata* Dalzell a monotypic endemic taxa of Western Ghats which is highly recognized medicinal plant occurs in the study region.

**Table 1** Enumeration of plant wealth of the sacred grove

Sr. No.	Botanical Name	Family	Common Name	Habit	Status
1.	<i>Acacia concinna</i> (Willd.) DC.	Mimosaceae	Shikakai	T	M
2.	<i>Acacia torta</i> (Roxb.) Craib	Mimosaceae	Chilar	T	
3.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Aghada	H	EW
4.	<i>Actinodaphne angustifolia</i> Nees	Lauraceae	Pisa	T	
5.	<i>Adenoon indicum</i> Dalzell	Asteraceae	Sunki	H	
6.	<i>Aerides crispum</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae	Kanvel	EH	
7.	<i>Aerides maculosum</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae	Kanvel	EH	
8.	<i>Allophylus cobbe</i> (L.) Forsyth f.	Sapindaceae	Hadkya	MT	
9.	<i>Alternanthera ficoidea</i> (L.) P. Beauv.	Amaranthaceae	Chibukata	H	
10.	<i>Ancistrocladus heyneanus</i> Wall. ex J. Graham	Ancistrocladaceae	Kardal	L	M; En.
11.	<i>Anisomeles indica</i> (L.) Kuntze	Lamiaceae	Gopali	H	
12.	<i>Argyreia boseana</i> Sant. & Patel	Convolvulaceae	Gayri	S	En. End.
13.	<i>Arisaema murrayi</i> (J. Graham) Hook.	Araceae	Nagphani	H	
14.	<i>Artemisia nilagirica</i> (C.B. Clarke) Pamp.	Asteraceae	Ranvila	H	

15.	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.	Moraceae	Phanas	T	WE
16.	<i>Asystasia violacea</i> Dalzell	Acanthaceae		H	
17.	<i>Atalantia racemosa</i> Wight & Arn.	Rutaceae	Makadlimbu	MT	
18.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Kadunimb	T	M
19.	<i>Bauhinia vahlii</i> Wight & Arn.	Caesalpiniaceae		T	O
20.	<i>Begonia crenata</i> Dryand.	Begoniaceae	Kaparu	H	WO
21.	<i>Breynia retusa</i> (Dennst.) Alston	Euphorbiaceae	Asana	S	
22.	<i>Bridelia stipularis</i> (L.) Blumè	Euphorbiaceae		SS	
23.	<i>Callicarpa tomentosa</i> Lam.	Lamiaceae	Aisar	T	
24.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) W.T. Aiton	Asclepiadaceae	Rui	S	M
25.	<i>Canthium dicocum</i> (Gaertn.) Merr.	Rubiaceae	Tupa	MT	
26.	<i>Capparis rotundifolia</i> Rottler	Capparidaceae	Kolisna	SS	
27.	<i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb.	Lecithydaceae	Kumbha	T	M
28.	<i>Carissa carandas</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Karanvanda	S	
29.	<i>Caryota urens</i> L.	Areaceae	Fishtail palm	T	M.
30.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Bahav	T	
31.	<i>Catunaregam spinosa</i> (Thunb.) Tirveng.	Rubiaceae	Gela	MT	M
32.	<i>Celtis tetrandra</i> Roxb.	Ulmaceae		T	
33.	<i>Cerisoides turgida</i> (Roxb.) Tirveng.	Rubiaceae		T	
34.	<i>Ceropegia vincaefolia</i> Hook.	Asclepiadaceae	Mayalu	C	En; End.
35.	<i>Chlorophytum breviscapum</i> Dalzell	Asparagaceae	Musali	H	
36.	<i>Clematis gouriana</i> Roxb. ex DC.	Ranunculaceae	Ranjai	C	WO
37.	<i>Colebrookea oppositifolia</i> Sm.	Lamiaceae	Ukshi	H	
38.	<i>Combretum latifolium</i> Blume	Combretaceae	Piluk	L	
39.	<i>Commelina caroliniana</i> Walter	Commelinaceae	Kena	H	
40.	<i>Commelina forsskalaei</i> Vahl	Commelinaceae	Kena	H	
41.	<i>Commelina tuberosa</i> L.	Commelinaceae	Kena	H	
42.	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i> L.	Fabaceae	Tag	H	
43.	<i>Cryptolepis buchananii</i> R. Br. ex Roem. & Schult.	Apocynaceae	Kavali	C	
44.	<i>Curcuma neilgherrensis</i> Wight	Zingiberaceae	Ran Halad	H	
45.	<i>Curcuma pseudomontana</i> J. Graham	Zingiberaceae	Ran Halad	H	
46.	<i>Cyanotis cristata</i> (L.) D. Don	Commelinaceae	Nabhali	H	
47.	<i>Cyanotis tuberosa</i> Schult. f.	Commelinaceae	Abhali	H	
48.	<i>Cythocline purpurea</i> (Buch.OHam ex D. Don) O. Ktze var. <i>bicolor</i> Sant.	Asteraceae	Gangotra	H	CR
49.	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	Shisav	T	
50.	<i>Dendrobium barbatulum</i> Wight	Orchidaceae		EH	
51.	<i>Dendrobium herbaceum</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae		EH	
52.	<i>Dendrobium microbulbon</i> A. Rich.	Orchidaceae		EH	
53.	<i>Dendrobium ovatum</i> (L.) Kraenzl.	Orchidaceae		EH	
54.	<i>Dendrophthoe falcata</i> Ettingsh.	Loranthaceae	Bandgul	PH	
55.	<i>Dioscorea quartiniana</i> A. Rich.	Dioscoreaceae	Karand	C	WE
56.	<i>Diploclisia glaucescens</i> (Blume) Diels	Menispermaceae	Watanvel	L	En.
57.	<i>Elaeagnus latifolia</i> L.	Eleagnaceae	Nerli	L	WE; En.
58.	<i>Elaeocarpus glandulosus</i> Wall. ex Merr.	Elaeocarpaceae	Rudraksha	T	O
59.	<i>Entada rheedei</i> Spreng.	Mimosaceae	Garambi	L	En; M
60.	<i>Eranthemum roseum</i> R. Br.	Acanthaceae	Dasmuli	H	
61.	<i>Eria dalzellii</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae	-	EH	



62.	<i>Eria reticosa</i> Wight	Orchidaceae	=	EH	
63.	<i>Eriocaulon gramineum</i> Bong.	Eriocaulaceae		H	
64.	<i>Eriocaulon stellulatum</i> Körn.	Eriocaulaceae	Chandani	H	
65.	<i>Eriocaulon tuberiferum</i> A.R. Kulk. & Desai	Eriocaulaceae	-	H	En. End.
66.	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill.	Myrtaceae	Nilgiri	T	
67.	<i>Eulophia spectabilis</i> (Dennst.) Suresh	Orchidaceae	-	H	
68.	<i>Euphorbia laeta</i> Aiton	Euphorbiaceae	Dudhi	S	EW
69.	<i>Exacum pumilum</i> Griseb.	Gentianaceae	-	H	
70.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae	Wad	T	WE
71.	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Umbar	T	WE; M
72.	<i>Flacourtia latifolia</i> (Hook. f. & Thomson) T. Cooke	Flacaurtiaceae	Tambat	MT	
73.	<i>Flacourtia montana</i> J. Graham	Flacaurtiaceae	Tambat	S	WE; En.
74.	<i>Flemingia strobilifera</i> (L.) R. Br.	Fabaceae	Kanphuti	S	
75.	<i>Glochidion ellipticum</i> Wight	Euphorbiaceae	Bhoma	T	
76.	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	Liliaceae	Kal-lavi	C	M
77.	<i>Gnetum ula</i> Brongn.	Gnetaceae	-	C	En.
78.	<i>Gnidia glauca</i> (Fresen.) Gilg	Thymelaeaceae	Datpadi	S	M
79.	<i>Gomphrena serrata</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	-	H	
80.	<i>Grewia asiatica</i> L.	Tiliaceae	Phalsa	S	
81.	<i>Grewia microcos</i> L.	Tiliaceae	Shirali	MT	
82.	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.) R. Br. ex Schult.	Asclepiadaceae	Bedkich pala	C	M
83.	<i>Gynura nitida</i> DC.	Asteraceae	Halad-Kunku	H	
84.	<i>Habenaria digitata</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae	-	EH	
85.	<i>Habenaria grandifloriformis</i> Blatt. & McCann	Orchidaceae	Kavadi	H	
86.	<i>Habenaria longicorniculata</i> J. Graham	Orchidaceae	Gudhi	H	
87.	<i>Habenaria marginata</i> Colebr.	Orchidaceae	-	H	
88.	<i>Habenaria panchaganiensis</i> Santapau & Kapadia	Orchidaceae	Kavadi	H	En. End.
89.	<i>Habenaria rariflora</i> A. Rich.	Orchidaceae	Kavadi	H	
90.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.) R. Br. ex Schult.	Asclepiadaceae	Anantamul	C	M
91.	<i>Heterophragma quadriloculare</i> (Roxb.) K. Schum.	Bignoniaceae	Waras	T	M
92.	<i>Heterostemma deccanense</i> Swarupan. & Mangaly	Apocynaceae	-	H	
93.	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Malvaceae	Jaswandi	MT	O
94.	<i>Hitchenia caulina</i> (J. Graham) Baker	Zingiberaceae	Sonatakka	H	En. V
95.	<i>Holarrhena pubescens</i> Wall. ex G. Don	Apocynaceae	Pandhara kuda	T	
96.	<i>Holigarna grahamii</i> Kurz	Anacardiaceae	Ran-bibba	T	En.
97.	<i>Hoya wightii</i> Hook. f.	Apocynaceae	Dudh vel	EH	
98.	<i>Impatiens dalzellii</i> Hook. f. & Thomson	Balsaminaceae	Terda	H	En.
99.	<i>Impatiens inconspicua</i> Benth. ex Wight & Arn.	Balsaminaceae	-	H	
100.	<i>Impatiens lawii</i> Hook. f. & Thomson	Balsaminaceae	Ganga Gavar	H	En.
101.	<i>Impatiens pulcherrima</i> Dalzell	Balsaminaceae	Dhal terda	H	
102.	<i>Impatiens walleriana</i> Hook. f.	Balsaminaceae	Terda	H	WO; En.
103.	<i>Indigofera cassioides</i> Rottler ex DC.	Fabaceae	Chimnati	S	
104.	<i>Ixora brachiata</i> Roxb.	Rubiaceae	Kurati	S	WO
105.	<i>Ixora coccinea</i> L.	Rubiaceae	Bakora	S	
106.	<i>Ixora nigrescens</i> Drake	Rubiaceae	Kat-Kuda	S	

107.	<i>Ixora pavetta</i> Andrews	Rubiaceae	Nevali	MT	
108.	<i>Jasminum malabaricum</i> Wight	Oleaceae	Ran- mogara	SS	WO
109.	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i> L.	Acanthaceae	Adulasa	S	M
110.	<i>Justicia cuspidata</i> Vahl	Acanthaceae	-	H	
111.	<i>Lagerstroemia microcarpa</i> Wight	Lythraceae	Nana	T	
112.	<i>Leea indica</i> (Burm. f.) Merr.	Leeaceae	Dinda	S	WE
113.	<i>Leucas indica</i> (L.) R. Br. ex Sm.	Lamiaceae	Rudrapushpam	H	
114.	<i>Maesa lanceolata</i> Forssk.	Myrsinaceae	Aataki	S	
115.	<i>Magnolia champaca</i> (L.) Baill. ex Pierre	Magnoliaceae	Sonchapha	T	O
116.	<i>Malaxis rheedii</i> Sw.	Orchidaceae	-	H	
117.	<i>Mallotus pallidus</i> (Airy Shaw) Airy Shaw	Euphorbiaceae	Haldi-Kunku	T	En.
118.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Amba	T	WE
119.	<i>Memecylon umbellatum</i> Burm. f.	Melastomaceae	Anjan	T	En.
120.	<i>Merremia umbellata</i> (L.) Hallier f.	Convolvulaceae	Motiya	C	
121.	<i>Meyna laxiflora</i> Robyns	Rubiaceae	Alu	MT	WE
122.	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L.	Sapotaceae	Bakul	T	WO; M
123.	<i>Murdannia lanuginosa</i> G. Brückn.	Commelinaceae	Abolima	H	En. End.
124.	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i> (L.) Brenan	Commelinaceae	-	H	
125.	<i>Murdannia simplex</i> (Vahl) Brenan	Commelinaceae	Nilima	H	
126.	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng.	Rutaceae	Kadhipatta	T	
127.	<i>Naravelia zeylanica</i> (L.) DC.	Ranunculaceae	-	C	
128.	<i>Nervilia infundibulifolia</i> Blatt. & McCann	Orchidaceae	Pachar-Kuda	H	
129.	<i>Nothapodytes nimmoniana</i> (J. Graham) Mabb.	Icacinaceae	Narkya	S	CR; En.; M
130.	<i>Oberonia recurva</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae		H	
131.	<i>Olea dioica</i> Roxb.	Oleaceae	Parjamb	T	En.
132.	<i>Oxyceros rugulosus</i> (Thwaites) Tirveng.	Rubiaceae	Vel Gela	C	
133.	<i>Paracalyx scariosus</i> (Roxb.) Ali	Fabaceae	Ran Ghevada	C	En.
134.	<i>Paracaryum caelestinum</i> Benth. & Hook. f.	Boraginaceae	Nisurdi	H	
135.	<i>Pavetta crassicaulis</i> Bremek.	Rubiaceae	Papat	S	En.
136.	<i>Pavetta indica</i> L.	Rubiaceae		S	
137.	<i>Persicaria chinensis</i> (L.) H. Gross	Polygonaceae	Paral	CH	
138.	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Awala	T	M, WE
139.	<i>Pimpinella wallichiana</i> Gandhi	Apiaceae	Ranjire	H	
140.	<i>Pinda concanensis</i> (Dalzell) P.K. Mukh. & Constance	Apiaceae	Pand	H	En. LR
141.	<i>Pogostemon benghalensis</i> (Burm. f.) Kuntze	Lamiaceae	Pangali	H	
142.	<i>Pogostemon deccanensis</i> (Panigrahi) Press	Lamiaceae	Redangi	H	En.
143.	<i>Porpax reticulata</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae		EH	
144.	<i>Protasparagus racemosus</i> Oberm	Asparagaceae	Shatavari	C	M
145.	<i>Prunus ceylanica</i> Miq.	Rosaceae	Badam	T	
146.	<i>Rhamphicarpa longiflora</i> Wight ex Benth.	Scrophulariaceae	Tutari	H	
147.	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Erandi	MT	M
148.	<i>Rothea serrata</i> (L.) Steane & Mabb.	Verbenaceae	Bharangi	S	WE
149.	<i>Scutia myrtina</i> (Burm. f.) Kurz	Rhamnaceae	Chimat	T	
150.	<i>Smithia agxharkarii</i> Hemadri	Fabaceae	Kawla	H	En.V
151.	<i>Smithia hirsuta</i> Dalzell	Fabaceae	Nal	H	
152.	<i>Smithia sensitiva</i> Aiton	Fabaceae	Wakal	H	
153.	<i>Solanum anguivi</i> Lam.	Solanaceae	Chichurdi	H	M,WE

154.	<i>Striga densiflora</i> (Benth.) Benth.	Scrophulariaceae	Tarphula	PH	
155.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae	Jambhul	T	M
156.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (L.) Pers.	Fabaceae	Unhali	H	M
157.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.	Combretaceae	Arjun	T	M
158.	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Combretaceae	Behada	T	M
159.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	Combretaceae	Hirada	T	M
160.	<i>Terminalia crenulata</i> Roth	Combretaceae	Kinjal	T	
161.	<i>Terminalia elliptica</i> Willd.	Combretaceae	Ain	T	
162.	<i>Thunbergia fragrans</i> Roxb.	Thunbergiaceae	Dahyali	C	WO
163.	<i>Tragia hispida</i> Willd.	Asteraceae		H	
164.	<i>Tylophora dalzellii</i> Hook. f.	Asclepiadaceae	Pitmari	C	
165.	<i>Utricularia caerulea</i> L.	Lentibulariaceae	Dhavadi	H	
166.	<i>Utricularia graminifolia</i> Vahl	Lentibulariaceae	-	H	
167.	<i>Utricularia reticulata</i> Sm.	Lentibulariaceae	-	H	
168.	<i>Vernonia indica</i> C.B. Clarke	Asteraceae	Bramhadandi	S	
169.	<i>Wagatea spicata</i> Dalzell	Caesalpiniaceae	Wakeri	S	ME; M
170.	<i>Wattakaka volubilis</i> (L. f.) Stapf	Asclepiadaceae	Hiran-dodi	C	
171.	<i>Wendlandia thyrsoides</i> (Roem. & Schult.) Steud.	Rubiaceae	Pervi	H	
172.	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> (L.) Kurz	Lythraceae	Dhayati	S	M
173.	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> R. Br.	Apocynaceae	Kalakuda	T	
174.	<i>Xantolis tomentosa</i> (Roxb.) Raf.	Sapotaceae	Kombal	T	
175.	<i>Zanthoxylum rhetsa</i> DC.	Rutaceae	Tirphal	T	
176.	<i>Zingiber neesatum</i> (J. Graham) Ramamoorthy	Zingiberaceae	Ran-Ale	H	
177.	<i>Ziziphus rugosa</i> Lam.	Rhamanceae	Toran	S	WE; En.

Note: H= Herb; S= Shrub; T= Tree; MT= Medium tree; C= Climber; L= Liana; EH= Epiphytic Herb; SS = Small Shrub; CH = Climbing Herb; PH – Parasitic Herb.

En. - Endemic; WE – Wild Edible; M – Medicinal; WO – Wild Ornamental; EW – Exotic Weed; ME – Monotypic Endemic; O- Ornamental; CR- Critically Endangered; LR – Low Risk; End. – Endangered; V- Vulnerable

The habitat analysis showed that the herbs predominate with 64 species (36.36 %) followed by trees (41 species 23.29%), shrubs (24 species 13.63%), climbers (16 species 9.09 %), medium trees (10 species 6 %), lianas (5 species 3%) and small shrubs least with (3 species 2%). Along with these some species represent special habit such as epiphytes 11 (6.25%), parasitic herbs 2 (1.13 %), climbing herb 1 (0.56%). The family Orchidaceae is dominant with 19 species followed by Rubiaceae 12 species and Fabaceae 9 species (table 2 – 5).

**Table 2** Statistical Analysis of the present investigation

Class	Families	Genera	Species
Gymnosperm	01	01	01
Dicotyledons	Polypetalae	28	46
	Gamopetalae	18	50
	Monochlamydae	09	18
Monocotyledons	09	22	40

**Table 3** Largest families with maximum number of taxa

Sr. No.	Families	No. of taxa
1.	Orchidaceae	19
2.	Rubiaceae	12

3.	Fabaceae	09
----	----------	----

**Table 4** Analysis habit of species

Sr. No.	Habit	No. of taxa
1	Herb	64
2	Tree	41
3	Shrub	24
4	Climber	16
5	Epiphytic herb	11
6	Medium tree	10
7	Liana	5
8	Small shrub	3
9	Parasitic herb	2
10	Climbing herb	1

**Table 5** Analysis of status of species

Endemic	26
Medicinal	26
Wild edible	13
Wild ornamental	7
Endangered	5
Ornamental	4
Critically Endangered	2
Vulnerable	2
Exotic Weed	2
Low Risk	1
Monotypic Endemic	1

About 80 % of herbal medicines are being collected from forests and natural habitats. Due to different anthropogenic activities natural habitats are under great threat. This has resulted in decline of bioresources obtained from forests. Traditionally human has conserved forests in form of sacred groves which are the real way of *in situ* conservation. These groves had been serving the society since past. Sacred groves harbors unique plant species cannot grow in open forests or plains such as *Entada*, orchids etc. The study reveals the importance of sacred groves in socioeconomic aspects and need of protection of such sites. It also reveals that there is a need to create awareness among the ethnic groups about the use and conservation of resources of sacred groves.

### Acknowledgements

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## 18. Role of Village Panchayat Expenditure in Rural Development

Dr. Sanjay V. Dhonde

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### Introduction

In federal form of governance normally, we have the Central Government at the center, the various government at the State or regional level and the local government at the lower level, which are the closest form of government to the people. The role of the Local government is today much important in the daily life of citizens. In at the real sense citizens are closely connected with the local government. They have been playing a vital role in the overall development of the local areas. There are two main type of local government in India that is local government in rural area and local government in urban area. The government for the rural area in India is called Rural Local Government. Rural Local Government has three bodies. These are (1) village Panchayat at the village level. (2) Panchayat Samiti at the Block or Tehsil level and (3) Zilla Parishad at the District level. It is a three tier structure of Rural Local Government. The present study is concerned with the rural local government i.e. Village Panchayats. Therefore, the present study makes an attempt to analyse the expenditure pattern and its role in rural development of Satara district village panchayats.

### Objectives

Following are the main objectives of present study.

- I. To analyse the expenditure pattern of Village Panchayats.
- II. To study the role of expenditure of village Panchayats in rural development.



## Recent Trends in Service Sector of India

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### Introduction:

The growing share of the services sector in the gross domestic product (GDP) of India indicates the importance of the sector to the economy. The service sector accounted for about 30 per cent of total GDP of India in 1950s; its share in GDP increased to 38 per cent in the 1980s, then to 43 per cent in the 1990s and 56.5 per cent in 2012-13 and finally to about 64 per cent in 2017-18. Thus, the service sector currently accounts for more than half of India's GDP. This process of tertiarisation (dominance of the tertiary or services sector) of the economy has been accompanied by a decline in the share of the primary sector (agriculture) and a more or less constant share of the secondary (industry) sector over the years. A caveat is in order here because RBI and international institutions like WTO included construction industry under services, although from a national accounts classification it is part of the secondary rather than the tertiary sector. The community, social and personal services category accounts for a 14.4 per cent share, while transport, storage and communications accounts for a 7.8 per cent share. Construction industry, which is a borderline services category, has a share of 8.2 per cent.

In this paper, we attempt to understand the recent trends in the services sector of India. A study of the services sector at a reasonably disaggregated level is necessary because, as

noted earlier, unlike agriculture (the primary sector) and industry (the secondary sector), the services sector (the tertiary sector) is much more heterogeneous in nature. Further due to communications led technological advancement, the process of globalization and increased reliance of outsourcing as a mode of production organization, rapid changes have occurred in the economic structures of many economies including India. And a large part of this change is visible in the form of growth and change in the structure of economies in favour of larger share of the services sector.

### **Objectives of the Study:**

Following are the main objectives of the study:

- 1) To study the sector wise share in national income.
- 2) To examine growth of service sector in India.
- 3) To find out challenges before service sector in India.

### **Research Methodology:**

This study is related to the growth and recent trends in service sector of India. This study is completely based on secondary data viz. Economics Survey of India, National Sample Survey, journals, books, research magazines, internet etc. The tools of analysis are used as averages, percentages etc.

### **The term of service sector:**

The term services sector refers to, at the most aggregate level, a large group of activities that include trade, hospitality (hotels, restaurants), transportation, communication, entertainment, health, education, public services and so on. It can be argued that even at the aggregate level, the services sector is more heterogeneous than the other two sectors, agriculture (primary sector) and industry (secondary sector). Thus if the primary sector involves producing

goods directly from natural resources (agriculture, fishing, hunting, mining and so on) and secondary sector involves modifying material goods into other more useful products and commodities, then the tertiary sector or the services sector includes all activities that do not produce or modify material goods. In other words unlike the output of agriculture, mining or manufacturing which are material and tangible, the output of the services sector such as teaching, cleaning, selling, curing and entertaining have no physical form and therefore are immaterial or intangible.

#### **Sector wise share in National Income:**

Among major economies, India is the fastest growing economies in the world after China. However, one aspect of economic growth that sets India apart is the way in which the structural changes have taken place. General economic growth theories and history support the hypothesis that when an economy develops, it transforms from being an agrarian into an industrial economy and continues to get industrialized till it reaches a stage of development when its share of industry sector declines and its share of services increases. According to Dr C.Rangarajan, the pattern of economic development of today's developed countries has followed a common pattern. Initially, the share of agriculture in total output declines, while that of industry registers an increase. Historically this process has lasted for considerably long period. However, eventually the share of services increases with the share of industry declining. Thus typically the process of economic development is marked by three distinct phases: an initial phase of the dominance of agriculture, an intermediate phase dominated by industry and a final phase dominated by services.

The timing of the different phases of structural change and the duration of such changes has, however, been different across different countries. India, however, has defied this usual course of growth, unlike China that relatively banks heavily on industries, by transforming or rather leapfrogging from an agriculture based economy to a services-led economy. India's average GDP growth rate for the period 1951-1981, 1982-91, 1992-2001 and 2002-2009 was 3.6 percent, 5.4 percent, 5.7 percent and 7.6 percent respectively. In the first three decades after independence India managed to achieve an average annual growth of just 3.5 percent. During 1951-2009, while the average growth in GDP and service sector has been a little over two-times; both agriculture and industry grew less than two-fold. Acceleration in growth was witnessed after economic reforms were introduced, though loosely, beginning from the 1980s.

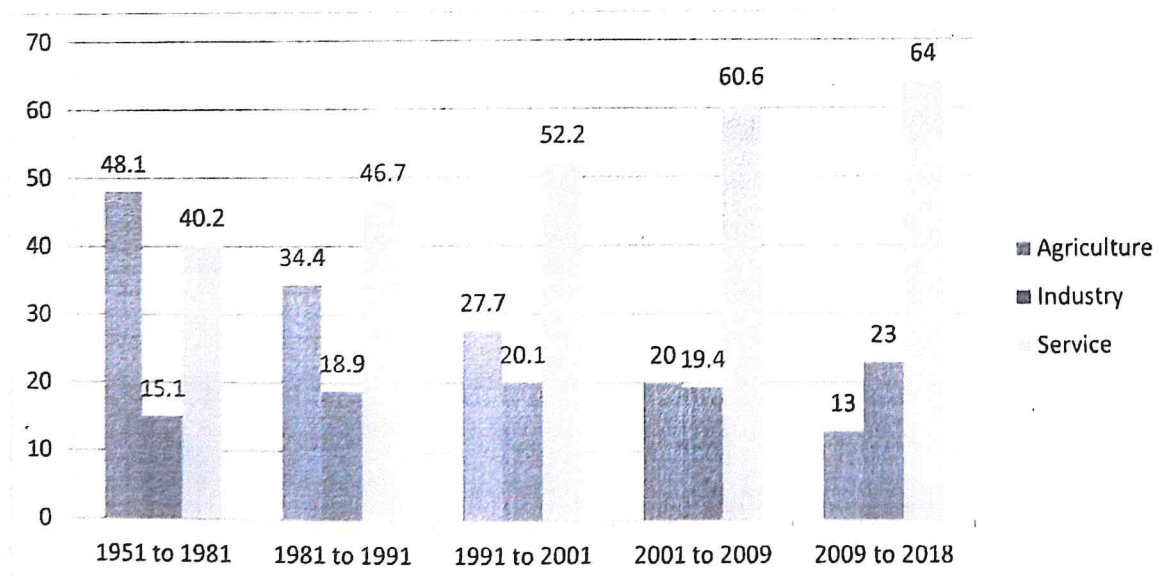
Following table 1.1 shows sectoral share in Gross Domestic Production (GDP) in India. The average share of agriculture in GDP has decreased from 48.1 percent during 1951- 81 to 20 percent during 2001-09. The contribution of industry has increased modestly from 15.1 percent to 19.4 percent in the same period. Possible reason for slow growth in industry could be issues relating to the land, labour, electricity and regulatory structure. Interestingly, it is the services sector that has contributed heavily at a faster rate and in fact the services sector has outgrown the overall growth except in 1994, in the post-reform period beginning 1991.

**Table No-1.1**  
**Sectorwise Share in GDP (in %)**

Period	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1951 to 1981	48.1	15.1	40.2
1981 to 1991	34.4	18.9	46.7
1991 to 2001	27.7	20.1	52.2
2001 to 2009	20.0	19.4	60.6
2009 to 2018	13.0	23.0	64.0

Source: Computed from RBI Data.

The share of services in GDP has shot up from 40.2 percent to 60.6 percent in the same period. If China follows an industry-led exports growth, India may become services-led exports growth. Contrary to the popular belief that reforms have resulted in the below-par performance of the agriculture, sharp decline in the share of agriculture sector to GDP began from 1951-91 itself. However, the trend in industry is unclear with marginal overall increase. As for the service sector, its share in GDP has shown consistent and substantial increase from an average 40.2 percent between 1951-52 and 1980- 81 to 60.6 percent between 2001-02 and 2008-09. As for the service sector, share of Agriculture in GDP has declined and its shown 13 percent only, Industry sector shown only 23 percent and service sector increased 64 percent between 2009 to 2018.



**Growth of Service Sector in India:**

of foreign investors even after reforms in 1991, the scenario changed dramatically after 2000, when services attracted 27 percent of the total foreign direct investment. This change could be attributed to the tremendous growth of sub sectors like information and communication technology, insurance, financial services etc.

### **Challenges before Service Sector:**

The opportunities in this sector are surrounded by certain challenges for India as well.

1) The foremost challenge is the collection of reliable data to harness the growth potentiality of this sector. Although, for the first time a separate chapter on 'Services Sector' has been added in Economic Survey 2010-11 a lot needs to be done. 2) Secondly, Skill Enhancement of Human Resource as both traditional and modern services require differentiated Skills and National Skill Development Scheme initiated by XIth Five Year Plan is a welcome step in this direction. 3) Investment in social infrastructure like health and medicine, education etc. Investment in elementary education and secondary education is necessary to utilize the 'Indian Demographic Dividend and others, like opening up of quality ITI's, Hotel Management Institute etc.

### **Conclusion:**

As India is travelling a novel path in economic growth by making services as the engine of growth, and bypassing industry, careful strategies are needed for consolidating, strengthening and furthering the growth. Policy changes effected in the areas like FDI limits, tariff rates, subsidy, trade etc. from 1991 has provided the requisite succor to the sector. Any calibrated step in this direction would be helpful in catapulting Indian economy to the next level in terms of growth and standard of living.

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“दलित आत्मकथाओं का सामाजिकता के परिप्रेक्ष्य में अनुशीलन”  
(‘गैंगमैन’के विशेष संदर्भ में)

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प्रस्तावना :-

भारत में धर्म, समाज, जाति, प्रांत, भाषा, संस्कृतियों में विभिन्नता है। इस देश को सांप्रदायिकता ने खोखला कर दिया है। डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरजी ने देश में विभिन्नता होते हुए भी संविधान से इस देश को एकता में बांधा है। उन्होंने सामाजिक विषमता, जाति भेद, उच्च-नीच, वर्ण भेद, वर्ग भेद, झूठी रूढ़ी परंपराओं का विरोध किया। परिणामतः संविधान के रूप में पनपती विषमता को दूर करते हुए, स्वतंत्रता, समता, बंधुता और न्याय इन मूलभूत मानवी मूल्यों को प्रधानता देकर मानव धर्म को शक्ति दी। उन्होंने सर्वहारा दलित वर्ग को “ शिक्षित बनो, संगठित हो और संघर्ष करो” का मूलमंत्र दिया। उस मूलमंत्र के सहारे दलित वर्ग शिक्षित बनकर संगठित होने लगा और जुल्म, अन्याय, अत्याचार का संघर्ष करते हुए न्याय माँगने लगा। दलितों ने जुल्म, अन्याय, अत्याचारों का खंडन करने के लिए समाचार, पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ, साहित्य, आंदोलन आदि माध्यमों का सहारा लिया। इसी तरह दलित साहित्य का सृजन हुआ।

दलितों का साहित्य भोगे हुए जीवन की दास्तान हैं। जाति भेद, झूठी रूढ़ी परंपराएँ, सामाजिक विषमता, उच्च-नीच, वर्ण भेद, वर्ग भेद, आदि दलित साहित्य की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ हैं। मेरे शोध निबंध का प्रमुख उद्देश्य दलित आत्मकथाओं में चित्रित सामाजिक विषमताओं का दलितों पर होनेवाले जुल्म, अन्याय, अत्याचारों को प्रकाश में लाना है।

दलित आत्मकथाओं में दलित लेखकों ने भोगे हुए जीवन की दास्तान बयान की है। ‘गैंगमैन’ भी ऐसी ही ईकाई है। ‘गैंगमैन’ यह सदानंद पुंडगे लिखित तथा डॉ. अशोक जोधळे द्वारा अनुवादित दलित आत्मकथा है। ‘गैंगमैन’ का प्रकाशन ‘सारंग प्रकाशन’, वाराणसी से प्रथम संस्करण सन् २०१५ में हुआ। यह अनुवादित दलित आत्मकथा १६० पृष्ठों में अभिव्यक्त है। यह आत्मकथा रेल मजदूर वर्ग के जीवन पर प्रकाश डालती है। सांप्रदायिकता, सामाजिक विषमता का रेल मजदूरों पर किस तरह बुरा असर पड़ता है, इसका वर्णन ‘गैंगमैन’ आत्मकथा में मिलता है। ‘गैंग’ यह रेल मजदूरी करने वाले टोली को कहा है और ‘गैंगमैन’ रेल मजदूरी करने वाले टोली के एक मजदूर को कहा है।



लेखक परिचय :-

लेखक सदानंद पुंडगे का जन्म महाराष्ट्र के परभणी जिले के सिरली गाँव में एक दलित परिवार में हुआ। उनकी प्रारंभिक शिक्षा जिला हिंगोली में हुई। बी.ए. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर महाविद्यालय, औरंगाबाद, एम.ए. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विश्वविद्यालय, औरंगाबाद और बी.पी. एड. की शिक्षा औरंगाबाद में हुई। हिंदी अध्यापक के रूप में लेखक ने सन् १९८५ से २०१३ तक 'ज्ञानोपासक महाविद्यालय जिंतूर, जिला परभणी में कार्य किया। उन्हें 'गैंगमैन' मराठी आत्मकथा महाराष्ट्र शासन का 'उत्कृष्ट ग्रंथ निर्मिती' पुरस्कार मिला। समाज प्रबोधन प्रतिष्ठान नागपुर का पुरस्कार, अस्मितादर्श विशेष पुरस्कार, औरंगाबाद, बन पुरस्कार, नादेड, प्रतिभास प्रकाशन पुरस्कार परभणी, भारतीय दलित साहित्य अकादमी दिल्ली से डॉ. आंबेडकर फेलोशिप, 'गैंगमैन' डॉ. आंबेडकर फेलोशिप आदि।

जाति भेद :-

जाति भेद के कारण शूद्रों को सिर्फ गंदे काम करने पड़ते थे। गाँव में रहकर गाँव के सवर्ण, जमींदार के घर सालाना मजदूरी चौबीस घंटे काम करना पड़ता था। उसके बदले चँद पैसे मिलते। उसी पैसे पर पुरा परिवार का भरण होता था। रूखी-सुखी रोटी खाकर दलितों को अपना जीवन बीताना पड़ता था। लेखक के परिवार पर भी सवर्णों, जमींदारों के जुल्म, अन्याय-अत्याचार होते थे। उस बात को लेखक स्पष्ट इसतरह करते हैं, "गाँव में रहता था तो गाँव में मरे हुए ढोर-डंगर उठाकर गाँव के बाहर फेंकने पड़ते थे और यहाँ रेलवाइ में जो काम मिला वह भी औरतों-मर्दों की कटी हुई लाशें उठाने का।"<sup>१</sup>

दलितों को गाँव में जो गंधे काम करने पड़ते थे वही काम जब लेखक का परिवार शहर रेल मजदूरी करने के लिए जाता है, तो वहाँ भी ऐसा ही गंधा काम लेखक के पिता को करने पड़ते हैं। अर्थात् जाति ने शहर में भी पीठ नहीं छोड़ी। इस बात को लेखक स्पष्ट इसतरह करते हैं, "दोनों तरफ एक जैसा ही। इंधर कुवाँ! उधर खाई। रेलवे की ऐसी जिंदगी! गाँव की ओर तो अच्छी रहनी चाहिए थी।"<sup>२</sup> इसी तरह इस प्रसंग में लेखक के पिता जाति भेद से परेशान होकर दुविधा में पड़े हुए थे।

जाति भेद के कारण सवर्ण इन्सानियत को भूल गये थे। ऐसा एक प्रसंग 'गैंगमैन' आत्मकथा में है, जमींदारों का रिश्तेदार के तेरहवीं पर उकंडी अछूत को साथ लेकर जाता है, इस वक्त जमींदार घोड़े पर है और उकंडी अछूत दौड़ते हुए साथ जाता है। इसी कारण उसकी मौत होती है। घर बच्चा बीमार होते हुए भी उकंडी उस जमींदार के साथ जाता है। घर बच्चे की मौत होती है, उकंडी की पत्नी अकेली पड़ जाती है। जाति भेद को स्पष्ट करते हुए लेखक एक पात्र सोपान काका द्वारा अभिव्यक्त करते हैं, "इसतरह हम अछूत किडे-मकौडे की तरह मरते हैं। किन्तु ए उँच जात के लोग पत्थर दिल होते हैं।"<sup>३</sup> सवर्णों के पास इन्सानियत नहीं होती है। यह लेखक ने स्पष्ट किया है।

भू तथा धनसंपत्ती में विषमता :-

गाँवों में दलित तो भूमि हीन थे। जमींदारों के यहाँ सालाना नौकर के रूप में पूरी जिंदगी गुलामी करते रहना और जमींदारों के मानापमान के घुँट पीकर जिंदगी आगे धकेलना। बस इसी तरह का कुंठीत जीवन सर्वहारा वर्ग जी रहा था। लेखक इस व्यवहार को स्पष्ट करते हैं, “ हमारे गाँव का जीवन भी बड़ा कठिन था। वैसे मेरे गाँव का नाम सिरली, लेकिन मैं वहाँ कहाँ पैदा हुआ? न घर! न खेती!..... बस कहने के लिए गाँव था।”<sup>4</sup> लेखक इसी वजह से उदास है वह कहते हैं, “ मैं आज तक जब भी अपने गाँव गया मेरा एक पल भी वहाँ मन नहीं लगता। उदास हो जाता हूँ। क्योंकि वहाँ के जमींदारों ने हमारे पुरखों पर बहुत अन्याय-अत्याचार किये। साल या महिने की बोली पर नौकर बनाकर जानवरों जैसा सलूक किया था। पेट भर कभी भी रोटी का टुकड़ा नहीं दिया। नहीं तन ढँकने के लिए बित्ता भर कपड़ा दिया। न कुएँ से घड़ा भर पानी भरने दिया सड़ा मांस खाते-खाते, पत्थर पर हड्डियाँ फोड़ते-फोड़ते मेरे दादा पुंजनाक और परदादा सदानाक गाँव के मिट्टी में मिल गए।”<sup>5</sup> इसी तरह छुआँ-छूत गाँव में थी। भूमिहीन दलित सवर्णों के यहाँ सालाना काम करते करते पूरी जिंदगी आधा पेट ही काटी थी लेखक के पुरखों ने।

भूमि हीन दलित और जमींदारों की जीवन जीने की पद्धति :-

जमींदार वर्ग तो दलितों को नौकर बनाकर गुलामों जैसा व्यवहार करते हुए अपनी खेती में काम करवाते थे। इसी कारण उनका जीवन तो ‘पाँचो उँगलियाँ घी में’ की तरह था। लेकिन दलितों का जीवन दर्दनाक था। दलित भूमि हीन होने के कारण भिन्न तरीकों से उन्हें जीवन बीताना पड़ता था। दलितों के जीवन बीताने वाले तरीकों को भी लेखक ने अपनी आत्मकथा में अभिव्यक्त किया है, “ मेरे इकलौते भाई का नाम उकड़ी था। वह वाघ्या था। देवी का पुजारी। भगवान का भक्त होने से बचपन में दिन भर झोली लटकाएँ घर-घर जाकर भीख माँगता था। साथ में महादू रहता था। वह डफली और तुनतुना बजाता। उसके साथ में बानू देवदासी घंटी बजाकर नाचती थी। उसको भी खंडोबा को अर्पित किया गया था। ये सब गाँव-गाँव भीख माँगते। जांभरून, बोलड़ा, वारंगा गाँव तक जाते और जवार, गेहूँ माँगकर लाते। घर में कूट पीसकर खाते। यही इनका धंधा था।”<sup>6</sup>

सवर्ण तथा दलितों में भाषा व्यवहार :-

सवर्ण दलितों के साथ भाषा व्यवहार अच्छा नहीं करते थे। दलितों को सम्मान ना देना, गालियाँ देना, छोटें-बड़ें का लिहाज न रखते हुए लोगों को उनके नामों से बुलाना, उनकी इज्जत न करना जमींदार तथा उनके बच्चों का यह दूर व्यवहार था। इस बात को स्पष्ट करते हुए लेखक अपने पिताजी के साथ घटी घटना को बयान करते हैं। लेखक के पिताजी जमींदार के यहाँ काम पर जाते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें तेज बुखार आने के कारण दबूल के पेड के नीचे आराम करते हैं, तो उस वक्त जमींदार का छोटा बच्चा लेखक के पिताजी के साथ जो व्यवहार करता है उस प्रसंग को लेखक अभिव्यक्त करते हैं, “अबे, ओ राम्या SS! तेरी माँ कु तेरी , काम कराय क्या नींद मारिय बे चल उठता है क्या नहीं?”<sup>7</sup> लेकिन लेखक के पिता फिर भी घुस्से में ना आकर लीनता से बिनती करते हैं, “मालिक, मेरे कू जरा-सा बुखार है। बदन में भौतीच दरद है....।”<sup>8</sup> इस बात को

बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर जी के विचारों पर चलते हुए भारत में समता का जागर करने के लिए बौद्ध धम्म को अपनाओ यही मानव धर्म है यह लेखक स्पष्ट करना चाहते हैं।

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(2019-20)

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## मजदूर वर्ग की व्यथा : 'गैंगमैन' आत्मकथा

प्रा. राजेंद्र ज्ञानदेव ननावरे  
सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, हिंदी विभाग,  
आमदार शशिकांत शिंदे महाविद्यालय, मेढा, महाराष्ट्र

### प्रस्तावना :

भारत में रेल का निर्माण ब्रिटिशोंने किया। यहा आरंभ करते समय नैसर्गिक आपदाएँ बहुत थी। तत्कालीन ब्रिटिश कर्नल ग्रांट ने अपनी पुस्तक में लिखा है कि, "भारत में ऊँचे पहाड़, विशाल नदियाँ, घने जंगल इसे नजर में रखते हुए ऐसा लगता है यहाँ लोह मार्ग बनाना अशक्यप्राय है किंतु यह अशक्य कार्य शक्य हुआ यहाँ के मजदूरों के परिश्रम से।" भारत की रेल विश्व की महत्वपूर्ण रेल में से एक है। एशिया खंड में तो वह अब्बल है। यहाँ रेल मजदूरों ने अथक परिश्रम करते हुए अशक्यप्राय कार्य सफल कर दिया परिणामतः भारत का विकास हुआ।

'गैंगमैन' यह सदानंद पुंडगे लिखित और डॉ. अशोक जोधळे अनुवादित दलित आत्मकथा है। जिसका प्रकाशन 'सारंग प्रकाशन', वाराणसी से प्रथम संस्करण के रूप में सन् २०१५ में हुआ। यह अनुवादित दलित आत्मकथा १६० पृष्ठों में अभिव्यक्त है। प्रस्तुत आत्मकथा में लेखक ने अपने जीवन की व्यथा को व्यक्त करते हुए रेल मजदूर वर्ग की जीवन को वास्तविक रूप में अभिव्यक्त किया है। मेरे शोध निबंध का मुख्य उद्देश्य मजदूरों की जीवन व्यथा को प्रकाश में लाना है।

### लेखक परिचय तथा पारिवारिक जीवन :

लेखक सदानंद पुंडगे का जन्म महाराष्ट्र के परभणी जिले के सिरली गाँव में एक दलित मजदूर परिवार में हुआ। उनकी प्रारंभिक शिक्षा जिला हिंगोली में हुई। बी.ए. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर महाविद्यालय, औरंगाबाद से, एम.ए. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विश्वविद्यालय, औरंगाबाद और बी.पी.एड. की शिक्षा औरंगाबाद में हुई। हिंदी अध्यापक के रूप में लेखक ने सन् १९८५ से २०१३ तक ज्ञानोपासक महाविद्यालय, जितूर, जिला परभणी में कार्य किया। उन्हें विभिन्न पुरस्कारों से सम्मानित किया गया।

लेखक का परिवार सवर्णों द्वारा दी जानेवाली वर्ग वर्चस्ववादी मानसिकता से संतप्त होकर और मजदूरी के रूप में भी शोषण होने के कारण मुक्ति पाने हेतु शहर हिंगोली आता है। गाँव में जमींदारों ने पुरखों पर बहुत अन्याय-अत्याचार किये। लेखक के परिवार पर भी बहुत अन्याय-अत्याचार हुए। इसी कारण लेखक का परिवार शहर में रेल में नौकरी पाने हेतु आए। लेकिन यहाँ तो उससे भी बदतर हालत है। इस बात को स्पष्ट करते हुए लेखक एक प्रसंग को कथित करते हैं, "गाँव में रहता था तो गाँव में मरे हुए ढोर-डंगर उठाकर गाँव के बाहर फेंकणे पडते थे और यहाँ रेलवाई में जो काम मिला वह भी औरतों-मर्दों की कटी हुई लाशों उठाने का।"<sup>१</sup>

लेखक के पिताजी तो बहुत परेशान थे। उन्हें समझ में ही नहीं आता था कि कैसे और कहा अच्छा जिने को मिलेगा। लेखक के पिताजी की दुविधा भरी अवस्था को एक प्रसंग द्वारा स्पष्ट करते हैं, "वह ठीक था। या यह अच्छा है। दोनों तरफ एक जैसा ही इधर कुवाँ ! उधर खाई !!"<sup>२</sup>

### गाँवों में व्यथित मजदूरों का जीवन :

लेखक इस आत्मकथा में मजदूर वर्ग के जीवन की खुली दास्तान को अभिव्यक्त करते हैं। लेखक के पिताजी बापू, गाँव के जमींदार खंडेराव पाटील के खेत में सालाना खेत मजदूरी करते थे। रूखी-सुखी रोटी और थोड़े से पैसे में चौबीस घंटे और बारह महीने

काम गुलामों की तरह करते थे। एक दिन लेखक के पिताजी खेती में काम करते समय उन्हें थोड़ा बुखार आया। इसीलिए वह बबूल के पेड़ के निचे सोते हैं, तो जमींदार का बेटा नौ दस साल का होगा। उसे लेखक के पिताजी को लेटे देखकर घुस्सा आता है, उसी घुस्से से लेखक के बापू को अनाब-शनाब गालियाँ देता है। विनय हीन लडके की बात को स्पष्ट करते हुए लेखक उस प्रसंग को व्यक्त करते हैं, "अबे, ओ राम्या...! तेरी माँ कु तेरी, काम कराय क्या नींद माराय बे चल उठता है क्या नहीं?"<sup>३</sup> फिर भी बापू कुछ बिनती करते हुए करुणा से कहते हैं, "मालिक, मेरेकू जरा सा बुखार है। बदन में भौतीच दरद है.....।"<sup>४</sup> लेकिन जमींदार के बेटे में दया भाव कही भी नहीं दिखाई देता। वह आगे घुस्से में लेखक के पिताजी को मारने के लिये दौड़ते हुए बोलता है, "भादरचोद! ये नखरे मेरेकू मत सिखाना। चल उठता है कि नई।"<sup>५</sup> इसीतरह गाँव में मजदूरों को उम्र से बड़े ही नहीं तो उम्र से छोटे बच्चे भी छोटे-बड़े के लिहाजा न रखते हुए अनाब-शनाब बखते थे। इस विनय हीन दशा को लेखक ने रखा है। यही लेखक ने व्यथित अन्याय-अत्याचार से भरे मजदूरों के हीन जीवन को चित्रित किया।

### मजदूरी एक गुलामी :

गाँव में मजदूरों को गुलाम ही माना जाता है। इसी कारण गाँव के लोग मजदूरों पर गुलामों जैसा बरताव करते हैं। इस से परेशान होकर लेखक के पिताजी शहर में जाते हैं। एक प्रसंग "क्या रखा हे इस गाँव में? ये गाँव ही छोड दे तो?..... कब तक गुलामी करते रहेंगे?..... रेलवे में काम को लग जायेंगे। इन जमींदारों के यहाँ कितना भी नेकि से काम करो, खून-पसीना एक करो; फिर भी गालियाँ ही मिलती हैं। कुत्तें-सी दुत्कार-फटकार मिलती है। ये लोग जानवरों के पीठ पर हाथ फेरेंगे, मगर हमें जानवरों से भी बदतर समझते हैं, ये स्साले!!"<sup>६</sup> इसीतरह गाँव के जमींदार मजदूरों पर गुलामों जैसा पशु समझकर पशु जैसा व्यवहार करते थे। लेखक के पिता गाँव के जुल्म अन्याय-अत्याचार से तंग आकर शहर जाना चाहते हैं। लेखक ने मजदूरों को



गुलाम समझने वाली सोच से दूर जाने हेतु स्पष्ट किया है।

**‘गैंगमैन’ लोगों की जीवन व्यथा :**

लेखक का परिवार काम की तलाश में हिंगोली जाता है। वही रेल में ‘गैंगमैन’ का काम मिलता है। रेल में मजदूरी करने वाले लोगों की टोली को गैंग कहा है। गैंग के आदमी को गैंगमैन कहा है। लेखक के बापू को काम मिला था, लेकिन अस्थायी था। रेज्या गैंग में याने की पति-पत्नी दोनों भी जिसमें काम करते हो, ऐसी गैंग। ऐसी गैंग में लेखक के पिता का नाम था। अस्थायी होने के कारण लेखक के परिवार को वही उन लोगों के साथ रेलवे प्लेटफॉर्म पर रहना पड़ता है। अच्छे-बुरे विचारों वाले लोगों के साथ लेखक का परिवार रहता था। उस वक्त रेज्या गैंग की औरते लेखक की माँ को कहती है, “अम्मा! प्लेटफॉर्म पर रहना क्या आसान काम होता है? यहाँ पर रोज भीड़ होती है। रोज किस्म-किस्म के लोग आते हैं। उनमें चोर, उचक्के, उठाईगीर, शरीफ-बदमाश, अमीर-गरीब, भिखारी, मदारी, सपेरे सभी रहते हैं। दिन में गाँव भर भीख माँगते हैं। रात में यहाँ आकर सो जाते हैं। अब क्या करना माँ?”<sup>16</sup> ऐसे अनगिनत प्रश्न गैंगमैन परिवारों को पड़ते थे।

प्लेटफॉर्म पर जहाँ लेखक का परिवार रहता था, वही एक पगली औरत पेट से थी। उसने एक अर्भक को जन्म दिया था, लेकिन वह अर्भक मरा हुआ था। उस प्रसंग को लेखक इस तरह अभिव्यक्त करते हैं, “बालीश भर अर्भक वह अपने हाथों से खींच रही वह उसके सामने मरा पड़ा था। उसके इर्द-गिर्द मक्खियों के झुंड गाँव-गाँव..... करते हुए भिनभिना रहे थे। नाल बाहर निकली हुई थी। वह थोड़ा सा सरककर बैठ गया। यकायक वह कुत्ता लपककर आया और उसने उस बालीश भर अर्भक को अपने जबड़े में कसा और भाग निकला। अर्भक की नाल लटक रही थी।..... कुत्ते जिस दिशा में उसके बच्चे को उठा कर ले गए उधर हाथ कर-कर के रो रही थी। चिल्ला रही थी।”<sup>17</sup> यह स्पष्ट होता है कि ऐसे दूषित भरे वातावरण में लेखक का जीवन और कई ‘गैंगमैन’ परिवारों का जीवन बीता है।

एक दिन ‘गैंगमैन’ एक नई मशीन का काम ब्रांडगेज लाईन पर कर रहे थे। मशीन के काम में दंग होने के कारण रेल मजदूरों को ध्यान में नहीं आता है, कि एक्सप्रेस आयी है। उस वक्त गैंग के काम करने वाले सात गैंगमैन एक साथ रेल के नीचे कटते हैं। भीषण हादसा होता है। उस हादसे से लेखक का भी दिल काँप उठता है। बचे हुए लोगों में से आक्रोश की आवाज आ रही थी, “माँ मर गया रे अरे बाप रे! मर गया रे!”<sup>18</sup> गैंगमैन परिवार की औरतों की तथा सभी मजदूरों के आक्रोश के कारण आकाश दुख की दास्तान बयान करता है।

इसी तरह मजदूरों की जिंदगी पशु समान होती है। उन मजदूरों के जानों का कोई मोल नहीं होता है। उनकी जाने बहुत सस्ती होती है। ऐसा अमीर लोगों को लगता है। इसी कारण उनकी ओर तथा उनके परिवारों को अनदेखा किया जाता है। इस भाव हीन बात को लेखक ने ‘गैंगमैन’ आत्मकथा से अभिव्यक्त किया है।

रेल मजदूरों की रहने की हीन स्थिति :-

रेल मजदूरों की रहने की व्यवस्था भी ठिक नहीं थी। जो

स्थायी हैं उन्हें सरकार की ओर से मकान मिले, लेकिन जिन मजदूरों की स्थायी रूप की नौकरी नहीं थी उन्हें रेल प्लेटफॉर्म पर ही रहना पड़ा था। यहाँ भी मजदूरों को घर न होने के कारण कठिनाईयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। आजू-बाजू घने जंगल, विशाल नदियाँ, ऊँचे पहाड, तेज धूप, कड़ी ठंडी, घमासान बारिश में इन मजदूरों को ऐसी उजाड प्लेटफॉर्म पर जिंदगी काटनी पड़ती थी। इस बात को दर्शाते हुए लेखक लिखते हैं, “पिछले साल धूआँधार बारिश में क्या परेशानी हो गयी थी। वह क्या तूफानी बारिश थी। मृग के बेमौसम के बारिश में क्या हाल हो गये थे। घने अँधेरे में बिजलियाँ चम-चमा रही थी। काले-काले बादल गड़.....गड़ गरज-गरज के बरसे थे। मूसलधार बारिश की मोटी-मोटी बूँद बरामदे में आने लगी। सारे कपड़े बिस्तर भीग कर तर हो गए थे। तूफानी हवा में बर्तन भाँडे उडकर दूर जाकर गुम हो गए। सारे गैंगमैन, औरतें, बच्चे, मूसाफिर खाने में दबक गए थे। जहाँ पुलिस वाले पैसेंजर से गाली गलोच करने लगे।”<sup>19</sup> इसी तरह घर न होने के कारण दूसरों की फटकार को सूनना पड़ता था। परिणामतः ऐसे ही प्लेटफॉर्म पर हीन जिंदगी काटनी पड़ती थी।

पुलिस कर्मचारियों द्वारा मजदूरों की घृणा :-

जब बारिश जादा हो जाती है, तो सभी अस्थायी गैंगमैन की टोलियाँ आश्रय हेतु पडोस के मुसाफिर खाने में जाते हैं, तो पुलिस वाले उन्हें मुसाफिर खाने से गालिया देते हुए बाहर निकालते हैं, उन हीन विचारों को स्पष्ट करते हुए लेखक लिखते हैं, “अरे यह कहाँ से आ गए जंगली लोग! सास मुसाफिर खाना गीला कर दिया। चलो निकलो यहा! से।”<sup>20</sup>

मजदूर अन्याय-अत्याचार से व्यथित :

पुलिस कर्मचारी मजदूरों को मुसाफिर खाने से तेज बारिश होते हुए बाहर निकालते हैं। तो उस वक्त उन मजदूर और उनके परिवारों की व्यथा का वर्णन लेखक करते हैं, “रेज्या गैंग की औरतें, बच्चे ठंड में ठिठुर रहे थे। दो औरतें आठ-दस दिन की ही जच्ची थी। नन्हें माँस के गोले ठंडी से हवा में टयेहँ 55 टयेहँ 55 रो रहे थे। आज बापू की ओर देखकर कहने लगा, इस साल बरस कितना बरसना है तो! हो गया हमको घोसलों का सहारा!”<sup>21</sup>

जमींदारों के घर मजदूरी :

लेखक के पिताजी गैंगमैन है। प्लेटफॉर्म पर रहने के कुछ दिन बाद मकान मिलता है। तो रामू को (लेखक के पिता) अपने छोटे भाई-बहन की याद आती है। रामू के भाई गाँव में जमींदारों के यहा सालाना काम पर है। जमींदारों से जो कर्जा लिया था उसके बदले छोटे बच्चों को जमींदार के यहा गिरवी रखा था। उन्हें छुड़ाने की आस रामू को लगी थी। क्योंकि वह जमींदार उनसे चौबीस घंटे काम कराता है। उसके बदले उन्हें सिर्फ खाना मिलता है, वो भी रूखा-सुखा। रामू उन्हें छुड़ाकर ले आना चाहता है। तो उस वक्त पत्नी से कहते हैं, “देखो! कल शनिचर का रेस्ट है। मैं कल सुबह की गाडी से सिरली जाता हूँ और गिरवी रखे बच्चों को छुड़ाकर ले आता हूँ। सब मिलकर खाएँगे रूखी-सुखी।”<sup>22</sup> यहाँ लेखक जमींदारों द्वारा मजदूरों का कैसे शोषण किया जाता है, इस बात को स्पष्ट किया है।

लेखक के पिता की बात सनते ही लेखक की माँ भी फौरन हा

में हा मिला कर लोक लाजवश वो भी कहती है, " मैं भी यही बात कहने ही वाली थी। दुनिया का बोल अपने पर नहीं आना चाहिए। कल जाकर ले आओ सभी को। बहुत अच्छा होगा।" १५

निष्कर्ष :

इसीतरह कई प्रसंगों को लेकर लेखक ने 'गैंगमैन' आत्मकथा में मजदूरों की व्यथा को अभिव्यक्त किया है। भारत में उंचे पहाड़, घने जंगल, विशाल नदियाँ होते हुए भी ब्रिटिशों ने इन रेल मजदूरों 'गैंगमैन' के सहारे भारत में रेल का निर्माण किया। भारत के इस विकास में 'गैंगमैन' का बहुत बड़ा सहयोग है। लेकिन इन्हीं मजदूरी करने वाले लोगों का भला सोचने वाला कोई नहीं है। मजदूरों का सिर्फ खून चूसा जाता है, शोषण किया जाता है। उनकी जीवन व्यथा को कोई जानने वाला नहीं है। उनकी दशा दूर करने वाला कोई नहीं है। मजदूरों का गाँव में भी शोषण होता है, शहरों में भी शोषण होता है। जमींदार, पुलिस कर्मचारी तथा अमीर वर्ग सिर्फ खुद का काम निपटाने के लिए मजदूरों का इस्तमाल करते हैं। इसीतरह मजदूरी व्यथा को लेखक सदानंद पुंडगे ने अपनी 'गैंगमैन' दलित आत्मकथा में स्पष्ट किया है।

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३. सदानंद पुंडगे, अनुवाद - डॉ. अशोक जोधळे, गैंगमैन, दलित आत्मकथा, प्रकाशन- सारंग प्रकाशन, वाराणसी, पृष्ठ १३
४. सदानंद पुंडगे, अनुवाद - डॉ. अशोक जोधळे, गैंगमैन, दलित आत्मकथा, प्रकाशन- सारंग प्रकाशन, वाराणसी, पृष्ठ १५

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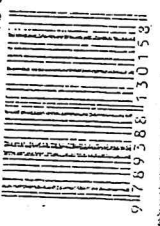
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डॉ. अतोष गिरडे  
डॉ. निखिलेश यादव



डॉ. अतोष गिरडे  
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## Original Article

### LIFE AND WORK OF YASHWANTRAV CHAVAN

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Head, Department of History

Amdar Shashikant Shinde Mahavidhyalay, Medha (MS)

#### Introduction

The great leader Yashwantrao Chavan was born on 12 March 1913 in a Maratha farming family in a village called Devarashta in Satara district (now Sangli district) of Maharashtra state. At an early age, he lost his father and was raised by his uncle and mother. His mother taught him valuable lessons of self-reliance and patriotism. From his childhood he was influenced by India's freedom struggle. Despite unfavorable family circumstances, Yashwantrao was able to complete his education and in 1938 graduated from Bombay University with a BA in History and Political Science. During this period he was involved in many social activities and was associated with the Congress Party and Jawaharlal Nehru. He had close relations with leaders like Sardar Patel, Keshavrao Jedhe. In 1940 Yashwantrao became the President of Satara District Congress. In 1941, he passed the examination of LLB. He got married to Venutai in 1942 at Phaltan in Satara district.

#### Background

Yashwantrao Chavan was an active participant in the Indian freedom struggle. In 1930, he was fined for his participation in the Non-Cooperation Movement led by Mahatma Gandhi. On January 26, 1932, he was sentenced to 18 months in jail for hoisting the Indian flag at Satara. He was a delegate to the historic Bombay session of the AICC in 1942 where the Quit India slogan was raised and for this participation he was arrested. Finally in 1944 Yashwantrao was released from prison.

#### Early Political Career

In 1946, he was elected as MLA from South Satara Constituency. In the same year, he was appointed as the Parliamentary

Secretary to the Home Minister of Bombay State. He was appointed Minister of Civil Supplies, Social Welfare and Forests in the next government of Morarji Desai. In 1953, he was one of the signatories of the Nagpur Pact which guaranteed equal development of all areas of Maharashtra.

#### United Maharashtra Movement

Yashwantrao Chavan was elected from Karad constituency in 1957. At this time he was elected as the leader of the Congress Legislature Party and became the Chief Minister of the bilingual Bombay State. From 1957 to 1960, he was elected as a member of the All India Congress Executive. He was the architect of the state of Maharashtra due to his support to the United Maharashtra movement. Yashwantrao Chavan became the first Chief Minister of Maharashtra on 1 May 1960.

#### First Chief Minister of Maharashtra

It was the dream of Yashwantrao Chavan that for the development of Maharashtra, there should be equal development of industrial and agricultural sectors in the entire state. He tried to fulfill this dream through cooperative movement. During his tenure as Chief Minister, the Democratic Decentralized Institutions and Agricultural Land Demarcation Act was passed.

#### Role of Yashwantrao Chavan in Central Government

Apart from being the first Chief Minister of Maharashtra, he has served several times as a Cabinet Minister in the Union

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(Gejage S.N.)

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Government of India and has been Minister of Home, Defence, Finance and External Affairs and later became the Deputy Prime Minister of India. In 1962, Yashwantrao Chavan was appointed as India's Defense Minister in the wake of the India-China border dispute. In 1962, after Krishna Menon resigned from the post of Defense Minister, Pandit Nehru called Yashwantrao Chavan from Maharashtra to the Central Government and entrusted him with the post of Defense Minister. Faced with the post-war critical situation, he took several decisions to empower the armed forces and negotiated a ceasefire with China along with Pandit Nehru. He was also the Defense Minister during the Indo-Pakistani War of September 1965. In the next general election, Yashwantrao Chavan was elected unopposed as MP from Nashik Lok Sabha constituency. He was appointed as the Home Minister of the country on 14 November 1966. He was appointed as the Finance Minister of India on 26 June 1970 and as the Foreign Minister on 11 October 1974. Internal Emergency was declared in India in June 1975 and the Congress was wiped out in the general elections that followed. Yashwantrao Chavan became the Leader of the Opposition in the new Parliament in 1977. In 1978-79, Yashwantrao Chavan left the Congress and was joined by Devaraj Urs, Kasu Brahmananda Reddy, A.K. Antony joined the Congress along with Sharad Pawar and others. He was appointed as Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of India in Prime Minister Charan Singh's cabinet.

### **Split in Congress**

By the end of 1978, the Congress had split into two parts- Congress and Congress at its annual session in Bangalore. Important leaders who participated in the Congress urs were Devraj Urs, Kasu Brahmananda Reddy, A.K. Antony, Sharad Pawar and Yashwantrao Chavan. On the other hand Indira Gandhi formed her own party called Congress in which Shankar Dayal Sharma, Uma Shankar Dixit, Kamaruddin Ali Ahmed, Shri C. Subramaniam, Barrister AR. Antule, Gulabrao Patil and other leaders participated. Yashwantrao Chavan's political career suffered a major blow after he decided to part ways with Indira Gandhi. The Congress disbanded and Devraj Urs himself joined the

Janata Party and the Congress was renamed the Indian Congress (Socialist). In the 1980 general elections, the Congress (I) won a majority in Parliament and returned to power under the leadership of Indira Gandhi. Yashwantrao Chavan was the only candidate elected as Member of Parliament from Maharashtra in this election, who won on Congress(S) ticket. Yashwantrao Chavan returned to the Congress (I) in 1981 and was appointed as the Chairman of the Eighth Finance Commission of India in 1982. Yashwantrao Chavan died on 25 November 1984 in Delhi due to a heart attack. He was 71 years old. He was cremated with full state honors at Karad on 27 November 1984.

### **Literature by Yashwantrao Chavan**

Yashwantrao Chavan was very interested in literature. He supported Marathi Sahitya Sammelan by establishing Marathi Sahitya Mandal. He was closely associated with many poets, editors and many Marathi and Hindi writers. He planned to write an autobiography in three volumes. The first volume covers the early years he spent in Satara district. As his birthplace was on the bank of river Krishna, he named the first part as "Krishna Katha". As Chief Minister of the bilingual Bombay state and later also of the newly formed state of Maharashtra, he spent most of his time in Mumbai, hence the proposed name of the second division, "Sagar Tir". Later in 1962 Pandit Nehru appointed him as the Defense Minister of India. From then on he lived in Delhi until his death in 1984; so he wrote 'Yamuna Katha' for his third volume. But unfortunately only his first volume was completed and published.

### **Yashwantrao Chavan Foundation**

The Yashwantrao Chavan Foundation was established in 1985 in Mumbai. The purpose of establishing this memorial was to keep his memory alive by acknowledging his immense and valuable contribution to society, democratic institutions and development process in the socio-political life of India; and especially to initiate new initiatives and projects for the upliftment of the common man; and to promote their ideals arising from the freedom struggle to strengthen the socio-economic elements of India. In 1989, an Open University named 'Yashwantrao Chavan

Maharashtra Open University' was established in Maharashtra.

### Conclusion

Yeshwantrao Chavan proved to be one of the successful mass leaders from Maharashtra and added new features in the areas of the leadership. The striking feature of his leadership was his deep concern for the poverty in the society and his constructive efforts to work for the common man. He was a great visionary of the strong, independent, democratic and Socialistic India. He did hard-press on the importance of the democracy, Socialism and planning in his tenure. He brought out integration in the state in the Indian nation without any fissure. It did give strength to the nation if we account for the various disruptive forces that are affecting Indian nation. He not only brought out the Maharashtra state in the forefront but also encompassed that ordinary folk to become a part of this democratization. These traits signify the constructive leadership of Yashwantrao Chavan. He truly represented a new trend in the evolution of leadership in

Maharashtra that was a broad-based and mass-oriented trend.

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## Original Article

### TO IDENTIFY INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT SITES FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN MEDHA CIRCLE OF JAOLI TEHSIL

**\*Dr. Vinod V. Pawar,**  
Department of Geography  
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**Abstract:** Water is essential for sustaining life and it is an important component for almost all developmental plans. Soil, water and vegetation are the most vital natural resources for sustainable development and management<sup>1</sup>. Hence, it should be handled and managed effectively, collectively and simultaneously. Watersheds and their environments also have direct or indirect bearing on human lives and it becomes necessary to devise the proper management of resources in these areas. GIS plays important role in the management of natural resources and it helps in planning water resources development and ability to generate information in spatial and non-spatial domain which is very crucial for planning.

**Keywords:** Watershed Management, Runoff, GIS.

#### Introduction

The integration of technologies within the natural boundaries of a drainage area for sustainable development of land, water and plant resources to meet the needs of people and animals. The aim is to improve the livelihoods of communities by increasing their earning capacity through optimal production. It involves controlling floods as well as reducing erosion and sediment accumulation<sup>2</sup>. Specific land and water conservation practices include water harvesting in ponds, recharging of groundwater, crop diversification, and integrated nutrient and pest management practices.

Water plays a crucial role not only for the agriculture and industry but also availability of potable drinking water. The erratic and irregular distribution of monsoon rainfall usually results in different part of the study area. So knowledge of potential locations of storage of water in surface and ground water aquifer is essential for making available sustainable supply of water for domestic, agriculture and industrial use in scarcity area. In the Medha circle, main water source is runoff, which get from monsoon rain and it was irregular. It has faced water scarcity

problems. So that place need to implements watershed management programmes in ensuring food security, reducing poverty, protecting the environment and addressing issues related to water. The present study aims at evaluating water resources and ground water potential zones of the study area and analysing its trends.

#### Watershed Management

Watershed Management Information System is a viable and generic toolkit for integrated watershed planning and management of its natural resources using multiple technologies like Geographical Information System, Remote Sensing, Global Positioning System, hydrological modelling and soft computing tools. Watershed Management system, an attempt has been made to integrate dimensions in agriculture, water, soil and climate continuum for sustainable management of land and water resources carefully for the regional development planning of any area. The challenge on

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**Scope of the Study**

Water resources are inadequate to meet the crop water requirement and water for domestic consumption due to a rapid population growth and the demand for more water. The demand for water has increased over the years making the assessment of the quantity and the quality of water resources

and its optimal utilization most critical. There is an urgent need for the evaluation of water resources as water plays a primary role in the sustainability of livelihoods and regional economy. Water management is the primary safeguard against drought and plays a central role in achieving food security at the local, national and global levels.

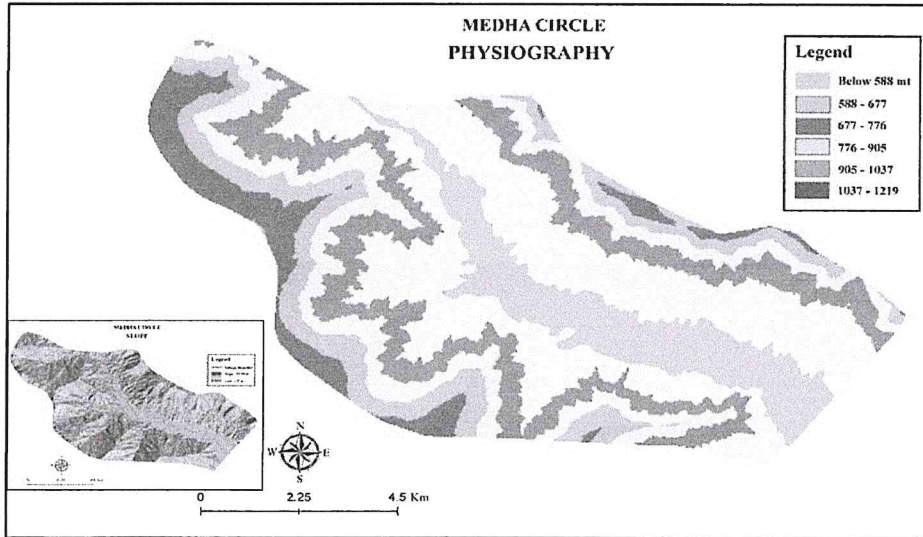


Figure -2.

**Conceptual Framework**

The general slope of the ground of the Jaoli tehsil is found south-east and north-east direction, which drains their water into Venna. The Venna is an important tributary of the Krishna which dominates the drainage system of the circle which passes through northward. The Kahner dam intersected the Medha region on Venna River and the Medha circle isolated in the Venna river valley.

Medha circle of the Jaoli tehsil agriculture totally depends on the monsoon rainfall and irregular rainfall leads to distress so it is very much essential to assess the water resources planning. Harvesting the rain and runoff water is the prime objective of the watershed information system. The aspect map and DEM map have a very important parameter for understanding watershed potential zones.

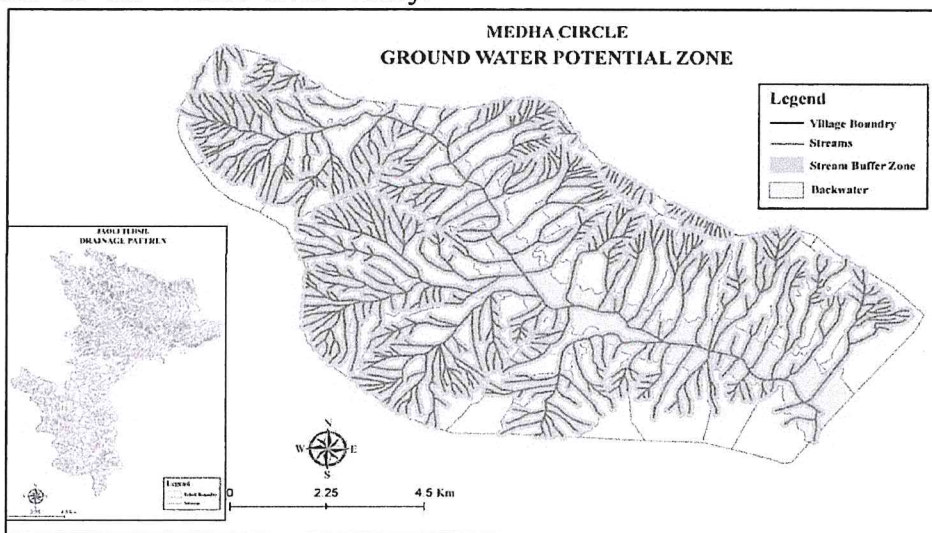


Figure -3

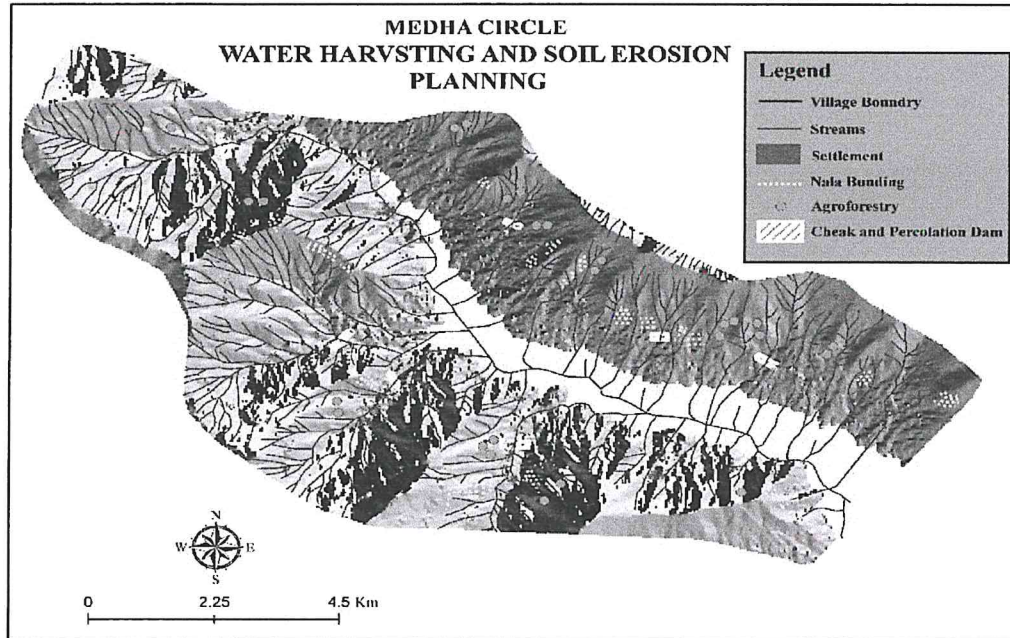


Figure 4

Identification of ground features such as geological structures, geomorphic features and their link to hydrological characteristics may serve as direct or indirect indicators of ground and surface water potential of an area. The geomorphic conditions are essential prerequisites in understanding the water bearing characteristics of hard rocks and drainages patterns. The function of rocks types and geologic structures in the development of stream networks can be better understood by studying the nature and type of drainage patterns and by a quantitative morphometric analysis<sup>5</sup>. Medha circle received maximum recharge through rainfall and required integrated watershed management based morphometric analysis, to recognize the overall status of the watershed. In the Medha circle groundwater potential zones are obtained from the lithology, soils, drainage, geomorphology, lineament and land use pattern of the study area. The groundwater can be artificially recharged through the water reservoirs which replenish the ground water at the normal rate of seepage. The implementation of a water harvesting structure is another very common feature in the watershed management. In the Medha circle, spatial tools have been used to locate suitable sites for such water structures like check dam, percolation tank, nala bundling and stone terracing, rock fill dam, horticulture plantation, agroforestry etc.

Besides the location the application also helps in estimating the desirable parameters like spread area and available storage capacity of the watershed.

#### Conclusion

Watershed management brings about the balance between environment and natural resources on the one side and other side human and other livings. It is scope for surface and groundwater irrigation sources in the rain fed area and it protecting environment and sustaining the living conditions of the area. The groundwater potential map is useful for the local people as well as the officials to locate a suitable site or location for wells, boarwell, check dam and percolation tanks. Groundwater being a dynamic and replenish able resource is generally estimated based on the component of annual recharge to development by means of suitable ground water structures.

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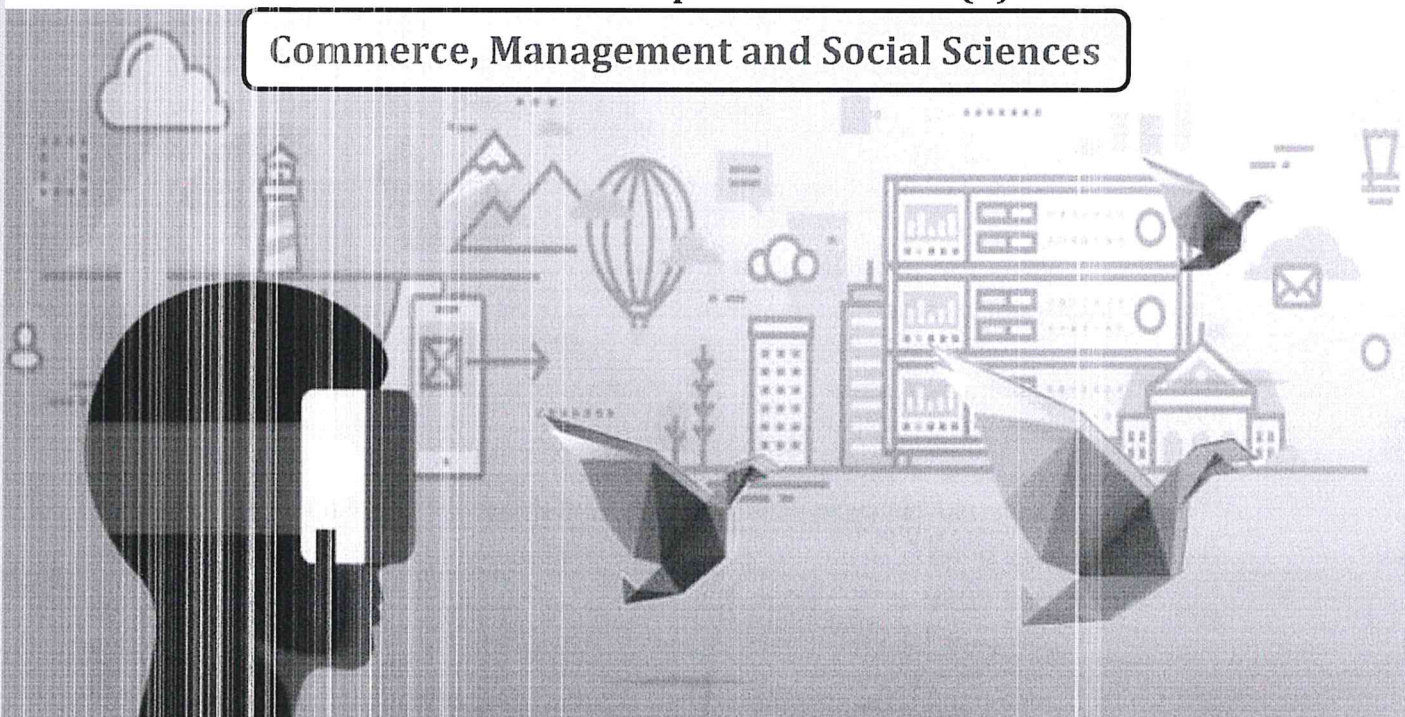
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SWATIDHAN PUBLICATIONS



## A Study of Rural Financial Policies Implemented by DIC in Satara District

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### Abstract:

*DIC is central sponsored programme implemented with a view to provide integrated administrative framework at the district level for industrial promotion. The basic purpose of establishing DIC's at district level is that to generate employment opportunities for rural people. The present research paper focused on study of implementation of various rural financial schemes by DIC in Satara district. Satara DIC implements three government sponsored schemes which are Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Seed Money Scheme (SMS), and District Industries Center Loan Scheme in the district. The present study reveals that the number of beneficiaries in the district varies year to year; it means there is no clear upward trend in case of implementation of these schemes. In the district As compared to Seed Money Scheme and District Industries Center Loan Scheme, the number of beneficiaries of PMEGP is greater. It indicates that DIC implemented PMEGP in better manner or people are more interested in PMEGP to take advantages. The financial assistance provided by all above mentioned schemes is not sufficient. Financial assistance provided under District Industries Center Loan Scheme is very less as compared to other schemes of DIC. For better implementation of government sponsored schemes like PMEGP, SMS and DICLS Satara district should extra efforts.*

**Key Words:** DIC, Government, Policy, PMEGP, Finance.

### Introduction:

Small business units are one of the important stakeholders of rural finance. The small scale units has been playing vital role in the development of rural economy. Such units require less amount of capital as compared to large scale industries. Micro and small enterprises need not require high technology, it can, therefore, more useful in those areas especially in rural area where the people can easily handle such technology. As such these micro and small enterprises provide more employment opportunities in one side and utilize resources from rural area on the other side. The term 'enterprise' means any industry or business unit engaged in manufacturing, production or rendering services. Small business units are playing important role in rural economy. These units need not required huge amount of capital and high technology as like big business units. Large scale industries can raise capital from share market but small business units do not have such access. Small business units required sufficient and timely credit for their growth. They required fixed as well as working capital. Small business units required credit for purchase land and building, purchase and install plant and machinery, maintenance of building, plant and machinery, modernization and expansion of business, purchase of raw material. They also required credit for marketing, sales and distribution purpose, daily expenses, payment of wages and salary. DIC's since its implementation has been plying important role in financing to small and medium industries. DIC's works as intermediate between government and peoples,



3	2012-13	65	84.50
4	2013-14	39	51.00
5	2014-15	23	27.30
6	2015-16	--	--
7	2016-17	32	44.00
8	2017-18	22	30.20

(Source: DIC, Satara)

Table No. 1 gives information of Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme implemented by DIC and number of beneficiaries of such Scheme from 2010-11 to 2017-18. Table also gives information of amount distributed by DIC against PMEGP. Above table shows that numbers of beneficiaries are vary year to year, it means there is no increasing number of beneficiaries year by year. In 2010-11 the numbers of beneficiaries were 17 and amount distributed to them Rs 16.04 lakh. From 2010-11 to 2012-13 numbers of beneficiaries are increased but after that numbers of beneficiaries are decreased in 2013-14 and 2014-15. In 2015-16 PMEGP scheme is not implemented by DIC. Above table shows that in 2016-17 32 beneficiaries get the benefits of scheme while this number decreased in 2017-18 and only 22 beneficiaries were benefited; amount distributed to them was Rs. 44.00 and 30.20 lakhs respectively. Above table shows fluctuation of implantation of PMEGP scheme by DIC.

### 2. Seed Money Scheme (SMS):

this scheme is launched from May, 2007 and implemented through District Industry Center (DIC). The objective behind this scheme is to encourage self-employment venture amongst unemployed youths. Under this scheme soft loan is provided to industry, service and business to meet part of the margin money to avail institutional finance. The edibility for availing finance under this scheme is local unemployed person under age groups of 18 to 50, 7<sup>th</sup> standard passed and Domiciled in the state of Maharashtra for the last 15 years. Project cost under this scheme is 25 lakhs for industry, business and service activity. Seed money assistance is provided at 15% of the project cost approved by financial institutions for general category peoples and 20% for SC/ST/NT/VT/OBC/handicapped peoples. The rate of interest on seed money provided is 6% and if beneficiary prepay regularly then he can get 3% rebate and if he fails to pay regularly 1% panel interest will charged. In case of industry activity repayment of seed money starts after three years in four annual installments and for business and service activities repayment starts in six months of seed money available. Upper limit of seed money under this scheme is Rs. 3. 75 lakhs.

**Table No.2: Beneficiaries of Seed Money Scheme in Satara District**

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Distributed (Rs. In Lakh)
1	2010-11	06	6.00
2	2011-12	13	11.70
3	2012-13	23	16.85
4	2013-14	23	17.24
5	2014-15	10	17.00
6	2015-16	21	25.00
7	2016-17	17	24.00
8	2017-18	18	24.00

(Source: DIC, Satara)



2. The objective of District Industries Center Loan Scheme is to generate employment opportunities including self-employment in rural and semi urban area through financial assistance in the form of margin money. But in Satara district only 52 beneficiaries were benefited under this scheme in 8 years from 2010-11 to 2017-18. As compared to total population of Satara district 52 beneficiaries is not that much good number.
3. The objective of Seed Money Scheme is to encourage self-employment venture amongst local unemployed person. In Satara district in 8 years of study from 2010-11 to 2017-18 only 131 members were benefited. This is also not good figure to provide self-employment opportunities to unemployed person in the district.
4. The objective of PMEGP is to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban area through financial assistance for setting up new manufacturing or service units. In Satara district total 226 members were benefited in 8 years from 2010-11 to 2017-18.
5. As compared to Seed Money Scheme and District Industries Center Loan Scheme, the number of beneficiaries of PMEGP is greater. It indicates that DIC implemented PMEGP in better manner or people are more interested in PMEGP to take advantages.
6. The financial assistance provided by all above mentioned schemes is not sufficient. Financial assistance provided under District Industries Center Loan Scheme is very less as compared to other schemes of DIC.

#### **Suggestions:**

1. Satara District Industrial Center (DIC) should take extra efforts for implementing all DIC schemes it will help to generate employment opportunities in the district.
2. Government should increase financial assistance provided under PMEGP, SMS and specially District Industries Center Loan Scheme.

#### **Conclusion:**

DIC's since its implementation has been playing an important role in financing to small and medium industries. DIC's works as an intermediate between government and people, they are implementing various government schemes which provide employment opportunities at the district level. In Satara district DIC implemented three schemes which are PMEGP, SMS and DICLS. After the analysis of data provided by DIC it is clear that the number of beneficiaries under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Seed Money Scheme (SMS), and District Industries Center Loan Scheme in Satara district from financial year 2010-11 to 2017-18 vary year to year, it means there is no clear upward trend in case of implementation of these schemes. Only 409 people are benefited under the above mentioned three schemes which are a very less number as compared to the total population of Satara district. As compared to PMEGP, SMS and DICLS, PMEGP (226 people) has a good number of beneficiaries and DICLS (52 people) has a less number of beneficiaries. The financial assistance provided by all the above mentioned schemes is not sufficient. Under PMEGP financial assistance is provided only to those projects in which maximum investment is Rs. 25 lakhs and only 25% (general category) and 30% (backward category) financial assistance is provided to beneficiaries of such a scheme. Under SMS 15% (general category) and 20% (backward category) financial assistance is provided and the upper limit of investment is Rs. 25 lakhs. Under DICLS 20% or 40000 (30% or 60000 in case of backward category) margin money is provided and the upper limit of such projects is Rs. 2 lakhs.



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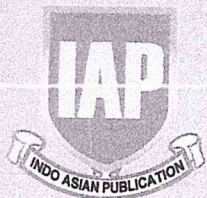
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department and Socio-economic Survey of Satara District. The collected secondary data is classified and tabulated in the light of objectives, The tabulated data is processed by employing appropriate statistical tools such as Compound Growth Rate (CGR), Ratio Analysis, Mean, and Coefficient of Variation.

### **Sources of finances of village Panchayats**

The financial resources of village Panchayats may be divided into two categories tax revenue and non-tax revenue on tax revenue includes grants for the state government earnings from certain remunerative actives like leasing out of lands building from certain remunerative activities like lasing out of lands buildings and plots etc. It also includes fees fines and payments for certain services provided

#### **Tax Revenue:**

The village Panchayats levies various taxes on the people and collects its revenue through the taxes in general the village Panchayats imposes following taxes'

1. House or building tax
2. Water tax
3. Market tax
4. Health tax
5. Light Tax etc

All these taxes re include in the tax revenue

#### **Non -Tax Revenue:**

Non tax revenue of the village Panchayats mainly constitutes of various grants in aid of the state government as well as the central government following are the major items which are included in the non-tax revenue for village Panchayats.

1. State government grants in aid for various schemes.
2. Land Revenue.
3. Fees for registration of birth and death marriage etc.
4. Loans from ZillaParishad and State Government.
5. Fines charged.
6. Rent collected from Plots and buildings owned by village panchayat.
7. Sell of wastage, dung and rubbish.
8. Donations from NGOs, individuals and organizations.

#### **Division of Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue:**

The total revenue of the each and every village Panchayats mainly consists of the tax revenue and the non-tax revenue (tax revenue + non tax revenue = total revenue). The present

study makes an attempt to analyse the division of the total revenue into the non-tax revenue of village Panchayats in Satara District during the period under study.

### Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue of Satara Zilla Village Panchayats.

The table indicates the division of tax revenue and non-tax revenue of overall Satara Zilla village panchayats during the year 2001-02 to 2017-18

Table No. 1

#### Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue of Satara Zilla Village Panchayats

Year	Tax Revenue	Non Tax Revenue	Total Revenue
2001-02	1640.96(54.49)	1370.62(45.51)	3011.58(100)
2002-03	1846.91(58.67)	1301.01(41.33)	3147.92(100)
2003-04	2122.49(59.08)	1470.10(40.92)	3592.59(100)
2004-05	2823.03(68.14)	1320.08(31.86)	4143.11(100)
2005-06	2653.00(60.41)	1739.00(39.59)	4392.00(100)
2006-07	2923.00(63.95)	1648.00(36.05)	4571.00(100)
2007-08	2906.00(56.09)	2275.00(43.91)	5181.00(100)
2008-09	3057.00(58.03)	2211.00(41.97)	5268.00(100)
2009-10	3384.89(64.23)	1884.81(35.77)	5269.70(100)
2010-11	5195.11(62.54)	3111.55(37.46)	8306.66(100)
2011-12	4439.01(55.33)	3584.23(44.67)	8023.24(100)
2012-13	4549.75(43.30)	5957.65(56.70)	10507.40(100)
2013-14	4655.12(43.60)	6022.55(56.40)	10677.67(100)
2014-15	4811.28(48.38)	5135.22(51.62)	9946.50(100)
2015-16	5272.20(49.34)	5412.80(50.66)	10685(100)
2016-17	5614.18(53.85)	4811.21(46.15)	10425.39(100)
2017-18	6224.10(55.34)	5022.50(44.66)	11246.6(100)
CGR	9.79	12.37	11.52
CV	0.35	0.58	0.42

\*Source-socio Economic survey of Satara District

The table indicates the division of tax and non- tax revenue into the total revenue and also their percentage shares into the total revenue during the period under study. From the data presented in table No.6.1 the tax revenue of Satara district Village Panchayats shows a gradual growth without any fall from Rs. 1640.96 lakhs in 2001-02 to 2923 lakhs in 2005-2006 Rs. 3057.00 lakhs in 2008-09 and further to Rs.6224.10lakhs in 2017-18 showing an increase of 9.79% CGR over the year 2001-02 to 2012-13. The percentage share of tax

revenue in total revenue shows fluctuating growth, which was 54.49 percent in 2001-02, 68.14 percent in 2004-05 and further to 43.30 percent in 2012-13.

Likewise, non-tax revenue of Satara district Village Panchayats reveals the fluctuating growth during the period from 2001-02 to 2012-13. It has increased from Rs. 1370.62 lakhs in 2001-02 to Rs. 1739.00 lakhs in 2005-06; and further it increase to Rs. 5957.65 lakhs in 2012-13. As well as further it has increased to Rs. 6022.55 by 2013-14 and again countiounes decreased to Rs. 4811.21 by 2016-17.

#### **Conclusion:**

The foregoing analysis regarding revenue composition of Village Panchayats under the study, we can draw the following conclusions.

1. The village Panchayats in Satara District imposes varies taxes such as House or building tax, Water tax, Market tax, Health tax and Light Tax etc.
2. Satara District village panchayats are collect revenue through such as State government grants in aid for various schemes, Land Revenue, Fees for registration of birth and death marriage etc,
3. The total revenue of Satara district village Panchayats has increased at the considerable compound growth rate of 11.52 percent during the period under study. It is dominated by the Tax revenue than the Non tax revenue is a salient feature.

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## INDIAN WOMEN ENTREPRENEUR IN E-COMMERCE

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### Abstract-

E-commerce is not a new concept. Electronic data has given the prospect of eliminating paper documents, reducing costs and improving efficiency by exchanging business information in electronic form. The present paper studies how women have gained a foothold in many e-commerce areas. It also studies how e-commerce helped in empowering women? And what is the role of government in the development of e-commerce in developing countries? In B2C e-commerce, most success stories of women-empowered enterprises have to do with marketing unique products to consumers with disposable income. While it is generally agreed that the private sector should take the lead role in the development and use of e-commerce, the government plays an instrumental role in encouraging ecommerce growth through concrete practicable measures.

### INTRODUCTION

Electronic commerce is more than selling stuff online; it's using online resources and tools to do business better—more efficiently and productively. It's about making and saving money online. Thus E-commerce is the use of electronic communications and digital information processing technology in business transactions to create, transform, and redefine relationships for value creation between or among organizations, and between organizations and individuals. It involves all types of communications technology, including the WWW, email, private bulletin board systems or value-added networks, intranets and extranets. It uses all forms of communications technology: email, television, fax, mobile and landline phones. Ecommerce can work for any business because it involves the whole business cycle from production, procurement, distribution, sales, payment, fulfillment, restocking, and marketing. It's about relationships with customers, employees, suppliers, and distributors. It involves support services like banks, lawyers, accountants, and government agencies.

### II. TYPES OF E-COMMERCE

The major different types of e-commerce are: business-to-business (B2B), business-to-consumer (B2C), business-to-government (B2G), consumer-to-consumer (C2C), and mobile commerce (m-commerce).

1. B2B e-commerce is simply defined as e-commerce between companies. This is the type of e-commerce that deals with relationships between and among businesses. E-markets are simply defined as Web sites where buyers and sellers interact with each other and conduct transactions. For example IBM, Hewlett Packard (HP), Cisco and Dell etc. Cisco, for instance, receives over 90% of its product orders over the Internet.
2. Business-to-consumer e-commerce, or commerce between companies and consumers, involves customers gathering information, purchasing physical goods (i.e., tangibles such as books or consumer products) or information goods (or goods of electronic material or digitized content, such as software, or e-books) and, for information goods, receiving products over an electronic network. Business-to-government e-commerce or B2G is generally defined as commerce between

(2019-20)

- companies and the public sector. It refers to the use of the Internet for public procurement, licensing procedures, and other government-related operations.
3. Consumer-to-consumer e-commerce or C2C is simply commerce between private individuals or consumers. This type of e-commerce is characterized by the growth of electronic marketplaces and online auctions, particularly in vertical industries where firms/businesses can bid for what they want from among multiple suppliers. For example eBay, allows online real-time bidding on items being sold in the Web
  4. Consumer-to-business (C2B) transactions involve reverse auctions, which empower the consumer to drive transactions.
  5. M-commerce (mobile commerce) is the buying and selling of goods and services through wireless technology-i.e. handheld devices such as cellular telephones and personal digital assistants (PDAs).

### III. SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

E-commerce facilitates organization networks, wherein small firms depend on "partner" firms for supplies and product distribution to address customer demands more effectively. To manage the chain of networks linking customers, workers, suppliers, distributors, and even competitors, an integrated or extended supply chain management solution is needed. Supply chain management (SCM) is defined as the supervision of materials, information, and finances as they move from supplier to manufacturer to wholesaler to retailer to consumer. It involves the coordination and integration of these flows both within and among companies. The goal of any effective supply chain management system is timely provision of goods or services to the next link in the chain (and ultimately, the reduction of inventory within each link). Some SCM applications are based on open data models that support the sharing of data both inside and outside the enterprise, called the extended enterprise, and include key suppliers, manufacturers, and end customers of a specific company. Shared data resides in diverse database systems, or data warehouses, at several different sites and companies. Sharing this data "upstream" (with a company's suppliers) and "downstream" (with a company's clients) allows SCM applications to improve the time-to-market of products and reduce costs. It also allows all parties in the supply chain to better manage current resources and plan for future needs.

### IV. THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE WORKFORCE

Today Women were making decisions regarding their lives, education, and career goals. Women in business act as an essential player in the business world. Women entrepreneurs are creating jobs, hope and opportunities in every community worldwide, be it a corporate, government or private sector. The role of women in the workforce has increased dramatically over the last several decades. Many women are successfully balancing both work and family life to create a strong path for future generations who may wish to accomplish the same achievements. The fact that women now have so many new doors open that were once closed, it is possible to achieve anything in terms of business. One of the best ways to gain top-level employment is through a college education, which can either be achieved in a traditional classroom or online. For the woman who has children, learning at home is an ideal way to gain the knowledge necessary to obtain a job with higher pay. Thanks to technology and the innovations that the internet now offers, women can learn and/or work at home. Some of the leading businesses of today are those that are primarily web-based and can be operated from the comfort of a home office. For women who have found the traditional workplace to be less than ideal, the internet provides a way to earn a terrific living with little or no overhead. In corporate sectors sometimes an extraordinary partnership occurred, with women an integral part of a team. Things haven't changed too much in women's roles; it's more so that people are more acceptant of women and their many roles in the business

The role of Business women has become more significant than man in many areas of business. Industries such as construction, architecture, leisure, entertainment and art oriented industry have realized the advantage of having a women counterpart because of their way of understanding things differently and using their imaginative skills more fluently than man. Woman in business have more to give than to take compare to man. Males are more adoptive and straight towards the work, whereas a woman is soft hearted and looking at every aspect more concisely, business comes to women more positively. Women tend to emphasize relationship of style or equality and stability whether they are talking to men or women.

#### V. WOMEN AND E-COMMERCE

New information and communication technologies can be powerful tools for increasing the competitiveness of countries and contributing towards economic growth and development. However, in many parts of the world, women, especially those living in rural areas, are still excluded from accessing the Internet or do not have the skills to use it in a profitable way. On the other hand, examples from developing countries demonstrate that, if given access and knowledge-how, women entrepreneurs have benefited from using the new technologies in a large number of areas, such as getting access to valuable business information, finding new (export) markets, marketing their products and services over the Internet, securing large orders through networking with community members, and generally cutting costs through more efficient business practices.

Women are under-represented in the Indian software industry, constituting about 23 percent of the IT workforce (NASSCOM 2004). Within engineering and science streams, computer science is considered to be a good option for girls because it leads to office-based work and is not associated with shop floor or dirty outdoor jobs, as are other engineering specializations.

ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) makes the role of distance less significant in organizing business and production, particularly for transnational corporate companies. The current trend towards global networking leads to massive relocation of information-intensive service sector jobs from high wage to low wage countries. The trend is particularly visible in areas such as call centers or customer care services, medical transcription work (from the US), clerical and data entry work, Geographical Information Systems or accounting. The resultant trade in business information in fact is a much bigger component of e-commerce than the much publicized on-line retailing. Some developing countries, such as India, are receiving a substantial amount of such relocated outsourced jobs, where salaries of ICT workers are one-tenth of those in the US. A large proportion of these jobs go to women. In the light of these new developments, the women's forum could initiate a sharing of experiences among countries, such as between India and Sub-Saharan African countries

Women entrepreneurs are increasingly setting up their own networks, and becoming more integrated in existing ones, they are also beginning to form and participate in virtual associations, networks and online forums. Regional, national and international women entrepreneurs' associations have been found in particular to provide an important source of information and support to nascent, new and established women business owners. Women are forming associations to increase their access to Technology, increase familiarity with business cultures in foreign markets and access these markets more effectively. These associations also provide mentoring and training, and catalyze the process of building Networks with government and corporate procurement officials. All of these developments are contributing to promoting a pro-active entrepreneurial culture for women and facilitating the transition to international activity. Thus, in many respects, women-owned businesses may be in the process of overcoming obstacles in many of the areas crucial for internationalization. The extent to which women entrepreneurs seize the opportunities offered by networking and new technologies is critical for their ability to grow and internationalize, and fulfill their potential as major players in the global economy.



Davangere district in Karnataka has taken the lead in this program and is in the process of training 250 women in the operation of these services by using computers and the Internet. The services range from operating bank accounts to providing information, as well as buying railway tickets. Newsletters in rural Uttar Pradesh, started by women as a development effort to help communicate among themselves and share opinions, have evolved into forms of social mobilization. These newsletters, now taking the form of newspapers, address social issues which affect entire communities and are in turn mobilizing these communities in the process.

The Guyanan Weavers Cooperative is an organization founded by 300 women from the Wapishana and Macushi tribes in Guyana, northern South America. The cooperative revived the ancient art of hammock weaving using 19th century accounts and illustrations of the hammocks made by European travelers and the cultivation of cotton on small family plots and hand-weaving. The organization then hired someone to create a web site, which was instrumental in bringing their wares online. Not long after, in the mid-1990s, the group of weavers was able to sell hammocks to Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip, the Smithsonian Institute, and the British Museum. Since 1998, they have sold about 20 hammocks through the Internet at \$1,000 per piece.

Women have gained a foothold in many e-commerce areas. In B2C e-commerce, most success stories of women empowered enterprises have to do with marketing unique products to consumers with disposable income. The consumers are found largely in developed countries, implying that there is a need for sufficient infrastructure for the delivery of products for the business to prosper and establish credibility. For example, if an enterprise can venture into producing digital goods such as music or software that can be transmitted electronically or if such goods can be distributed and/or delivered locally, then this is the option that is more feasible and practicable. There are many more successful cases of e-commerce ventures that the women sector can emulate. Some concrete examples are: Tortasperu.com (<http://www.tortasperu.com.pe>), a business involving the marketing cakes in Peru run by women in several Peruvian cities, Ethiogift (<http://ethiogift.com>), involving Ethiopians buying sheep and other gifts over the Internet to deliver to their families in other parts of the country, thereby dispensing with the physical delivery of goods abroad; and the Rural Women's Association of the Northern Province of South Africa, which uses the Web to advertise its chickens to rich clients in Pietersburg. While most of the examples involve B2C e-commerce, it must be noted that women are already engaged in wholesale distribution businesses in developing countries. Thus, they can begin to penetrate B2B or B2G markets. For example, the Grameen Village Phone Network is a classic example of women's empowerment in Bangladesh. Operators of the village phones are all poor women (who have been selected for their clean and strong credit record). These village phones are regularly visited by members of male dominated villages. Notably, the women entrepreneurs (village operators) enjoy wider discretion in expending their profits from their phone services than with their household income.

#### VI. THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF E-COMMERCE

While it is generally agreed that the private sector should take the lead role in the development and use of e-commerce, the government plays an instrumental role in encouraging e-commerce growth through concrete practicable measures such as: Creating a favorable policy environment for e-commerce and Becoming a leading-edge user of e-commerce and its applications in its operations, and a provider to citizens of government services, to encourage its mass use.

Among the public policy issues in electronic commerce that governments should take are:

- (1) "bridging the digital divide" or promoting access to inexpensive and easy access to information networks
- (2) legal recognition of e-commerce transactions (3) consumer protection from fraud (4) protection of

consumers' right to privacy (5) legal protection against cracking (or unauthorized access to computer systems) and (6) Protection of intellectual property.

It is important that government adopt policies, laws and incentives that focus on promoting trust and confidence among e-commerce participants and developing a national framework that is compatible with international norms on ecommerce (covering for instance, contract enforcement, consumer protection, liability assignment, privacy protection, intellectual property rights, cross-border trade, and improvement of delivery infrastructure, among others). Government can use e-commerce in the following ways  
E-procurement - Government agencies should be able to trade electronically with all suppliers using open standards through 'agency enablement' programs, 'supplier enablement' programs, and e-procurement information systems.

Customs Clearance - With the computerization of customs processes and operations (i.e., electronic submission, processing and electronic payment; and automated systems for data entry to integrate customs tables and codes, one can expect more predictable and more precise information on clearing time and delivery shipments, and increased legitimate revenues.

Tax Administration - This includes a system for electronic processing and transmission of tax return information, online issuances of tax clearances, permits, and licenses, and an electronic process registration of businesses and new taxpayers, among others.

The following are the more relevant areas for government intervention with respect to SME uptake of e-commerce:

E-SME Development - Government can provide incentives to encourage widespread e-commerce use by SMEs. An "SME development program" in which various sectors can provide technical assistance to SMEs to promote ecommerce uptake, can also be developed. Banks, financial lending and training institutions, and corporations should be encouraged to develop "SME desks" that will address the specific needs of SMEs. In particular, steps should be taken to: provide incentives to individuals to become entrepreneurs by lowering borrowing rates provide incentives to SMEs that intend to use ecommerce in their business operations broaden credit extension facilities to SMEs in order for them to use ICT and ecommerce; Offer discounts on business solution software packages and software licenses

Moreover, big businesses and corporations should be encouraged to transfer technology to SMEs by offering them free training in ICT and e-commerce.

Awareness Campaign - Evidence suggests that SMEs have insufficient knowledge of information technology and ecommerce. Government and private sector partnerships can engage in a campaign to disseminate information to SMEs about e-commerce policies, best practices, success stories, and opportunities and obstacles relating to the use of ICTs and ecommerce. These awareness campaigns could include free training courses and workshops on e-commerce, security and privacy, awards programs, and information centers to assist SMEs. Ultimately, this information campaign should come in the form of an overall e-commerce development strategy for the economy, focusing on its various innovative applications for SMEs.

E-Government - Government should be the lead-user of ecommerce if various business and private-sector related activities are to be prompted to move online. E-government can take the form of various online transactions such as company registration, taxation, applications for a variety of employee and business related requirements etc.

Network Infrastructure and Localization of Content - An important strategy in this regard is the construction of "telecasters" or electronic community centers that would serve as a community-shared access and connectivity platform especially in the rural areas (e.g., an electronic agri information center which provides market information to farmers in rural areas). These telecasters can also be a venue for capacity building, skills enhancement, training, communications and content development

**Strengthening Consumer Protection** - A more comprehensive measure that government can undertake to ensure security in e-commerce transactions is the establishment of a Certification Authority, which verifies seller and buyer identities, examines transactions and security procedures, and issues digital certificates to those who are able to meet the set security standards. A good example of this government effort is Singapore's Certification Authority, Netrust. The above case studies show how ICTs can become a tool for the transformatory empowerment of women at a collective level. Connectivity and access to information for livelihoods and enterprises:

(i) Connectivity through networks can support access to information, covering technical information on sustainable agricultural practices and innovation, market news and agricultural commodity prices, weather predictions and rainfall patterns, recommended crops for the season and information on institutions that provide expertise and training; (ii) Data Management: Information technologies can create systems to store, retrieve and manage information which can help enhance operational efficiency and accuracy in financial transactions, something that organizations that work with poor women, can benefit from; (iii) Creation of Data Repositories: ICTs can help to reclaim women's agricultural knowledge base and can facilitate the systematic recording and dissemination of knowledge about agricultural practices; (iv) Mobilization and education of women workers: ICTs can bring about political empowerment of women by furthering their demands, needs and rights as workers. (v) Linking of women producers to global markets: Although not an easy avenue, ICTs can enable women producers to benefit from e-commerce by linking them to global markets. (vi) Efficient communication for micro-enterprises of poor women: For poor women involved in micro enterprises, ICTs can enable building of a network with customers, suppliers, banks, etc, thus facilitating timely access to people and resources and thereby providing better business opportunities; (vii) Opportunities for skill-building and employment: It is possible that disadvantaged women with handicaps in education and training can still benefit from opportunities in the IT labor market. This can happen if they can master basic aspects of computer use and maintenance. There are some organizations that are attempting to explore such possibilities; (viii) Opportunities for self-employment: Self employment through ICTs is another area that can become an income earning possibility for the poor. Since ICTs offer business opportunities, beside the Grameen Bank of Bangladesh, in West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh, women's self-help groups have set up kiosks and have become kiosk operators, thus running a successful micro-enterprise.

## VII. CONCLUSION

The role of a business women in world today have change dramatically than it use to in mid century. Business woman have changed herself and given herself a new identity in the new world and is standing shoulder to shoulder with a man in every aspect of life be it professional or personal. There is a perception that the Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/IT-ES) sectors have apparently provided a more level playing field in terms of employment opportunities without any gender bias. This claim seems to be borne out by the prediction that the percentage of women in such industries is set to rise dramatically in the coming years. However, there are still some glaring anomalies as viz., the representation of women in upper management is significantly disproportionate to the overall percentages.

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## Geospatial Technologies to Assess Agriculture Suitability for Development Planning

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**Abstract:** *Rural development by promoting access to economic and social services and thereby generating increased agricultural income and productive employment opportunities. It is also key ingredient in ensuring poverty reduction. India is essentially a rural oriented economy with more than 70 % of its population living in villages. In this paper generate the application of geographic information system in road information system for the development planning of Medha circle in Satara district. Agriculture Suitability, an attempt has been made to integrate dimensions in agriculture water, soil and climate continuum for sustainable management of land and water resources carefully for the regional development planning of any area.*

**Keywords:** Agriculture Suitability, Geospatial technologies (GIS).

### **Introduction**

In India, more than 70 % of the population lives in rural area, so we need a very structured planning procedure should be used for the development activities and infrastructure facilities available in rural area. Planning requires association and integration of various activities with spatial and non-spatial characteristics. Geo-informatics based approaches to planning and management have of late gained prominence as they offer rational, efficient and effective solution. It also displays regions economic conditions and growth of the region. Geographic Information System is more helpful to management function in the planning process of the access agriculture potential area for the agriculture suitability.

This is aimed at supporting participation of agriculture in the mainstream economy. The geo-physical location should be on good land with at least medium to high land capability, with available water bodies and other institutions that could support the development of the agriculture hub in the Circle. The Medha Circle agricultural land is therefore such a focal area which aims at putting agriculture in its place as a contributor to the rural economy. The area consists of approximately 45 hector of land which if managed effectively can have a significant contribution to rural development. This justifies the need to assess and characterize different agricultural areas at farm level to evaluate their agricultural

mean minimum temperature is 14.4° C November month and mean maximum temperature is 36.8° C in May Month. Average rainfall is about 1250 mm.

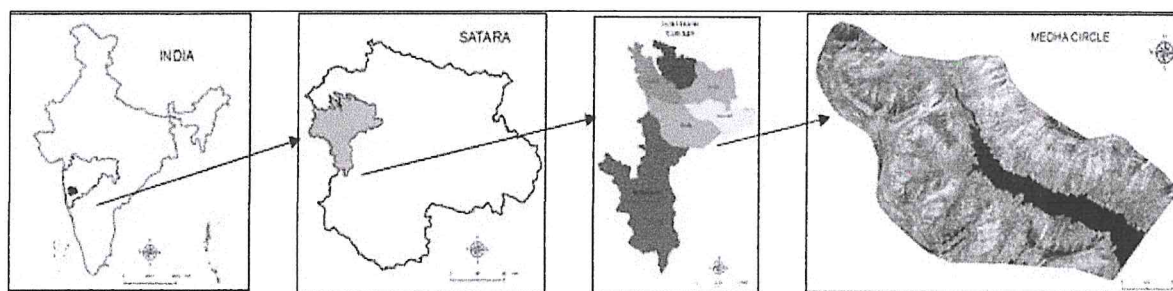


Figure- 1

## Geology and Relief

The physiography of Medha Circle is typical and interesting because the tehsil is located in mountain ranges and surrounding villages have hilltop and foothill locations. The circle and its surrounding area lie in the northern Sahyadri ranges, at the mean sea level varying from 600 to 1200 meter. Fissure volcanoes form these ranges, and the western part lies at the Kokan Sahyadri mountain ranges, which is part of Mahableshwar-Panchgani-Tapola-Vasota fort ranges. Venna River is the divider in the circle and it having various spurs and small valleys. A large area of hill ranges is under thick forest cover and this area presents the picture of intense erosion and ruggedness of landscape.

## Climate and Rainfall

The Jaoli tehsil and surrounding region experiences a monsoon type of climate, which plays a major role and influences on settlement and agriculture. The climate of tehsil is favorable and healthy. The average maximum temperature ranges from 30°c to 35°c and it is highest in month of April. The average minimum temperature ranges between 14°c to 18°c and it is minimum in the month of December and January up to 8°c to 10°c. The average rainfall is about 1250 mm and it is highest in the month of July and August.

## Drainage

The general slope of the ground of the Jaoli tehsil is found in the south-east and north-east direction, so the various streams flow from the north of the Mahableshwar and Panchgani plateau, which drains their water into Venna, Kudali and Koyana River. The Venna and Kudali are important tributaries of the Krishna which dominate the drainage system of the tehsil that passes in the northward direction intersected by various roads and passes, and through the east-west direction of the region. Medha circle is located in the Venna River valley on both the sides of Kanher Dam backwater.

## Soil

The soil in the Medha circle belongs to in the three main class viz. Reddish brown (Laterite soil), Medium Brown (Shallow Laterite) and Light Black Soil. This soil used for 'Kumri' cultivation or tillage on account of heavy rainfall. Laterite soils are subjected to heavy leaching and high degree of erosion. The reason for brown colour is high proportion of iron oxide in the soil.

### **Database and Methodology**

The methodology adopted for the development of road network is to maintain digital database using spatial and non-spatial data. Spatial data includes all the topographic and thematic maps. The Medha circle road map prepared from Survey of India toposheet (SOI) and satellite image and it is provides information about the exact location of drainage network, and further it is updated with satellite data to know newly formed stream. In the present study survey of India (SOI) topographical map of 47G/13 and 47G/14 on 1:50,000 scale used for creation of base map.

### **Software used**

ArcGIS- 9.2, Global Mapper and ERDAS- 9.1 softwares are used in this work.

### **Land Use/ Land Cover Medha Circle**

The land use/land cover planning is very important for proper management and planning because it gives an idea of land use patterns and trends of change land resources. It provides information about the spatial distribution, location, types and coverage of land. The land use map gives information about the usage of land and the changes on the earth surface. The information on land use/land cover patterns, their spatial distribution and changes over a time scale are the pre-requisites of preparing development plans.

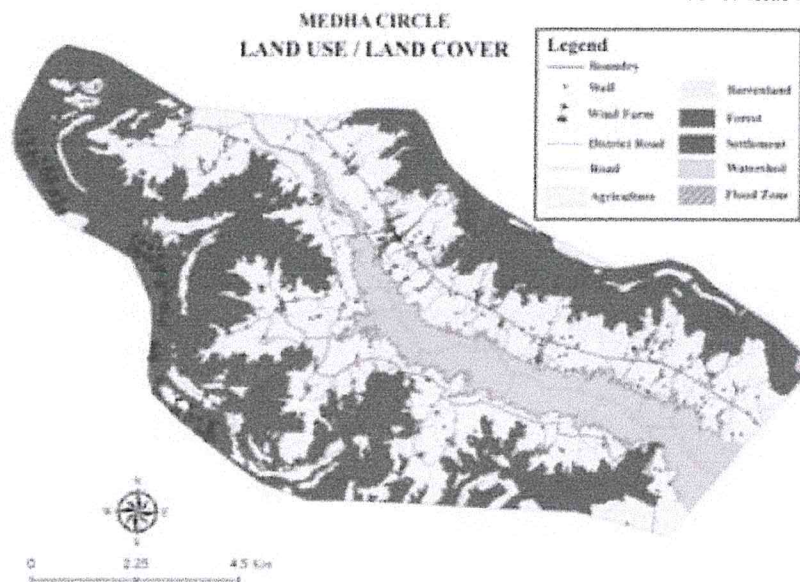


Figure- 2

The total area of the Medha Circle is 8989.57 hectares from which the total forest area is 1552.00 hectares. The total cultivable area including goucher and groves is 6213.41 hectares. The total barren land is 223.02 hectares. The hilltop hamlets include highest area covered by forest and the adjoining areas are barren land. In such villages, the barren land forms a major part of the barren land because of the steep slope. Villagers use this area as the grazing field. This is the reason for larger number of cattle in the hilltop hamlets. The barren land is more in the villages where mountain slope is steep. The land on the deep steep cannot be used for agricultural purposes as the process of soil erosion becomes faster.

### **Agriculture Suitability**

This study uses geospatial technologies to assess the agricultural potential of the Medha Circle, a rural area in the Jaoli tehsil of Satara District. This approach entails assessing the suitability in terms of land/soil and climate, which are determinant factors for agricultural development. Various spatial analysis techniques were used to model and assign classes of suitability based on the most important and yield limiting parameters such as rainfall, temperature and soil characteristics. Results indicate that the area is potentially suitable to a variety of agricultural commodities suitable for cultivation. This is however considerate of environmental and climatic constraints such as the availability of water for irrigation, improvement of the state of the environment, prevention of soil degradation due to erosion and compaction, improvement of soil fertility by means of sound farming and management practices. These outputs are presented within a user friendly GIS platform for a better decision support to the development agencies and government. The results also help to



provide inputs for assessing financial feasibility of farming projects. This study therefore emphasizes the importance of geospatial technologies in informing and promoting sustainable agricultural development.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of the Medha circle. They mostly depend on the agriculture. 67 % population of the circle is involved in the agriculture sector and allied activities. Male migrate to some metropolitan cities in search of employment because they do not have cultivable land and or the size of cultivable land is too small to fulfil their family needs. Proper planning of the cultivable and non-cultivable but productive land is necessary control migration of men to the larger cities which shall ultimately lead to the sustainable agricultural development.

Medha Circle in the Rabi season, the cultivable land under crop reduces to 40 % of the land under crops in the *kharif* season as the irrigation facilities are absent in the area. Traditional agricultural tools and techniques are still preferred in the villages in Medha circle due to small size of land holdings and ignorance about the advanced technology.

### **Assess Agriculture Suitability**

The land use planning and the assessment in the hilly terrains is a challenging task as there are many biophysical and socio-economic factors. It is observed that there is good potential for horticulture and plantation on the deep slope unused land in the circle. The land use plan prepared in the study also focuses on conservation of the existing forests to maintain ecological balance apart from improved alternate farming practices. In the study area where the slope is from 0 to 5m, terraced farming is possible. Farmers owning the land can give it shape of terrace for farming purposes and grow regular crops. They can control soil erosion in the farm using stone walls. In the *kharif* season they can direct water from streams to such farms so as to improve the quality of the crops taken. They can grow Strawberry if they can manage water flowing away through this slope. For this purpose they may opt for farm ponds. The stored water shall help them go for cash crops.

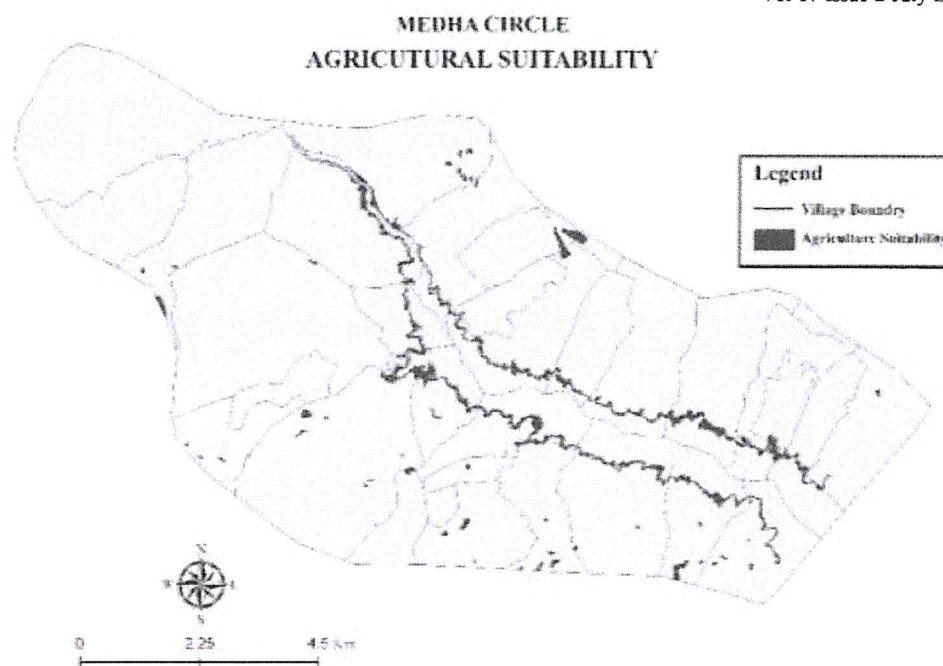
Suitability of agriculture land use is determined on the basis of the climate, soil, water resources, topography, and environmental components and the understanding of local biophysical factors and land capabilities of the circle. The land evaluation method is the systematic assessment of land potential to find out the most suitable area for cultivation. The agriculture land suitability planning is made to identify suitable land for agriculture uses with optimum utilization causing minimum impact on the environment. The high slope gradient (above 5m) land is suitable for forest and horticultural products. Moderate slope gradient land

(0 to 5m) is suitable for terraced farming. The land near water sources is identified as suitable for agriculture.

Figure no. 2 shows the agriculture land suitability of the Medha circle. The purple belt in the following figure indicates the ideal land suitability for the agriculture in the Medha circle. This land was used for the agriculture purpose but now days it is observed as the wasteland or barren land as it is covered by the Kanher dam backwater on both the banks of the Venna River. It is the flood zone land which opens in the month of November onwards up to the beginning of the monsoon. This land is more suitable for the agriculture. Venna river backwater deposited soil is stored in the flood plain on the river bank. Backwater level decreases when discharged through the dam for the purpose of irrigation. This soil is more favourable for the farming and cultivation of the vegetables, beans, maize, wheat, groundnut, watermelons, muskmelons, etc.

Medha circle total agriculture suitability area find out the 35.49 hector. In that wasteland area is 7.78 hector. The wasteland means the land which is uninhabited and uncultivated and which is no longer serving any purpose or is left out of cultivation. This land can yet again come in use for cultivation purposes. Medha circle Venna river flood zone total area is 11.58 hectors which opens in the month of November and remains open till May. It is richer and fertile for the cultivation of vegetables, bean, groundnut, and crops taken in the *Rubi* season. The land on the deep steepes of the mountain ranges can be utilised for horticultural purposes. There are provisions made by the government for horticulture cultivation. The government sponsors plants of mango, blue berry (*Jambhul*), amla, custard apple, and some medicinal plants such as Aloe Vera. People are not that much aware of these government schemes. There is a need of wider advertisement of these schemes among the farmers so that many farmers owning the barren land would try to bring it under cultivation.

On the steep slope areas i.e. the slope of 5 to 10m, farmers can undertake horticulture plantation. They can dig ditches of adequate size so as to grow the fruit plants like mango, custard apple, blueberry, blackberry, jujube, jackfruit, and medicinal plants like Aloe Vera, amla, *ashwagandha*, *rita*, *shikakai*, *tulsi*, etc. Most of the medicinal plants are delicate and need special care by the farmer. However, the plantation on the wasteland, that too suitable to the qualities of the soil, would certainly increase their income. This shall encourage them to widen areas under plantation. They can avail financial assistance from the Agricultural Department from Jaoli tehsil.



## Conclusion

The analysis of this study is mainly focused on the identification of the highly suitable land for farming in the study area. The study includes the physical parameters only and need to incorporate the social and economic parameters. The use of high resolution satellite data will aid in analyzing finer areas. The identified zones have to be verified on ground level with other local parameters before the final implementation. This study showed how geospatial technology could contribute to informing efficient rural agricultural development. It provides an opportunity for holistic assessment of natural resources to inform sustainable agricultural development. Based on the site specific characteristics, it is possible to recommend particular crops and agricultural management practices that will contribute to the betterment of the rural economy and it provides a decision support platform to encourage implementation of sustainable agricultural development solutions.

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