

Educational Development of Marginalized Communities: A Conceptual Analysis of Scheduled Tribes of Jammu and Kashmir

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Abstract

Education is the only tool through which we can revolutionize the socio-economic conditions of people belonging to different tribes can be revolutionized. The education of Scheduled Tribes becomes a challenging issue due to various factors including topography leading to geographical isolation. Educational development of Scheduled Tribes as a theme has remained a significant area of discussion at present scenario at state, national and international level in the context to raise their educational status. The constitution of erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir (it was bifurcated into two Union territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh on 31st October 2019) notified twelve tribes as the Scheduled Tribe in the state. Balti, Beda, Bot, Brokpa, Changpa, Garra, Mon and Purigpa these eight tribes live in Ladakh region and were accorded their status in year 1989. Bakarwals, Gujjars, Gaddis and Sippis however were notified as the scheduled tribes vide the constitution (scheduled tribes) order (amendment) act, 1991. In Jammu and Kashmir the educational status of Scheduled Tribe is very low. According to the Census 2001 the literacy rate of Scheduled Tribe was 37.5% which is very low as comparison to national average literacy rate of India i.e 47.2%. Lack of proper infrastructure, teacher absenteeism and attitude, parental poverty, seasonal migration, lack of interest and parental motivation etc are responsible factor for low literacy among scheduled tribe. The present paper is a conceptual study aiming to explore the reasons for the educational marginalization of Scheduled Tribes of Jammu and Kashmir state (as it stood before its bifurcation into a UT). The paper also seeks to study various challenges faced by tribal people for receiving their education.

Keywords

Scheduled Tribe, Educational Challenges, Seasonal Migration, Marginalization, Suggestions.

Introduction

Jammu and Kashmir is the Northern-most region of India which till recently was a state and now has been converted into a Union Territory. The region is inhabited by a number of vulnerable and marginalized communities including Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. Scheduled Tribes are one of the most educationally, socially and economically backward and marginalized section of Jammu and Kashmir. There is a wide variation in their social system, economic organization and political structure. But one popular commonality among all the scheduled Tribes of Jammu and Kashmir is their backwardness and underdevelopment. They have suffered in the past and continue to suffer in the present and their future also seems to be bleak. Though a number of steps have been taken by the central and state governments for the overall development of the scheduled Tribes population but the output is not up to the mark. In simple word marginalization is a set of procedure which ignores or relegates persons or groups to the sidelines of political space, social negotiation and economics bargaining, homelessness, age, language, employment status, skill, caste, and religion are some criteria historically used to marginalize. Therefore, it is the need of the hour to find out what are the main factors that lead to their marginalization, discrimination and exclusion. Also, how the processes of marginalization either give birth to their socio-economic inequalities in various domains of deprivation.

- Aim of study**
1. To study the literacy rate of Scheduled tribe of Jammu and Kashmir UT.
 2. To study the educational challenges faced by Scheduled tribe people in Jammu and Kashmir UT.
 3. To suggest few measures to overcome the educational challenges faced by Scheduled tribe people in Jammu and Kashmir UT.

Review of Literature

Sofi (2014) conducted study on the problem “Educational status of Tribals of Jammu & Kashmir which revealed that the literacy rate among the tribals is too low as compared to other sections of the society. Some of the challenges for educational provision to transhumant’s areas are similar to those faced by other rural marginalized households in the region, although often more severe. These include low population densities resulting in long distances to schools, lack of teachers willing to live in the hard conditions found in these areas, resulting in teacher shortages as well as poorly motivated teachers.

Abass et.al (2015) conducted study on “Socio-economic and educational status of Tribal (Gujjar and Bakarwal) of Jammu and Kashmir: An overview”. His study revealed that Gujjar and Bakarwal are the third largest ethnic group in Jammu and Kashmir constitutes more than 11 percent of the total population of the state (Census 2011). Scheduled Tribe is the only community in the state which maintains its culture and heritage through the ages. Various studies and report indicate that socio-economic and educational status of Gujjar and Bakarwal is not satisfactory.

Gul & Ganai (2016) explored the current status of education among Scheduled Tribes in Jammu and Kashmir. Besides major issues and problems in the field of tribal education in J&K like physical barriers, economic conditions, attitude of parents etc., he suggested that tribal education be improved by the removal of school fees, free textbooks and school uniforms, construction of schools closer to communities to lower transport costs and travel time.

Nanda & Nouskit (2017) conducted a study on “Educational Status of Balti tribe students: A study of Kargil district of Ladakh”. The study revealed that there is lack of staff and facilities in the schools. Dropout rate is high among the students of Balti Tribes. They were not aware about the availability of seats that are reserved in educational institutions for the Balti community and were not aware of government programmes and policies regarding the education of their community.

Nanda & Sharma (2018) researched on the educational status of tribals Gujjars of Vijaypur block in Samba district of Jammu and Kashmir which revealed that even in the 21st century, the situation of Gujjars tribes was awful. Educationally and economically, they were very backward. The parents of the school going children had no knowledge about the importance of education for their children. The government initiated many efforts to uplift their educational standard but they still did not go to the school. The government has opened mobile schools for Gujjars and Bakkarwals, but they have no knowledge about it.

Ganie (2018) conducted a study on “educational status of Gujjar children of South Kashmir”. The study revealed that the condition of Gujjar children is not too good even in 21th century. Their source of income totally depend on labour work and livestock. They even not proper agricultural land. The literacy rate among the Gujjars is low as compared to other inhabitants of the Union Territory. Seasonal migration is also effect the education of their children.

Iqbal et.al (2019) conducted research on socio-economic status of Gujjars and Bakarwals of Jammu Division of India. The study revealed that the respondents did not have a good educational level; majority of them had marginal and small landholding. A majority of them had kacha type of house. It is also found that the number of sheep, goat and buffalo affected the migration status of Gujjars and Bakerwals significantly.

Main Text

Scheduled Tribes in Jammu and Kashmir

Jammu and Kashmir (the state that stood before 31st October 2019; its status changed to a UT thereafter) has twelve notified tribes as the Scheduled Tribe in the state. Balti, Beda, Bot, Brokpa, Changpa, Garra, Mon and Purigpa these eight tribes live in Ladakh region and were accorded their status in year 1989. Bakarwals, Gujjars, Gaddis and Sippis however were notified as the scheduled tribes vide the constitution (scheduled tribes) order (amendment) act, 1991. All the twelve Scheduled Tribes were enumerated officially for the first time during the census 2001, recording the population of 1,105,979.

Table No.1 Scheduled Tribes population of the Jammu and Kashmir

Name	Population of STs census 2011	Population of STs census 2001	Variation
Jammu and Kashmir	14,93,299	11,0,5979	3,87,320

Jammu and Kashmir, one of the border states of India (which existed before its bifurcation on 31st 2019), has a total population of 1, 25, 41302 including male population of 66, 40662 and female population of 59, 00640, as per Census 2011. As per the Census 2011, the total population of Scheduled Tribes in Jammu and Kashmir is 1,493,299 comprising 11.9% of the total population of the state and about 1.5% of the total tribal population of the country. Most of these tribes are found in Ladakh region of the state. However in Kashmir valley the tribes which are predominantly found are Gujjar and Bakkarwals. Thus the Scheduled Tribes account for 11.9 percent of the total population. The census 2011 shows the entire ST population of the state at 14, 93, and 299 in comparison to 11, 05, and 979 of Census 2001. Thus, there is an increase of 3, 87, 320 in Scheduled Tribe population of the state.

While as per Census 2011, the ST population of J&K is 14, 93, 299, the figures for the break up in the population of 12 ST communities of J&K are not available. But as per Census 2001, out of twelve Scheduled Tribes, Gujjar is the most populous tribe having a population of 763,806, thus forming 69.1 percent of the total ST population. Bot is the second major tribe having a population of 96,698 followed by Bakkarwal (60,724) and Brokpa (51,957). Gujjar along with the three tribes constitute 88 percent of the total tribal population (Census 2001) whereas Balti, Purigpa and Gaddi having population ranging from 38,188 down to 35,765 from 10.2 percent of the total ST population. Remaining five tribes, Sippi, Changpa, Mon, Garra and Beda along with generic tribes constitute the residual proportion (1.9 percent). Among all the tribes, Beda is the smallest group with a population of 128.

Table No.2: population of Scheduled Tribes in J&K

Name	Population of St Census 2011	Population of St Census 2011	Variation
Jammu & Kashmir	14,93,299	11,0,5979	3,87320
Kupwara	70352	51753	18599
Badgam	23912	14547	9365
Leh	95,857	96,174	-317
Kargil	1,22,336	1,05,377	16959

Poonch	1,76,101	1,49,018	27083
Rajouri	2,32,815	1,60,049	72766
Kathua	53307	33969	19338
Baramulla	37705	28886	8819
Bandipore	75374	54996	20378
Srinagar	8935	3485	5450
Ganderbal	61070	41959	19111
Pulwama	22607	10552	12055
Shopian	21820	10944	10876
Anantnag	1,16,006	80,856	35150
Kulgam	26525	20287	6238
Doda	39216	28400	10816
Ramban	39772	29353	10419
Kishtwar	38149	27917	10232
Udhampur	56309	42875	13434
Reasi	88365	60753	27612
Jammu	69193	42089	27104
Samba	17573	11740	5833

(Source: Census 2011)

The Gujjar and Bakkarwal tribes with their unique social, cultural and linguistic identities form the third largest community in Jammu and Kashmir and constitute 8.1 percent of the total population in the state (Census of India 2001). In India, Gujjars and Bakkarwals are spread throughout the northern part of the Himalayan Range. This includes the states of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab

Table No. 3: Percentage of Scheduled Tribe to total population in erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir.

S.No.	District	Percentage of ST 2011
1	Jammu and Kashmir	11.9
2	Kargil	86.9
3	Leh(Ladakh)	71.8

4	Reasi	28.1
5	Poonch	36.9
6	Rajouri	36.2
7	Bandipore	19.2
8	Ganderbal	20.5
9	Kishtwar	16.5
10	Ramban	14
11	Anantnag	10.8
12	Udhampur	10.1
13	Doda	9.6
14	Kathua	8.6
15	Shupiyan	8.2
16	Kupwara	8.1
17	Kulgam	6.2
18	Samba	5.5
19	Jammu	4.5
20	Pulwama	4
21	Baramulla	3.7
22	Badgam	3.2
23	Srinagar	0.7

(Source: Census 2011)

Educational Development of Scheduled Tribes in Jammu and Kashmir

Education is the only weapon through which we change the socio-economic scenario of people belonging to different tribes. The education of Scheduled Tribes becomes a challenging issue due to topographical factors. Educational development of Scheduled Tribes as a subject has remained a significant area of discussion at present scenario at state, national and international level in the context to raise their educational status. In Jammu and Kashmir the educational status of Scheduled Tribe is very low. According to the Census 2001 the literacy rate of Scheduled Tribe was 37.5% which is very low as comparison to national average literacy rate of India i.e 47.2%. The male and female literacy rate of Scheduled Tribe was 48.1% and 25.5%. Lack of proper infrastructure, teacher absenteeism and attitude, parental poverty, seasonal migration, lack of interest and parental motivation etc are responsible factor for low literacy among scheduled tribe.

Table No.4 Literacy Rate of Scheduled Tribes

Literacy rate	India STs	J&k STs	Balti	Bot	Purigpa	Brokpa	Gaddi	Gujjar	Bakarwal
Persons	47.2	37.5	62.1	61.3	60.9	55.5	37.3	31.7	22.5
Males	59.2	48.1	77.5	71.6	75.5	70.9	53.9	41.6	30.8
Females	34.8	25.5	45.4	50.3	44.2	38.6	19.9	20.4	12.8

Source: Census of India 2001.

www.censusindia.gov.in

Educational challenges faced by Scheduled Tribes in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh

The Scheduled Tribes of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh are facing many educational challenges. Some of these challenges are as follows:

i. Lack of higher educational institutions: As most of the tribal areas are located in rural, far flung, highly inaccessible areas, therefore one of the major problem faced by the tribes living in tribal areas is that there are hardly any institutions of higher education in such areas. Even if there are schools in their locations but there are fewer higher secondary schools and by the time many students finish their 12th class, they find it very difficult to continue as there are hardly any colleges, engineering colleges and medical colleges in their remote locations. It is an open secret that most of such institutions are located in urban zones only. Thus, for seeking higher education, Scheduled Tribes face lot of problems. They either have dropout after class 12th or have to migrate to urban areas for educational reasons. Higher education thus remains a dream only for Scheduled Tribes. In Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh, few months before it was bifurcated into a Union Territory, the state Administrative Council (SAC) headed by the then Governor Mr. Satya Pal Malik approved opening of 50 new degree colleges in the state. However, it will take time for these colleges to come into existence. Along with the establishment of higher educational institutions the quality of these educational institutions should also be taken into consideration.

ii. Migratory way of life: Most of the Scheduled Tribes of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh have migratory way of life. The twin tribes of Gujjars and Bakkarwals which have the largest number in J&K practice nomadism and undertake seasonal journeys twice a year along with the cattle. They go to the upper reaches of Pir Panjal mountain ranges in the summer for grazing of their cattle etc. and in the winters, they come back to the plains. Similarly, the Gaddi tribes which are Hindu nomadic tribes in J&K also undertake seasonal migratory journeys. The Changpa tribe which are the Pashmina goat rearing tribes living in the Changthang Plateau in Ladakh are also nomadic. As annual migrations and nomadic journeys is a big issue for these Tribes. This is also a hindrance to their educational processes. These people move from one place to another for grazing their sheep, goats and buffalos because it is the source of their income and their livelihoods depend upon them. On the other hand it badly effects the education of their children. They are unable to take admissions in schools on time due to migratory way of life. It also badly effect on the physical health of their children and parents.

iii. Poor economic status: The economic status of Scheduled Tribes people is very low. The main source of their economic income is grazing sheep, goats and buffalos. But due to deforestation, lack of grazing land is also one of burning issue which directly effect on their economic income. They are not in a position to send their children for higher education due to lack of finance problem. They hardly provide two time meal to their children.

iv. Early marriages: Most of the Scheduled Tribes parents are illiterate. Which show from their literacy rate i.e 37.5% which is very low as comparison to India over all literacy rate of Scheduled Tribe i.e 47.2% (Census 2001). There is also lack of awareness among them about the importance of education of their children and therefore they want their children, both boys and girls, to get married in young ages only. The culture of early marriages is quite prevalent among the Scheduled tribes of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.

v. Geographical factors: Most of the tribes in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh are remotely located. Scheduled Tribes lived in hilly areas which remained covered with snow for almost for 4 or 5 month in a year. The geographical remoteness of their areas not only hinder their education but it also results in many other issues for Example lack of infrastructure, health issues etc. this also give rise to imbalance between the urban and rural areas.

vi. Medium of Language: Scheduled Tribes students understand local/mother language easily. But in school teachers mostly used Hindi or English for teaching purpose. It becomes a language barrier for Scheduled Tribe students. They demand local language should be used as a medium of instruction, so that they can easily understand, whatever teacher teaches to them.

vii. Lack of Proper Monitoring: The most of the schools and colleges established in rural tribal areas have lack of road connectivity. Due to this, there is no adequate monitoring of these educational institutions in ST areas. Though government has village Monitoring Committee at the school level, these however have not proven to be beneficial. Lack of road connectivity is the big issue behind the lack of proper supervision in schools and colleges. Due to worse road conditions, no officer is ready to go for surprise checks and conduct inspections of different schools and colleges established in Tribal areas

viii. Non availability of staff: In most of tribal areas school there is lack of teachers. Teachers' belonging to urban areas does not like to serve in tribal areas due to travelling and transport issues. Even some of the teachers who belong to tribal or rural areas constructed their homes in cities and they like to serve in urban areas. It hinder the educational development of Scheduled Tribes students.

ix. Lack of hostel facility for ST students: The Scheduled Tribes children are very hardworking, talented and even they are very much interested in taking education. But due to lack of hostel facility Scheduled Tribes students are unable to continue their higher education. In Jammu and Kashmir there is lack of hostel facility for Scheduled Tribes students.

x. Lack of awareness about scholarship schemes: The Govt of India launched so many pre-matric, post-matric, overseas scholarship schemes for scheduled Tribes people. But the people of Scheduled Tribes are not fully aware about these schemes. Lacks of awareness about different scholarship schemes among the Tribals hinder their educational development.

xi. Lack of proper implementation of centrally sponsored schemes: The Govt of India and state govt launched, so many schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes people, but they are not fully aware about these schemes. These schemes are not properly implemented in our state which is launched for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes people.

xii. Improper functioning of tribal affair Department: In Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh, there is a Tribal affair Department which was establishment for the welfare of Schedule tribes' but unfortunately this department does not function properly and the people do not have much idea about its location. Even if there is website of this department, yet the tribal people are not able to access internet. Therefore they are handicapped in the absence of internet and the department itself does not organize any awareness about its role and responsibilities in mitigating the sufferings and the problems of the STs.

xiii. Lack of internet connectivity: While internet is banned in the entire Jammu,

Kashmir and Ladakh since August 2019, however even in normal days, there is hardly any internet in tribal areas. And if any kind of internet is available, its speed is quite low. Due to this, they are unable to avail many schemes which are available online as the focus of the entire country has shifted from manual to digitization. Scheduled Tribes are unable to take online educational courses, access their bank accounts online, and fill various fellowships forms online besides many other difficulties. Thus, Lack of internet connectivity is a very big challenge for Scheduled Tribes.

xiv. No use of ICT in tribal area: Due to lack of internet facility in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh, e-learning is nearly impossible. Modern education wherein there is massive introduction of MOOC courses, online courses etc, is still a distant dream for Scheduled Tribes children living in far flung areas. There is a lack of infrastructural facilities which is an important requirement for the use of ICT in teaching learning process.

xv. Lack of electricity facility in schools and homes: In various Tribal areas even in 21st century electricity is remain as a dream for Scheduled tribe students and people. Modern education through ICT is still remained dream of scheduled Tribe students in Jammu and Kashmir.

xvi. Lack of women teacher in tribal area: The large percentage of Scheduled Tribes population is illiterate and there thinking is orthodox. Some scheduled Tribes people do not like to send their children to male teacher for getting education in tribal area.

Few measures to improve the educational challenges of scheduled Tribes in Jammu and Kashmir UT:

If the governments are sincere about the socio-economic development of tribes of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh, then the following measures need to be taken seriously and sincerely for their upliftment:

a. Establishment of Higher institutions: Higher educational institution should be opened in the tribal areas. Recently state administrative council approved 50 new degree colleges in Jammu and Kashmir, but it will take time to come into existence. Along with the establishment of new higher educational institution the quality of higher education institution should also be improved.

b. Organization of awareness camps: The 62.5% Scheduled Tribe people are illiterate in Jammu and Kashmir. They are not fully aware about the education of their children. Awareness camps should be organized regarding the importance of education of their children, scholarship schemes and demerits of early marriage, so that their educational status should be improved.

c. Proper utilization of local language: Hindi and English language is very difficult to understand for Scheduled Tribes children. So that Local language should be incorporate in the curriculum and also used as a medium of instruction during teaching.

d. Proper supervision: time to time proper supervision of schools and colleges should be done in the Tribal area. So that scheduled Tribes students are able to take quality education and are able to compete with the students of urban area.

e. Establishment of hostel: Hostels should be established in tribal area. Especially girls' hostel for Scheduled Tribe should be established in every district of Jammu and Kashmir. So that girls are able to take education without any interruption.

f. Proper implementation of centrally sponsored scheme: Govt administrators should play crucial role in the implementation of centrally sponsored schemes. For the proper implementation of centrally sponsored schemes the administrators should organized aware camps after every month for the welfare of Scheduled

Tribes people.

g. Proper functioning of department of Tribal Affairs: The department of Tribal affairs was established for the welfare of Scheduled tribes' people. But Department of Tribals Affairs not functions properly for the welfare of Scheduled Tribe people. So it is suggested that department of tribal affairs should function properly for the welfare of Scheduled tribes' people.

h. Internet speed should be increased: Lack of internet connectivity is one of the burning issues which hinder the educational development of Scheduled tribes' people. Internet speed should be increased in tribal areas so that tribal children are also able to take online education.

i. Electricity should be provided to the tribal population: Even in 21st century some of the tribal areas are faced the problem of lack of electricity. Electricity should be provided to the tribal areas people.

j. Proper use of ICT in teaching learning process: ICT should be used in the teaching learning process in the tribal area. For this purpose professionally trained teachers should be posted in the tribal areas.

k. Special recruitments of female teachers: special recruitment of female teachers is also the demand of Scheduled Tribes people. So that the enrollment of girls should be increased at primary level of education.

Findings

1. The 62.5% Scheduled Tribe people are illiterate in Jammu and Kashmir. They are not fully aware about the education of their children. Awareness camps should be organized regarding the importance of education of their children, scholarship schemes and demerits of early marriage, so that their educational status should be improved.
2. Hindi and English language is very difficult to understand for Scheduled Tribes children. So that Local language should be incorporate in the curriculum and also used as a medium of instruction during teaching
3. The department of Tribal affairs was established for the welfare of Scheduled tribes' people. But Department of Tribals Affairs not functions properly for the welfare of Scheduled Tribe people. So it is suggested that department of tribal affairs should function properly for the welfare of Scheduled tribes' people.
4. Lack of internet connectivity is one of the burning issues which hinder the educational development of Scheduled tribes' people. Internet speed should be increased in tribal areas so that tribal children are also able to take online education.
5. Even in 21st century some of the tribal areas are faced the problem of lack of electricity. Electricity should be provided to the tribal areas people.
6. special recruitment of female teachers is also the demand of Scheduled Tribes people. So that the enrollment of girls should be increased at primary level of education.

Conclusion

The Scheduled Tribes of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh have good potential but due to lack of facilities in their areas where they reside, they are lagging behind the rest of the population owing to their geography, topography, backwardness etc. they are educationally very backward due to the negligence of the successive governments. They have not got proper educational facilities like higher educational institutions, hostel facility and proper guidance. There is lack of availability of teachers, lack of electricity and lack of e-learning facilities. Therefore, the policy maker, administrators and stakeholders should take the issues of Scheduled Tribes seriously so that good facilities including quality education is provided to them.

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Tracing the Trajectory of Russo-Pak Strategic Relations

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Abstract

This article aims to trace the strategic convergences between Russia and Pakistan after giving a brief overview of their Cold War relations. An alliance between the three countries will affect Asian security, especially India. Various factors such as the geostrategic location of Pakistan, deteriorated U.S.-Pakistan relations, and a robust Sino-Pak alliance had made it imperative for Russia to lean towards Pakistan strategically. Thus, in light of the above facts, it becomes imperative for the government to be prepared for the unwanted consequences affecting Indian security.

Keywords

Russo-Pak, Eurasianism, China, Pakistan

Introduction

The rationale for US and Russia's geostrategic competition towards weaker states is comprehended in the words of Kissinger, who had warned the US to be wary of its adversaries uniting to contain it. "In relation to E.U., the US is an island power with inferior resources at present in manpower, but later on even in industrial capacity...it's survival depends in preventing the opposite landmass from control of a single power, above all one avowedly hostile (Kissinger, 1955, as cited in Siddiqi, 1959. p. 47). Kissinger's reference was, of course, concerning the expansion of the ideology of Communism during the Cold War days. Today, the statement holds not because of a communist ideology but because of the strategic convergences of the two autocracies- Russia and China and their pursuit of weaning away Pakistan from the liberal democracy through financial and military agreements and aid.

Aim of study

To trace the geopolitical rapprochement of Russia and Pakistan

Review of Literature

Review of literature has been done by using SCOPUS and has been incorporated in the main text.

Main Text

Russo-Pak Divergences during the Cold War

Pakistan owing to its unique geostrategic location between South, Central, and West Asia, has been tactically lucrative for the powers since the cold war days. With regards to this, George Marshall wrote to President Truman that "the area south of Batum and Baku in the general direction of the Persian Gulf recognised as the centre of the aspirations of the Soviet Union" (Rose and Husain, 1987, p. 3). Consequently, in 1954, Pakistan signed a Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement with the US and joined South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). Further, it also joined the Baghdad Pact with Britain, Turkey, Iraq and Iran, which was renamed as Central Treaty Organization when Iraq left. Thus, it enjoyed the military patronage of the US and in turn, assisted it in containing Communism, especially during the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. For the reasons described above, Islamabad was "America's most allied ally in Asia" (Mahmood, 1994a). One of the foremost reasons for the US to have a strategic depth in Pakistan was the essential bases in Lahore and Karachi. (Arif 1984 and Sattar 2007).

There was a brief period of geostrategic divergences when A.Q. Khan announced that Pakistan was successful in producing enriched Uranium. The development led the US to invoke the Pressler Amendment in August 1985, resulting in a sudden halt in the concessional military sales and a total ban on all military supplies and cooperation with Pakistan. Further, the withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan and the end of the Cold War changed the South Asian power dynamics resulting in Pakistan losing its status as a frontline state. Consequently, "all economic and military aid to

Pakistan negotiated in 1987 under a four-year package worth 4.02 billion dollars, was cut off from the new financial year, i.e. October 1990" (Mahmood, 1994b, p.104). Thus, the relations between the two were strained.

While understanding its strategic location, Pakistan stressed the Dulles proposal of a "Northern Tier" consisting of countries on the South of the USSR. Pakistan and Iran were hence important. However, owing to Islamabad's aspiration, it stressed a strong Turkish-Pak alliance as a strong backbone while excluding Iran and the Arabian countries. Although the Turkey-Iraq agreement, also known as the Baghdad pact, was finally unveiled, Pakistan's aspirations to become a 'leader' of the Islamic countries could not be hidden for long. From the 1950s to 1960s, The US sold arms to Pakistan worth Dollar One Billion, out of which US Dollar 53 Million was in 1954 itself. Further, after a brief setback due to Pakistan's nuclear issue, from 1983 to 1990, Pakistan received military aid of 3.73 Billion Dollars owing to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and the component of U.S. arms sales was 2.20 Billion Dollars (Ali, 2019a).

Additionally, China was another crucial contributor to the Russo-Pak divergence during the Cold War. The establishment of close Sino-Pak strategic relations after India's defeat in 1962 made the Soviets more uncomfortable with Islamabad. Although the Sino-Pak collision started at the 1955 Bandung Conference, it also marked the end of the Sino-Indian friendship (Patil, 1977). However, with Chinese dominance over the region, the Soviet Union hesitantly tried to reset its relations with Pakistan. It also offered economic aid to Pakistan in order to undermine the U.S. military alliances in the Asian countries. Additionally, the détente between U.S. and U.S.S.R. and the strategic competition between U.S.S. R. and China contributed to the reorientation of the Soviet policy towards Pakistan (Hasan, 1969). Thus, as a weak state, Pakistan had remained lucrative for being a stepping stone for influence in South Asia.

Brief Period of Strategic Proximity 1965-1975

Makhdoom (2009) highlighted in his study Pakistan's evolving foreign policy concepts in 1956. The then Foreign Minister Feroz Khan Noon conceptualised Pakistan's ideological and strategic interests through the concepts of Pak-Islamism, Two-Nation Theory, and Pan-Islamism. Pak-Islamism was based on strategic interests while pursuing an independent foreign policy. The Two-Nation theory focussed upon the ideological and religious identity, which would be entirely different from India, and Pan-Islamism focussed on Islamabad's Muslim brotherhood through which it wanted to lead the Islamic world. Through Pak-Islamism, Pakistan carved out a space for forging strategic ties with the Soviets while not losing sight of its Islamic identity.

The first sign of a simple normalisation took place in January 1965 when Pakistan's foreign minister Bhutto visited Moscow and later in April when Ayub Khan's visit took place. One of the primary reasons for this rapprochement was the betterment in the relations between Soviet and China; thus, the Soviets wanted to widen their relations with the other prominent Asian nations. At a regional level, Pakistan forged Regional Cooperation for Development organisation (RCD) in 1964 between Pakistan, Iran and Turkey, independent of the U.S.-led alliances. Further, as the countries of RCD had a vital role to play as 'northern tier' partners for its containment policy, the Soviet military sales to Iran and Egypt marked the beginning of Russia's post-Second World War pivot to Asia. Second, as America stopped its aid from Pakistan from 1965-67 owing to its 1965 war with India and post-Tashkent phase, Islamabad and Moscow as an opportune moment and hence reached out to each other.

Thus, the 1965 Indo-Pak war and the subsequent Tashkent agreement marked the 'moment' of Soviet neutrality between India and Pakistan. The Soviet Union agreed to assist Pakistan in implementing 30 major development projects, which included "steel plants, power plants, radio communications, seaports and airfields" and "allocated \$50 million for oil exploitation and the purchases of industrial machinery" (Chaudhri, 1966, p.7).

In June 1966, there was unconfirmed news in the Pakistani media that Moscow agreed to provide armaments to Islamabad under the same conditions it was selling to India, although the Russian officials denied the reports. In July 1968, the Soviet Union and Pakistan concluded an arms deal while keeping India informed of the decision (Hasan 1968, Ayoob 1968 and Menon 1982). Furthermore, Pakistan's former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visited Moscow in 1974 and the Soviet Union agreed to build steel mills at Karachi worth 160 million Roubles, which later proved an important milestone for Pakistan's industrial military set-up. A little before that Soviets also sold arms to Iran in 1967 and later to Kuwait in 1977, thereby expanding its geostrategic outreach to Asia.

However, the rapprochement was cut short due to the Soviet support to the Northern Alliance in Afghanistan and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. In January 1980, Beijing commented on the development as a Soviet measure that was a, "stepping stone for a southward thrust towards Pakistan and the whole subcontinent" (Mahdi, 1986, p.68). Both Pakistan and China thus called for a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. Thus, the Soviet Union and Pakistan remained at odds with one another. There were sharp polarisations with China, Pakistan and the U.S. forming one axis and the Soviets along with India forming another axis.

Reconfiguration of the Post Cold War Priorities

To reset its Cold War foreign policy, as a goodwill gesture, Russian Vice President, Rutskoi, visited Pakistan in 1991 and consequently asked both the arch-rivals- India and Pakistan, to show respect for human rights, thereby causing displeasure in New Delhi. Nawaz Sharif, Pakistan's former Prime Minister, visited Russia in 1999 and hailed Moscow as a "global force" and highlighted Moscow's relevance in a multipolar global order. This development could be primarily seen from the prism of Sino-Russo and Sino-Pak strategic relations as Russia and China were forging close relations in diverse fields such as defence, maritime security, common anti-American approaches, etc. However, the newfound warmth in their bilateral relations was briefly cut short when the Russian President Boris Yelstin visited India in 1993, signed a 20 year year Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, and further endorsed India's stand on the Kashmir issue. The development was primarily seen as an attempt by Russia to simultaneously engage the arch rivals and keep India on its tenterhooks to dent the blossoming India-U.S. strategic partnership.

On the other hand, in an attempt to stress its policy of multipolarity while also not losing sight of its Eurasian identity that primarily arose because of the European Union's Eastward expansion between 2004 to 2007, the Russian foreign policy experts also laid down the future course of actions in the following three alternatives:

1. Priority laid on establishing a 'mature strategic partnership' with America
2. Emphasis on the 'near abroad' as Russia's central concern, with some advocating a Moscow-dominated economic integration, thus restoring, though partially, the image of its former imperial control. Moreover, Russia's regional role as a power would be strengthened, thereby serving as a balance vis-à-vis America and Europe.
3. Consideration of an Eurasian counter alliance, designed to reduce the preponderance of the U.S. unchallenged global influence (Brzezinski 1997, p.98-99).

Further, Russia's Eurasian identity compelled it to carve out its sphere of influence, so it became essential for Russia to reach out to the other Asian countries as a part of its rapprochement policy. In this light, it has been highlighted that,

"instead of integrating itself into a globalising international system, Russia should stay outside of globalisation and strive to maximise its independence" (Baranovsky, as cited in Siddiqi, 2017,p.72).

Nevertheless, new partners to strengthen an Anti America alliance became necessary in light of the new foreign policy objectives. Pakistan hence was an alternative waiting to be strategically explored. Soon, the developments of 9/11 changed the narratives and the discourses of geopolitics for a temporary period wherein China, Russia, and Pakistan decided to cooperate with the U.S. on its War on Terror. On the other hand, the U.S. also renewed its interest in Pakistan and the South Asian region. Pakistan found an opportune moment, offered a safe passage to the US, and became a major non-NATO ally. As per the data retrieved from U.S. Aid and SIPRI, from 2002-2014, Pakistan, as a major non-NATO ally, got military aid worth 5.81 Billion Dollars, and the arms sales component was 3.202 Billion Dollars (Ali, 2019b).

On the other hand, Russia also found an opportunity to coordinate with the U.S. It first tried to achieve a geopolitical condominium with the U.S. and the West by wishing to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (N.A.T.O) in order to create a "single defence and security space" (Rauch, 2001), but with a precondition that, "if and when Russia's views are taken into account as those of an equal partner" (Rankin, 2021). It also portrayed itself as a "sovereign democracy", but it was not accepted, and hence Washington's liberal hegemony approach (Ikenberry, 1999; Mearsheimer & Walt, 2016) was seen as a "counter ideology" to the principles of Western democracy (Stent, 2014).

When it became clear to Russia that establishing a 'mature strategic partnership' was not insight, the Russian foreign policy analysts stressed the strategising of Russia's Eurasian identity with a solid anti-American stand. Thus, the concepts of anti-imperialism (against the West), multipolarity, and Russia's strategic backyard evolved, focussing mainly on 'greater Central Asia' that encompassed the five Central Asian states apart from its renewed interests in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Moreover, the West's financial crisis reinforced Russia's belief that Asia had become the "fastest-developing geopolitical zone, toward which the centre of world economy and politics is gradually shifting" (MOFA, 2013). Pakistan, an ally of the U.S. and an occupant of a strategic location in the region, became necessary for Russia, given its strategic interest in curtailing the Islamist separatist movements in Chechnya and Tajikistan. Pakistan's role in fuelling radical Islam was not hidden from Russia. In a nutshell, Russian interests in South Asia have been described by Menon (2015) as follows:

"Preventing the fragmentation of a nuclear-armed Pakistan; rooting out al-Qaeda facilities and operations in Afghanistan and Pakistan; creating an Afghanistan that, at long last, settles into a life free of war, terrorism, and warlordism; preventing an India-Pakistan confrontation over Kashmir; disrupting the financial operations of terrorist networks and the flow of weapons in and through Afghanistan and Pakistan" (p. 220)

Strategic Convergences between Russia, Pakistan and China

From a strategic perspective of the Sino-Russo entente, Russia could not ignore the strong nexus between China and Pakistan. The gradual rapprochement was initiated by establishing the Pakistan-Russia Joint Working Group on Terrorism in 2002, followed by a dialogue on strategic stability in 2003. The breakthrough came in 2007 when the Russian Prime Minister, Mikhail Fradkov, visited Islamabad. The pace of their bilateral relations increased from 2009 on the side of annual quadrilateral summits between Afghanistan, Pakistan, Russia and Tajikistan. Further, the Sochi Summit of 2010 led to establishment of the Russia-Pakistan Inter-Governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation.

During Washington's War on Terror (WOT), Russia had also realised the aspirations of Pakistan to have a different, well-established influence in Afghanistan. Consequently, in 2009, a new regional group called 'Dushanbe Four' consisting of Russia, Tajikistan, Pakistan and Afghanistan was formed to discuss

regional security and economic issues. Additionally, Chechen and Uzbek extremists functioning in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) pose a significant danger to Russian security. Thus, Russia perceived that enhancing relations with Pakistan could immensely help its security issues.

With regard to U.S.-Pak relations, in 2011, the killing of Osama Bin Laden in Abbottabad deteriorated their relations and Moscow, and Islamabad found an opportunity to come closer to each other. It is essential to point out that the Russian PM Dmitry Medvedev and Asif Ali Zardari's six meetings between 2008 and 2012 helped strengthen the Russo-Pak ties. In May 2011, President Zardari became the first Pakistani President to visit Russia. Further, Russia and China also aimed to integrate the Eurasian Union and the Silk Road Projects in which Islamabad "strategically approved the use of Gwadar by Russia. Through Gwadar, Pakistan will be connected to Russia through Afghanistan and Central Asia" (Kaushiki, 2019a: 52).

In June 2014, Moscow lifted its self-imposed and undeclared embargo on arms supplies to Pakistan. Further, Russia signed a broader 'military cooperation' agreement with Pakistan during its Defence Minister, General Sergei Shoigu's visit to Islamabad in November 2014. Russia's shift towards Islamabad was confirmed as a strategy when Korybko (2015), a Russian geopolitical analyst, "referred to Pakistan as the 'zipper of Pan Eurasian Integration' – situated in a location that strategically integrates the three regions of South, Central and West Asia 'through which the future of oil supplies of Moscow can be guaranteed" (as cited in Kaushiki, 2019b, p. 49). In 2015, another significant development that affected India was the Russian decision to sell four MI-35 attack helicopters to Pakistan. Russia further shocked India at an anti-terror meet in Brisbane in 2015 when it blocked an Indian effort to reprimand Pakistan for its inactivity against terrorist organisations - Lashkar e Taiba and Jamaat ud Dawa.

In 2016, bilateral joint military exercises were introduced. In 2018 Russo-Pak joint military commission was formed, and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on naval cooperation was signed apart from a 'Rare Military Cooperation Pact' with the aim that Russia would train the Pakistani army and improve its overall armed forces. The pact indicates the future shifting horizons. The military cooperation got further solidified when Russia did not object to China's transfer of Russia's Klimov RD-93 engine, which became instrumental in making the JF-17 Thunder aircraft. Such developments have caused Indo-Russo relations to be strained. From a Russian perspective, another contributory factor to the Russo-Pak rapprochement was India's search for alternative defence partners that had pushed Russia closer to Pakistan and Iran. In this context, "Russia was the largest supplier of major arms to India in both 2012-16 and 2017-21, but India's imports of Russian arms dropped by 47 per cent between the two periods" (Economic Times, 2022).

China, Russia and Pakistan thus have overlapping convergences because of their respective grudges against the U.S. As Russia and China have officially been branded as "revisionist states" by the U.S. as they aim to challenge the western norms-based international order, the formation of Quad and AUKUS only reinforces their commitment to their joint cause. Thus, the reshaping of the Asian power dynamics can be spelt out in the following words,

"India has officially become an ally of the US by boycotting China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and becoming a member of the Quad, which China-Russia perceive as a military alliance against them in Asia-Pacific. To put it bluntly, Russia has come closer to China and Pakistan in response to India's drift towards the US". (Swain, 2022).

Methodology The proposed research will involve both Primary and Secondary sources. Data has been extracted from JSTOR and SCOPUS

Findings Due to a loose multipolar world order, Russia and Pakistan are gradually moving closer which is a security concern for India.

Conclusion Conclusion:

As India currently seeks to expand its sphere of influence by initiating defence exports apart from creating a pool for its defence imports, India's defence trade with Russia will decrease even further. Thus, in such a case, Russia through the support of China will expand its influence deeper in Asia and hence would initiate an Axis with not only Pakistan but Iran too. The recent statements of Pakistan's former PM Imran Khan that the future of Pakistan is tied with Russia directly points out to the emerging contours of the new alliances. In the times to come, a strong nexus involving Russia, Pakistan, China is set to emerge. The axis of these three countries, predominantly anti American in nature will hold immense security threats not only for the South Asian region but also for India. Finally, to conclude, it would be appropriate to quote Joshi and Sharma (2017) who stated that, "India should be ready to face some even-handed response from Russia in context of India-Pakistan relations (p. 49).

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A Review on Fluoride Consumption and Its Remedies In Groundwater In Endemic Villages of Hathras District, U.P.

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Abstract

Water being pumped up from underground sources and used for domestic as well as irrigation purposes in several parts of Hathras division is high on fluoride content and is alkaline besides containing a high volume of heavy metals. Samples of ground water collected from different villages of Hathras district have recorded more content of fluoride in the ground water. The water also contains a large volume of TDS (total dissolved solids), high degree of PH level (alkaline) and excess quantity of iron ore. Today, it is a known fact that the groundwater quality is degrading day by day, which is a serious matter of concern, as poor quality water causes threats to health and hygiene of living beings. Presence of large amount of fluoride in ground water is associated with dental and skeletal fluorosis (>1.5 mg/l) and inadequate amount with dental caries (<1 g/l). The permissible consumption of fluoride is recommended to be 0.05 /day/kg of body weight for maintaining good health. The average weight of villagers of Hathras district is about 50 to 60 kg. Thus per day permissible consumption of fluoride is about 2.5 to 3mg. The scientific data on fluoride contents in food indicates that about 2 to 3 mg fluoride is consumed from food, milk and tea alone leaving very little scope for the consumption through water. As it is very difficult to isolate the food having high fluoride content in the daily food chain, it was therefore decided to install reverse osmosis plants for water defluoridation. Within one year of installation of Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants, the interaction with the communities started giving positive signs of general improvement in health and wellbeing due to reduction in incidences of waterborne diseases and other health related problems of the villagers. Hence, on the basis of above facts, it was decided to give a review article on the content of fluoride consumptions and its remedies in ground water of different endemic villages of Hathras district, UttarPradesh , India.

Keywords

Fluoride In Ground Water, Reverse Osmosis, Fluorosis, Affected Villages of Hathras.

Introduction

Water is the essential requirement for living specially clean water but its availability is decreasing day by day. Now water is getting harmful due to the anthropogenic activities such as urbanization, agriculture and industrialization. It was observed during the interaction with villagers of Hathras district that they were suffering from dental fluorosis, skeletal deformities and other associated problems caused due to the excessive fluoride ingestion². The water test did not show the levels of fluoride higher than 2 mg/l. From the literature survey it was observed that the fluoride ingestion is caused not only through water but also through food, tea, toothpaste , milk etc. Therefore, to control the over intake of fluoride, the only controllable aspect was water. Hence, there is a need for and concern over the protection and management of surface and groundwater quality.

The Government of India has emphasized the objective of safe drinking water supply to the population and so desired by Hathras district. State Government is responsible for undertaking water quality assessment of all the groundwater sources used for public water supply schemes. These industries use huge quantity of water for processing and release most of the water in the form of effluent. The waste water being generated is discharged into the nearby water channels. Likewise the geochemical and morphological structure changes and for other subsequent uses. It is estimated that about 200 million people, from among 25 nations over world , may suffer from from fluorosis and the causes have been

resulted to fluoride contamination in groundwater including India³⁻⁴. Considering the above aspects of ground water contamination of fluoride, the present review was undertaken to investigate the impact of the groundwater of Hathras district and its adjoining villages.

Aim of study

The purpose of this paper is to reveal the harmful effects of consumption of fluoride through ground water on human being of endemic villages of Hathras district and their simultaneous needs for the urgency of the necessary steps to be taken for the preservations and up-gradation of water quality. Hence, the drinking water quality in the study area is not scaled as per the standard values of the concern parameters and showing alarming levels of pollutants. Therefore, it need some degree of treatment before utilizing it for any consumption purpose.

Review of Literature

From the review of literature, it was observed that fluoride occurs in almost all waters from trace to high concentrations⁵. Its concentration in natural water depends on various factors such as temperature, PH, solubility of fluorine bearing materials, anion exchange capacity of aquifer materials and the nature of geological formations drained by water and contact time of water with a particular formation. Among all minerals, fluoride is the mineral having both lower (0.6 mg/l) and upper (1.2 mg/l) limits of concentration in drinking water, with identified health effect and benefits for human beings⁶⁻⁷.

Generally, fluoride content in water between 1.5 mg/l and 2.0 mg/l may lead to dental motting, which is characterized initially by opaque white patches on the teeth and in advanced stages leads to dental fluorosis followed by pitting of teeth surfaces. When fluoride content is exceeded between 4.8gm/l then, skeletal fluorosis⁸ may occur in children upto the age of 12 years. High content of fluoride causes an increase in bone density leading to thickness of long bones and calcification of ligaments. The symptoms may include the mild rheumatic/arthritis pain in the hounts and muscles to severe pain in the cervical spine region along with stiffness and rigidity of the joints⁹. The severe condition of fluorosis depends on the concentration of fluoride in the drinking water, daily intake, continuity and duration of exposure and climatic conditions.

Ground water is considered as the major source of drinking water in most places on earth. Generally, people use groundwater for drinking and other domestic household work without any physical and chemical treatment. This practice is not a healthy one and it may lead to several health disorders to human being. But this problem can not be solved because there is lack of treated piped water supply system in several part of developing countries especially rural areas. The problem of high fluoride in groundwater has been reported by several researchers not only in India but all over the world. It was reported that when groundwater fluctuation was within 4.5 m below ground level, fluoride concentration was high when the water level was low and the fluoride concentration decreases with the rise in water table¹⁰. This was due to direct evaporation of groundwater from these wells. If the groundwater fluctuation was beyond 4.5m below ground level, the concentration of fluoride measured in groundwater after the monsoonal rains were higher than the preceding months. This was because evaporation resulted in the precipitation of fluoride rich slats on the soil which reached the groundwater along with percolation rainwater. Thus, the treatment of groundwater especially for fluoride before using it for drinking purposes is very essential in India¹¹.

The occurrence and development of endemic fluorosis have its roots in the high fluoride content in water, air and soil of which water is perhaps the major contributor¹². In India, the fluorosis is observed at the concentration of more than 1.20mg/l and dental caries at the concentration of less than 0.60 mg/l in the drinking water¹³. Due to larger societal implication and major human concern, it is therefore crucial to understand the origin and distribution of fluoride in groundwater¹⁴. fluoride contamination in groundwater in India is mostly concentrated at western and southern India. The Indo-Gangetic Plain (IGP), covers a vast area of northern India and constitute eleven Indian states with habitation of approximately 43% of the Indian population¹⁵. Being the most populated river basin in the world, only a few work has been done from the IGP focusing on the fluoride contamination in groundwater¹⁶. A high concentration of fluoride is reported in the major

districts of these states but no such regional studies have been carried out to understand the fluoride enrichment process.

Methodology Different research journals and research papers and people of that area were consulted regarding that research review

Result and Discussion

Fluoride is a chemical element that is found most frequently groundwater and has become one of the most important toxicological environment hazards globally. From the review of literature, it has been found that the occurrence of fluoride in groundwater is due to weathering and leaching of fluoride bearing minerals from rocks and sediments. Fluoride when ingested in small quantities (<0.5 mg/l) is beneficial in promoting dental health by reducing dental caries, whereas higher concentrations (>1.5 mg/l) may cause fluorosis.

Several studies have shown that the fluoride exposure in humans is related to (1) fluoride concentration in drinking water , (2) duration of consumption, and (3) climate of the area. In hotter climates where water consumption is greater, exposure doses of fluoride need to be modified based on mean fluoride intake. Various cost-effective and simple techniques are already known, but the benefits of such techniques have not reached the rural affected population due to limitations. Therefore, there is a need to develop workable strategies to provide fluoride safe drinking water to rural communities.

Conclusion It is known that the rapid growth of population in the area increases its residences dependence more on groundwater but the groundwater quality is not found to be up to the mark. People must aware about the utilization of groundwater and how their activities may lead to contamination of ground sources. The data derived from the above studies shown that the contamination of fluoride through water or any other sources is harmful for human being. It was observed that most of the samples in the study area of endemic villages of Hathras district (U.P.) correspond to low fluoride value which attest limited role of fluoride bearing lithology in the enrichment process. Although few point sources of anthropogenic contamination have been identified in these areas, however, more detailed field study is recommended to ascertain the source. The result of this work has filled a knowledge gap by providing a broad framework of base line data, which can be used for intense investigation employing detailed sampling from specific locations for its chemical and isotopic analysis. People of Hathras district should be known by the utilization and contamination of groundwater. Certain methods such as ground water recharging, water use education, efficient irrigation methods, should be adopted by these people for sustainable water management and development of endemic villages of Hathras district. Use of submersible pumps and jet pumps should be monitored and controlled for proper water withdrawal to preserve the ground water table level. Ponds are proposed to be constructed in which water can be stored during rainy season and can serve cattle for drinking.

Suggestions for the future Study People of Hathras district should be known by the utilization and contamination of groundwater. Certain methods such as ground water recharging, water use education, efficient irrigation methods, should be adopted by these people for sustainable water management and development of endemic villages of Hathras district. Use of submersible pumps and jet pumps should be monitored and controlled for proper water withdrawal to preserve the ground water table level. Ponds are proposed to be constructed in which water can be stored during rainy season and can serve cattle for drinking.

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Inferiority Complex as Predictor of Psychological Well-being Among Vitiligo Patients

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Abstract

Beauty is beautiful where skin is very important aspect of one's physical attractiveness. Impaired appearance especially when it is highly visible in the form of vitiligo disease, make one to feel inferior. Vitiligo disease is a social stigma that keeps vitiligo patients isolate from the society both physically and psychologically as well as maligning psychological well-being of patients inflicted with this disease. Therefore, in view of this assertion, the purpose of the present study was to investigate the influence of inferiority complex on psychological well-being among vitiligo patients. In carrying out this study, a sample consisting N=100 vitiligo patients were undertaken from the various clinics. Inferiority complex and psychological well-being tools developed by researchers were used to obtained the data. On the basis of multiple regression analysis (stepwise), result was obtained which highlighted inferiority complex found to have negatively influence on psychological well-being.

Keywords

Vitiligo patients, Inferiority Complex, Psychological Well-being.

Introduction

Skin disease are very common in human being and a large number of people visit to the hospitals due to dermatological problems. It is indeed true that (beauty is beautiful), where skin of the people plays very important role to make them attractive or unattractive and / or giving the sense of or the feeling of mixture of the two. Vitiligo is a somewhat common skin disease. It has an effect on how someone looks, which has sometimes direct and sometimes indirect effect on human feelings giving rise of an inferiority complex which is nothing but purely psychological state of one's personality. In order to improve the quality of life and psychological health of vitiligo patients, it is crucial to recognize this reality and address the psychological aspects of the condition.

Persons body image is greatly influenced by their skin, which is a sensory organ and is sensitive to emotional impulses (Gupta & Voorchees, 1990, Koblenzer, 1983). It is, in fact, true that the major portion of the human appearance is reflected from color of skin of an individual. Appearance of skin determines a person's body and personality image and any pathological change in skin of a person can decrease self-esteem and may have individual's sense of isolation from the society (Prasad, Dogra & Kanwar, 2003).

According to a number of research, vitiligo has negative impact on infected person's psychological and social health. These researches have also shown that more than half of the patient with Vitiligo disease have reported that people stare at them, 20% reported that they are labeled, 25% have shown that Vitiligo create problems in their relationship with stranger (Porter, Beuf, Lerner & Nordlund, 1986). The quality of life for those who are inflicted with vitiligo have stated to be significantly impacted by the condition. Therefore, it's crucial to understand and address the psychological aspects of this illness.

Psychological Well-being

It is a criterion variable which seems to be the hallmark of overall adjustment. It is a matter of fact that home as well as work environment are influenced by people's psychological well-being and as a result, it has a larger impact on their private and social lives. It is witnessed that people with high psychological well-being have good mental health and subsequently have their effective adjustments with their socio-environmental surroundings too. On the other hand, people with low psychological well-being may exhibit dissatisfaction, bad social relationships, and improper adjustments with work environment, among other things. One's life might

suffer from poor psychological health in a number of ways in which the sense of inferiority plays very important role.

WHO (2011) stated that sound health as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”

According to Bhogle and Prakash (1995), the term psychological well-being implies a wide range of meanings, usually related with wellness. It is important to highlight that earlier studies have described, "wellness" as the lack of anxiety, depression as well as the absence of illness. In a nutshell, it is imperative to mention that positive thinking as a result of positive socio-psychological experience and behaviour are well considered as psychological well-being.

Inferiority Complex

It is something very detrimental for human personality that has negative impact on all sort of human behavior especially the psychological well-being. Under normal circumstances, the feeling of inferiority or a sense of incompleteness is the great driving force of human. In other words, human have pushed by the need to overcome their inferiority and pulled by the desire to be superior. Every individual has a feeling of inferiority to some level. This is not always having a bad impact of personality. Sometimes it works as positive motivating forces. An inferiority complex is the emotion that stem when a person judges himself abnormally. It ultimately means that one's self-esteem is low (Kun, 2005). Adler (1942) stated that an inferiority complex arises from the lacking of the person's temperament and that it is a persistent state of tension and strain.

According to Adler (1998), inferiority is an emotion that arises from loss of self-confidence that resulting inferiority complex. It is a basic emotion that present in all human, and heavily influences his or her action. If a person is unable to overcome their inferiority complex that develops from a continuous and infinite comparison with others, they will adopt aggression, fatigue, stress and frustration.

Aim of study

The objective of the present study was to examine the influence of inferiority complex and its various dimension on psychological wellbeing among vitiligo patients.

Review of Literature

Various researches showed that skin disease viz, vitiligo have bad impact on daily functioning and psychological well-being of the patients. Lone, (2021) investigated that vitiligo disease impact negatively on normal functioning, proper growth and development, self- acceptance and autonomy of the person. And patients also experience heightened social pressure because of this disease. Vitiligo has a moderate to very severe effect on the quality-of-life index of the patients. It is a psych-cutaneous illness that does not only disturb the patient's physical health, but also their mental and psychological status (Nasser, et. al., 2021).

Barbee and Summer (1951) presented that their patients with vitiligo had a severe inferiority complex, bitterness, shame and isolation. Vitiligo patients have many psychological problems. Researches on vitiligo patients indicated that 10% patients feel depressed, 7-9% have dysthymia, 20% sleep disturbance, 10% suicidal thoughts, 3.3% suicidal attempt and 3.3% anxiety found in those who severely affected with vitiligo (Szczurko & Boon, 2008; Ongenae, Beelaert, Van Geel & Naeyaert, 2006). Studies also indicated that vitiligo patients feel depressed, embarrassed or worried to interact with other persons (Ahmad, Ahmad & Nasreen, 2007). Researches shown that skin patients are feel depressed and having very low self-esteem (Shuster, Fisher & Harris, 1987).

Main Text

Table 1:

Showing Demographic Characteristics of the Sample (N=100)

Gender (100)	Family history	Marital Status
Female=50	Yes= 23	Unmarried=52

Male= 50	No=77	Married=48
Belief about the cause of disease	Duration of onset of disease	Social status
Food=8	1-5years=82	Upper=7
Medicine=18	6-10years=10	Middle=79
Myth=7	11-15years=3	Lower=14
Don't know=67	16-20years=5	

Methodology

Participants In the present study N=100 vitiligo patients were taken from various clinics of Mau Nath Bhanjan, Mau, UP. The participants age varied from 20 to 50 years. For this, purposive sampling technique was used. It was a homogeneous sample in the sense that all participants selected were having the same common characteristic viz, suffering from vitiligo disease.

Sampling

The data were collected on N=100 vitiligo patients. Purposive sampling technique was used to collect the data. Researcher contacted the patients individually from various clinics of Mau Nath Bhanjan Mau UP. Before administering the questionnaire, firstly, investigator introduced herself and the purpose of the study was told to them and thereby, rapport was developed with them. Patients generally took 30 minutes time in giving the responses to both the questionnaires along with their biographical information.

Researchers had taken the following ethical consideration during the planning of the study:

1. Confidentiality of the patients' responses.
2. Participants agreement to participate in the study.
3. Participants are guaranteed that the data will only be used for research purpose.

Tools Used

Psychological wellbeing scale

This scale was developed by Rahman and Imtiaz (2022). The scale consisting 20 items with five dimensions namely, feeling of contentment, Emotional stability, Sense of being healthy, Self efficacy and Sense of having perfection. Responses are taken on 5-point scale ranging from strongly disagree (score of 1) to strongly agree (score of 5). The construct validity of the scale was 62.3, hence the scale is found to be valid. The alfa coefficient of the scale was $\alpha=.74$ confirming the reliability of the scale.

Inferiority Complex Scale

This was also developed by Rahman and Imtiaz (2022). The scale consists of 15 items with three dimensions viz, Affective, Behavioural and Cognitive. Responses are taken on a 5-point scale ranging from strongly disagree (score of 1) to strongly agree (score of 5). The construct validity of the scale was found 58.9, hence the scale is found to be valid. The alfa coefficient of the scale was $\alpha=.81$ confirming the reliability of the scale. Thereby both the scales are standardised.

Statistics Used in the Study

By using SPSS 25.0, the data were analyzed and Multiple Regression Analysis (stepwise) were obtained to get the results.

Result and Discussion

Table: 1

Showing Descriptive Statistics of Inferiority Complex along with its

dimension and Psychological Wellbeing among vitiligo patients (N=100).

Variables	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Affective (X ₁)	13	25	18.01	2.067
Behavioural (X ₂)	8	20	14.51	2.533
Cognitive (X ₃)	10	23	17.10	3.020
Inferiority complex (X ₄)	37	64	49.60	5.942
Psychological Wellbeing(Y)	40	74	58.94	6.688

Table 1. Showing the descriptive statistics of inferiority complex and psychological wellbeing and its various dimensions among vitiligo patients. The score of inferiority complex and its various dimension were found among vitiligo patients i.e., affective (N=100, Mean=18, SD=2.067), behavioural (N=100, Mean=14.51, SD=2.533), cognitive (N=100, Mean=17.10, SD=3.02) and inferiority complex (N=100, Mean=49.60, SD=5.942). The score of psychological wellbeing (N=100, Mean=58.90, SD=6.688) was found among vitiligo patients. Having given the description of the descriptive statistics of the two variables viz. inferiority complex along with its dimension and psychological well-being, it is clear that, means and SDs for various variables are proper.

Table: 2

Showing Multiple Linear Regression Analysis (stepwise) of vitiligo patients (N=100)

Predictors: Inferiority Complex (X₄) Cognitive (X₃)

Criterion: Psychological Well-being (Y)

Predictor Variable(s)	Unstan d. b	Multiple R	R ²	ΔR ² Change	Cohen's f ²	ΔF Change	DF	P
(Model Y= a +b ₄ X ₄ +b ₃ X ₃)								
X ₄	-.507	.718a	.516	.516	1.066	104.51	1,98	.000
X ₃	-.676	.733b	.537	.021	0.021	4.432	1,97	.038
Constant	95.621							

X₄=Inferiority Complex, X₃=Cognitive

Table No. 2 shows the predictive influence of inferiority complex and its various dimension viz., Affective, Behavioural and Cognitive on psychological well-being among vitiligo patients. Inferiority complex as a whole (R²=.516, F (1, 198) =104.51, p<0.001) and its Cognitive dimension (ΔR²=.021, ΔF (1, 197) =4.432, p<0.05) emerged as significant negative predictors of psychological well-being. It can be inferred that inferiority complex and its cognitive component explain 51% and 2.1% of variance in psychological wellbeing of vitiligo patients. Beta value (β=-.507 & β=-.676) indicating the negative relationship between predictor and criterion variable. Further, Cohen's effect size value (f²=1.066) suggested large strength contribution of inferiority complex to psychological wellbeing. And also

found to suggest small ($f^2=.021$) contribution of cognitive dimension to psychological wellbeing among vitiligo patients. Therefore, hypothesis (H_a) stated that inferiority complex and its various dimensions will negatively influence the psychological wellbeing among vitiligo patients stand accepted.

Table No. 2 clearly indicated that inferiority complex most strong negative predictor of psychological wellbeing. It means that as inferiority complex increases among vitiligo patients their psychological wellbeing decreases and vice versa. It is because of the fact that vitiligo patients have negative feeling and thoughts about themselves i.e., lack of self-confidence, depression, anxiety and body shaming. Previous findings clearly demonstrated that vitiligo creates many social, mental and psychological problems among patients (Saleki & Yazdanfar, 2015; Aghaei, Sodifi, Jafri, Mazharinia & Finlay, 2004).

Cognitive dimension of inferiority complex negatively influences the psychological well-being of vitiligo patients. The pattern of result is almost on the same direction as have been shown by earlier studies. Researches remarked that vitiligo patients felt depression, anxiety, anger, self-consciousness and embarrassment (Teovska, Eleftheriadou, & Guarneri, 2012) that indirectly cause for inferiority complex therefore, affects patients' psychological well-being. A few studies have also shown that vitiligo patients have negative emotions like shame or embarrassment, anxiety, lack of self-confidence and even depression (Jowett, & Ryan, 1985 & Mattoo, Handa, Kaur, Gupta). Therefore, negative emotions experienced by vitiligo patients impair their social, physical and psychological health.

Conclusion

It can be concluded in the light of above finding that vitiligo diseases adversely affect the psychological well-being of the patients especially in Indian context. Therefore, in quest of diminishing the sense of inferiority of vitiligo patients, social support must be extended as this disease is not communicable. However, affective mechanism be adopted for wide range campaign against the stigma prevalent in our society through mass awareness campaigns. If such mechanism is adopted, vitiligo patients may develop confidence to come shoulder to shoulder in nation development. Moreover, psychological counselling may also provide to help the patients to express their psychological suffering and the negative feeling associated with the disease.

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Quad and The Emerging Architecture in The Indo- Pacific Region

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Abstract

The Quadrilateral Security Dialogue also known as “QUAD” was conceptualized as a mechanism for responding to the Indian Ocean Tsunami of 2004. It was the initiative of USA, Japan, Australia and India together. However, this alliance couldn't materialize due to growing strategic competition across the Indo-Pacific Region, particularly Australia left the grouping due to China's pressure and Quad collapsed in 2008. It was Reborn in 2017 to secure “rule based order in the Indo-Pacific Region” and currently it has got prominence due to the convergence of interest and the threat perception of all the member countries, especially in light of China's assertiveness in the Indo-Pacific Region. Nonetheless, major challenges to Quad emanate from different aspirations of its member countries, not having a clear cut agenda or vision. China criticize Quad as an “ASIAN NATO”. Given the challenges, QUAD should go for concrete plans which are inclusive in nature & include more like minded countries from across the world with aim to ensure free, fair and prosperous Indo-Pacific Region.

Keywords

Quad, Indo-Pacific, SAGAR, Quad Plus, GAVI, EEZ, LEMOA, COMCASA, STEM, RAN, IPMDA, IPEF, BRI, B3W, RCEP, OBOR.

Introduction

Quad formerly known as Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, formed after the Indian Ocean Tsunami of 2004. It is a grouping of four countries named United States of America, Japan Australia and India. They joined together assisting in humanitarian and disaster assistance but the group became inactive due to back out of Australia under China's pressure Quad is the informal strategic dialogue between India USA Japan and Australia with shared objective to ensure free open and prosperous Indo Pacific region and to establish rule based order in Indo –Pacific region. In 2007 again under the leadership of then Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe the group was reinitiated when four countries met on the side-lines of ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM however Quad as a group could not materialize reason being China's criticism of the grouping as anti-China platform, domestic pressure and politics in member countries among other reasons. Australia left grouping, Shinzo Abe left the office, United States looked more interested in other forums. Australia was more sensitive to China's concern. Again in 2017, Quad was revived due to convergence of interest and willingness to cooperate among the number countries. All four countries have common interest in maintaining stable balance of power in the region, freedom of Seas and open rule-based economic order, and countering the assertiveness of China in the Indo-pacific region. In 2020, all four Quad countries participated in Malabar exercise an annual trilateral Naval exercise between navies of India Japan and the United States of America(USA). USA hosted the first major summit in March 2021 followed by first joint statement by the Quad titled ‘The Spirit of the Quad ‘outlined groups objective. Primary objectives include Maritime security combating covid-19 crisis, dealing with risk of Climate Change, creating an ecosystem for investment in the region and boosting technological innovation. It also formalized the Quad by establishing three working groups - on vaccine, climate, Critical and emerging Technologies. An additional three working groups were established in Quad leader's summit in September 2021 focusing on infrastructure coordination, cyber and space.

Aim of study

- 1.To understand the significance of QUAD in the Indo-Pacific Region.
- 2.To understand what challenges QUAD is facing in current geopolitical scenario.

Review of Literature

1. Panda, Jagannath in his article " Making Quad Plus a Reality" analyzed the importance of Quad Plus in current geopolitical scenario. In recent time US Secretary of State held a video conference with his counterparts from India, Australia ,Brazil ,Israel ,Japan, and South Korea. They discussed the importance of international cooperation ,transparency and accountability in combating covid19 pandemic. Quad Plus is seen as coming together of like minded countries that have stakes in ensuring free, fair, prosperous and rule based order in The Indo-Pacific Region. Quad plus can broaden the agenda of Quad and prevent it from getting criticized as merely anti -china coalition. The importance of multi-sectoral cooperation and convergence in the larger interest of the Global community among like minded countries is the need of this fragile post covid era.

2. Subramanian, Nirupama in her article " Quad: Opportunities, Challenges" talked about the challenges and opportunities for member countries which become point of discussion in the recent Quad summit in Japan. They discussed issues like Russian-Ukrainian war, China's aggression in the South China Sea, non security issues like artificial intelligence ,5G deployment & providing alternative to Belt and Road initiative of China in context of infrastructure development.

3. Sundararaman, Shankari in his article " Quad and the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework" argued for the importance of IPEF(Indo-Pacific Economic Framework). In recently held Quad summit in Tokyo, US President came up with this framework with aim to strengthen economic partnership among the participating countries to enhance resilience ,inclusiveness, economic growth and competitiveness in the Indo-Pacific Region. IPEF is significant for countering China's expansionist economic ambitions and particularly for India its an opportunity to become Atmanirbhar being not part of any economic block like RCEP(Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership).

Main Text

Importance of Quad

Opportunity to act as a Net security provider in the Indian Ocean Region

India came up with SAGAR (security and growth for all in the region) initiative to become Net security provider in the Indian Ocean. Through SAGAR, India seeks to deepen economic and security cooperation with its maritime neighbours and assist in building their maritime security capabilities. For this, India would cooperate on the exchange of information, coastal surveillance, building of infrastructure and strengthening their capabilities. Further, India seeks to safeguard its national interests and ensure Indian Ocean region to become inclusive, collaborative and respect international law. Effective Quad cooperation can increase India's presence in Indo Pacific region and provide access to various strategic locations. For example,Indonesia gave India access to strategic sabang port located close to straight of Malacca.

Promoting Multipolar World Order

India believe in multipolar world order and Quad can help India to achieve status of regional super power.

Shaping Post Covid Recovery

India has got opportunity to become world's manufacturing hub due to emerging scenario. Relation between Quad members and China has got constrained due to miss management of covid crisis, aggressive posture in South China Sea among other factors. Member countries like Japan gradually shifting manufacturing unit out of China. Another opportunity we see in furthering medical diplomacy. India has been active participant in WHO's vaccine program, global alliance GAVI and supplied covid vaccines on humanitarian ground under Maitree program to its neighbours. overall these developments aided to India's soft power.

Countering China's Influence in the Indo Pacific Region

China claims all of the disputed South China Sea in conflict with other countries like Taiwan,Philippines, Brunei, Malaysia and Vietnam. Beijing has built many artificial islands and military installation in the South China Sea. China also has territorial dispute with Japan in the East China Sea. Spratly island, Paracel island & Scarborough island are the important islands claimed by China in the South China Sea. China claims all these islands through nine dash lineencircling almost most of the maritime space of South China Sea.

Strengthening Bilateral Relation Among Quad Members

All members now conduct 2+2 dialogue involving foreign and Defence Minister. America's relation with Japan and Australia are naturally more developed. USA and India have signed Logistics exchange memorandum of agreement(LEMOA) and The Communication capabilityand security agreement(COMCASA). India and Japan also has signed logistics supplyagreement and communication agreement.

For USA, Quad provides opportunity to regain hegemony in Indo Pacific region threatened by China's action. According to US National Security Strategy and National Defence Strategy, China is an adversarial power seeking to replace USA in Indo Pacific region. USA's key objective is to preserve the liberal international order in the Indo Pacific region. In the recent time, minister of external affairs of India Subramanyam Jaishankar characterized the "firm establishment of the quad as major diplomatic accomplishment of the Government of India". India's rising interest in Quad is natural. Rising border dispute with China example Doklam standoff, clashes in the Ladakh region have forced India to reorient its foreign policy making Deeper engagement with West particularly towards Quad Which Can fulfil the dream of India to become Net security provider in the Indian Ocean region and beyond. It can also aid India's Act East Policy and strengthen relation with ASEAN countries.

India is actively shaping the quad's agenda. It should not be seen as an anti-China coalition and should be mindful of the criticism of the Quad coming from its partners like Russia and ASEAN countries. So Indo-Pacific region should look inclusive.

Recent Quad's Summit and their outcomes

First Summit of leaders of Quad hosted by USA on a virtual platform in 2021 And important highlights of the first Summit are-

Quad Vaccine Partnership- Members came together to ensure equitable access to vaccines to counter pandemic through pooling their financial resources, manufacturing capability and Logistical strength. Member countries welcomed the vaccine maitree initiative of India. It was launched by India to provide for covid vaccine to its neighbour countries.

Discussion over the China's activities- Member countries condemned the Chinese cyber- attacks on the USA targets (Ex-Microsoft Exchange and solarwinds) and of those that took place in India Japan and Australia.

Clean hydrogen partnership- how to reduce costs across all elements of the clean hydrogen value chain

Quad fellowship- this Fellowship will sponsor hundred students per year, 25 from each Quad country to pursue Masters and doctoral degree at leading STEM (science, technology, engineering, management) graduate universities in the USA. It will bring together best minds from four countries.

5G deployment and Diversification- Quad has launched track 1.5 industry dialogue on open Radio access and network (RAN) deployment and adoption, coordinated by the open RAN policy to promote adopt 5G Technology.

Quad climatic working group was launched in order to mitigate climate change risks and to ensure sustainable use of Ocean and Marine resources in the Indo-pacific region.

Recently Second leaders' summit of Quad held in Tokyo, Japan in May 2022 and the outcomes of the summit are- Indo Pacific partnership for Maritime domain awareness (IPMDA)- IPMDA was announced to enable member countries could respond to natural disasters as well as combat illegal fishing. This acquires significance due to China is said to be responsible for most of the world's illegal fishing and using such fishing and fishing vessels to assert claims over the territorial waters in the East China and South China Sea. This initiative can help countries to secure their exclusive economic zone (EEZ).

Quad has come up with \$50-billion-dollar infrastructure project over the next five years to assist developing countries. It will help counter the China's ambitious Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). According to Report of Centre for Global Development, countries like Djibouti, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Montenegro, Pakistan and Tajikistan are highly vulnerable to debt distress due to Belt and Road Initiative projects. Countries like Pakistan and Sri Lanka are facing severe economic crisis, one of the reasons being heavy debt crisis.

Indo Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF)- This Framework was launched under the leadership of US President Joe Biden administration with aim to strengthen economic partnership among participating countries to enhance resilience, sustainability, inclusiveness, economic growth, fairness and competitiveness in the Indo-Pacific Region.

IPEF framework is premised on four pillars- Supply Chain Resilience, Clean Energy, Decarbonation & Infrastructure, Taxation & anti-corruption, Fair and Resilient trade.

This Framework is joined by India, Japan and Australia, ASEAN countries, South Korea, New Zealand. India has great opportunity being part of Indo Pacific economic framework to become manufacturing hub of world. It has its importance in becoming Atmanirbhar Bharat. Indo Pacific Economic Framework may provide opportunity to India in getting Investment and Technology from advanced countries & it can also counter China's economic hegemony in the Indo-Pacific Region.

Quad has come up with Quad climate change adaptation and mitigation package (Q-CHAMP) with mitigation and adaptation as its two themes. This initiative can help India and other member countries to meet commitment under INDCs targets of the Paris Agreement. India's commitment under INDCs target- it has target of achieving 40% of electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030, improve the emission intensity of its GDP by 33-35% by 2030 below 2005 level, creating carbon sink and increase forest cover which will absorb 2.5 to 3 billion tons of carbon dioxide.

Challenges Facing QUAD

From the initial stage of Quad establishment China showing displeasure with the its agenda termed it as an "Asian Nato".

China has deeper relationship with ASEAN countries. Recently China has signed Regional Cooperation economic partnership(RCEP) with ASEAN countries. RCEP is a trade deal between ASEAN Countries and China, Japan, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand. Its objective is to lower tariff, open up services and promote investment to help emerging economies catch-up with rest of the world. Regional Cooperation economic partnership will cover about 30% of Global GDP worth \$26.2 trillion, nearly one third of the world's population around 90% of trade tariffs within the block will be eliminated. However, India withdrew from RCEP largely because of concern regarding large trade deficit with China and ASEAN countries and the failure of agreement to adequately open up to services.

Check Book Diplomacy of China

It is a type of diplomacy based on Debt carried out in the bilateral relations between countries. it involves one creditor country intentionally extending excessive credit to another debtor country with the alleged intention of extracting economic or political concession from the debtor country when it becomes unable to honour its debt obligation (Often asset based lending, with assets including infrastructure). The conditions of the loans are not made public and the loan money is typically used to pay contractors from the creditor country.

The One Belt One Road Initiative(OBOR), & Maritime Silk route are examples of check book diplomacy. According to the study of International Monetary Fund from 2013 to 2016 China's contribution to the public Debt of heavily indebted poor countries has nearly doubled from 6.2% to 11.6%. A recent report examining the direct implication of the OBOR initiative revealed that there are 23 Countries are at risk of debt distress with 8 countries of particular concern.

Some Foreign Policy Expert fear that China is supporting repressive regimes, exploiting developing countries in a neo-colonialist manner through high rate loans and most of all, seeking to coerce the countries invested in to align with key strategic and military issues. There are several countries from Argentina to Namibia to Laos, Burundi, Chad and Mozambique to Zambia, have been under Chinese debt trap. In Djibouti, public debt has risen to around 80% of the country's GDP and China owns the lion's share. China has acquired Hambantota port of Sri Lanka on lease for 99 years for its use potentially as a strategic base for Chinese Navy.

Some Countries have come up with alternatives to counter China's Belt and Road Initiative project. Blue Dot Network(BDN) is a multi-stakeholder initiative and led by USA, Japan and Australia to bring together government, the private sector and civil society to promote high quality, trusted standards for global infrastructure development. It is expected to serve as a globally recognised evaluation and certification system for roads, ports and bridges with focus on the Indo Pacific Region. Infrastructure Projects would be graded on Debt, environmental standards, labour standards etc. In 2015, Japan announced 'the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure' and plans to spend about \$200 billion during the next five years.

The Build Back Better World(B3W) Plan is another initiative proposed by G7 countries is a covid-19 relief, future economic and infrastructure package for developing and lower income countries. Through B3W, like minded countries will co-ordinate in mobilizing private sector capital in four areas of focus i.e. climate, health and health security, digital technology, gender equity and equality. The B3W will envisage countering the aggressive model of development and established a more inclusive model of global development. The investment will be made in a manner consistent with achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.

China is trying to leverage its position in trade and Commerce to arm twist other Nations. Forexample- China threatened to stop the supply of Rare Earth Metals to the Japanese electronics industry. The corona Pandemic disrupted the Global supply chain due to lockdown across the world.

Different aspiration of Quad Nations is one of the greatest challenge. India is trying to balance Quad and RIC (coalition of Russia, India & China) India's Defence requirement is more dependent upon Russia than USA. Recently USA has raised concern about the S-400 missile defence system deal with Russia. In Russia-Ukraine war despite pressure from Western countries putting sanction on Russia, India smartly manage its relationship with Russia keeping in mind its own National Interest. There is discontent between Indian stand of being neutral about Russia and the upfront criticism of Russia by the USA & Japan. Australia was reluctant to join Quad initially due to China's pressure. Japan and USA are seeking their own economic interest with China. Also, there is a lack of coherence in the definition of Indo Pacific. For India, main interest is in the Indian Ocean region (Especially Bay of Bengal region) and for Japan, Pacific Ocean is the matter of concern. Quad does not have a strategic vision despite rhetoric relating to the promotion of a 'Rule Based World Order'. The Quad neither shares a strategic vision nor it is animated by a shared agenda. Quad do not have a permanent secretariat as well.

Quad Plus

The concept of Quad Plus has gained much prominence in current geo-political scenario. In recent past, representatives from South Korea, Vietnam and New Zealand were called for the Quad meeting. USA hosting meeting of Quad Nations invited Brazil, Israel, & South Korea to discuss the Global Response to covid-19. The importance of multi-sectoral corporation and convergence in the larger interest of the Global community among the like-minded countries in the Indo- Pacific region is the need of hour.

Quad Plus can be viewed as a link between its founding Nations and emerging Global Powers that are relevant to regional prosperity, peace and stability. The Quad's outreach should not be limited to regional states like Vietnam, South Korea but also include like-minded partners in other regions such as European Union and the United Kingdom which are stakeholders in the Indo-Pacific Region. Quad Plus Partners can be included via newly instituted projects like Supply Chain Resilience (SCR) initiative which comprises Japan, Australia and India with aim to reduce dependency on China and build resilient supply chains in the Indo Pacific Region. Quad Plus can broaden the agenda and can be helpful in discarding image of Quad primarily as anti-China platform which China terms it as 'Asian Nato'.

Way Forward

There has been marked differences between the Quad Countries in terms of military capability, strategic priorities, capacity to bear the costs of Chinese retaliation. This put real limitation on the Cooperation. Member Nations should increase cooperation between their armed forces, on standard setting, diplomatic messaging to sustain rule-based order. Quad members should cooperate to provide for the alternative to BRI projects. Measures like Blue Dot Network proposed by the USA can be effectively pursued.

In the light of China's assertiveness in the South China Sea and clash with India in Doklam and Ladakh region, the four countries should be able to take incremental steps to deepen their military cooperation that do not provoke China rather act as a deterrent to China's action.

The divergence in Geographic areas of maritime priority among the four states is also seen as weakness of the Quad but it should be seen more constructively as an opportunity to capitalise on natural Maritime division of labour. India should take greater responsibility for the Indian Ocean particularly Bay of Bengal where it has natural advantage, Japan the east and South China Sea, Australia the Eastern Indian Ocean, South China Sea & Pacific Islands and USA over whole of the Indo-Pacific Region.

Given the maritime threats and challenges, enhancing the interoperability of maritime forces should be a priority. Australia should be included in Malabar Exercise, the naval exercise and focus should be on cooperation and coordination in public goods like disaster relief, humanitarian assistance, anti-piracy & Search and rescue operations.

Enhancing Maritime domain awareness across the Indo-Pacific Region is crucial to maintain Status Quo in the region and deter the Chinese assertive actions. This could be in the form of access to Military Surveillance Technology. For Example - Australia and India both now operate US P-8 surveillance aircraft, development of jointly used military infrastructure across the Indo-Pacific Region (For Example- Australia's Cocos Island and military base, HMAS Sterling and India's Andaman and Nicobar Islands Bases and the expansion of infrastructure sharing agreements. India and USA has signed the Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Understanding (LEMOA) in 2016. India and Australia also signed similar agreement in 2020 facilitating reciprocal use of military facilities. Similar agreements could be pursued between all Quad Countries.

Quad could also act together to counter the Chinese economic coercion that undermines the rule based order. Quad Countries together planning to establish 'Joint Infrastructure Funding' is seen as an alternative to BRI. Japan, Australia and USA in 2018 established a trilateral partnership for infrastructure investment in the Indo-Pacific which aims to mobilize private sector investment in Infrastructure Projects, digital connectivity and energy infrastructure. A quadrilateral infrastructure fund could leverage each country's particular expertise and assistance in infrastructure development and ensure that scarce resources are directed towards countries with the greatest geostrategic significance particularly small Island Nations. & Littoral States lying in the important sea lane of communication that can be easily targeted by China should be given priority for developing ports and Critical infrastructure.

Conclusion

The Quad is in the need of clearer vision for itself. It is important to broaden the agenda of Quad and make it more inclusive to ensure free, open and rule based order in Indo-Pacific Region. Time has come to include more like minded countries from across the world which are stakeholders in the Indo-Pacific Region. India should be cautious about the image of Quad being termed as 'ASIAN NATO' by China and play active role in fragile post covid world order. The Quad alliance needs to send out a clear message that Globalisation is not a bad word.

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Sec 206AA—The Payments to Non-Residents Controversy

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Abstract The concept of Withholding Tax is playing very prominent role in the International Business. Payer of the income, whether resident/ Non-Resident, is under an obligation to withhold tax in certain specified payments. Failure to do so empowers the Government under Income Tax Act 1961 to penalize the defaulter. Connected with this is the requirement of Permanent Account Number (PAN). Launch of the PAN mechanism under the Income Tax Act 1961 focuses on the compliance of the rules stated therein. Further, to ensure that no income gets disbursed to the payee, whether Indian or foreign national, without deduction of tax at source, Section 206AA is introduced.

Keywords PAN, TAN, Non-Resident, Tax treaty, DTAA, ITAT, TDS.

Introduction The initiation by the Government to introduce PAN (Permanent Account Number) is a successful attempt to prevent tax evasions. The PAN mechanism links all financial dealings in case of particular individual or entity, so the Income Tax Department collects all such records through it.

Residents & Non-Residents (defined as per income tax act 1961), OCI (Overseas Citizen of India) cardholders, PIO's (Persons of Indian Origin) as well as foreigners who come under the purview of Income tax Act 1961 are eligible to apply for a PAN CARD. Firms, Companies, Governments & minors too can apply for a PAN CARD.

Every person having source of income & files income tax return or having financial transaction in India is asked to quote PAN. On this footing a foreign national working in India & having taxable income is mandated to have PAN.

A person, not quoting PAN, will attract TDS at a higher rate of tax. More so there is a complete restriction on the certain specified transactions for not quoting PAN, a few are listed below:

1. Sale & purchase of Motor Vehicle
2. Issue of credit/debit card
3. Payment of bill to hotels & restaurants exceeding rupees fifty thousand
4. Payment of mutual fund for purchase of units exceeding rupees fifty thousand
5. Payment for purchase of foreign currency in cash exceeding rupees fifty thousand with regard to foreign travel
6. Payment being in the nature of premium on the life Insurance Policy exceeding rupees fifty thousand
7. Sale /purchase of immovable property exceeding ten lakh rupees

Aim of study The paper aims at

1. Understanding & following the PAN mechanism
2. Knowing the mandate for Non-Resident with regard to quoting PAN
3. Significance of Section 206AA & 139(A)

Review of Literature

To the best of my findings, there is no previous research work on this topic.

Main Text

Implications of Section 206aa in The Hands of Non-Resident

The introduction of Section 206AA in Income Tax Act 1961 directs the payee to reveal PAN to the payer & set out the results in the event of not quoting the PAN. In disobedience to the mandate of quoting PAN, as per the rule TDS (Tax deducted at source) is deducted, at rates as applicable to the Act or at the rates in force or at flat rate of 20% by Income Tax Authorities.

These mandatory requirements give rise to an impediment for non-resident. Most of the MNC's have only single transaction with Indian company for provision of goods & services, not requiring the provision of withholding tax or withholding tax at a rate lower than 20% under the relevant DTAA. As the transaction being single in nature, MNC may not have obtained PAN. Failure to furnish PAN attracts tax at a much higher rate, as per the Act, causing hardship in terms of increasing administration costs of obtaining PAN & filing return of income in India. This cost ultimately becomes part of cost of supplies to the Indian buyer.

Undoubtedly, the Government's objective in introducing this provision was to strengthen the PAN mechanism. The goal could be improving compliance with the provisions of quoting PAN through TDS Regime. This was initiated as a regulatory measure persuading compliance with statutory provision by providing regressive consequences for default.

In the recent past, the same provision has received some adverse reaction. In the judgement of *Smt A. Kowsalya Bai v. Union of India*, the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka has held that "provision of Section 206 AA are unconstitutional & observed that intention of the legislation while introducing this provision was to bring maximum people within the ambit of the Act & the Act itself provides for a mechanism for exemptions. Therefore, insisting furnishing of PAN in cases where in the income is below the taxable limit is harsh, stringent & unjust."[\[1\]](#)

More so, a writ petition was also filed in the High Court of Karnataka demanding the rationality of pertinency of Section 206AA on payments. It has been assailed vide the writ petition that Section 206AA is ultra-virus qua the provisions of Section 139A, Rule 114 C & Section 90 of the Act. The petitioner has expressly submitted "that Section 206AA being a non obstante clause, suggesting that any interpretation in the Act is contrary to the provisions of the said section shall be precluded, is only confined to furnishing of PAN and not for the purposes of obtainment and that if the Legislature intended to do so, the same would have been specifically provided for."[\[2\]](#)

Amidst all the differences regarding this Section, the Hon'ble Pune Bench of Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) in the case of *Dy. DIT (IT-II) v. Serum Institute of India Ltd* has delivered decision relating to the interpretation of the overriding nature of the said provision. The facts as reported in the said judgement suggest that Serum Institute of India Limited is in the business of manufacture, sale & export of vaccines. The said company paid for interest, royalty & fee for technical services in the year 2010-11 to non-resident. Necessary tax at source was withheld in accordance with the beneficial rates specified in DTAA with the respective countries to which exports were made even in circumstances where no PAN was quoted by the payee. However, during the assessment proceeding, the Assessing officer raised a demand for the difference between withholding tax of 20% & the rates as prescribed in the treaty.

The aggrieved company appealed to the first Appellate Authority, Commissioner of Income Tax, Appeals (CIT (A)) on two grounds. First argument was that Sec 206AA is not applicable to payments made to Non-Resident & supported its argument by laying down the provisions of Section 139A(8) of the Act along with the Rule 114C(1) of the Income Tax Rules 1962 which stipulates that Non-Resident do not require to apply for PAN. The second argument raised by the aggrieved company was that the tax rates specified under Section 206AA of the Income Tax Act cannot prevail over the tax rate prescribed in the relevant tax treaties as they were beneficial. To support this argument, they cited Section 90(2) of the Act which says that the provisions of the Act are applicable to the extent they are more beneficial to the assessee. In accordance with the thoughts & considerations, the CIT (A) held that the ground taken by the company that Non-Resident recipient did not require to obtain PAN is baseless & does not hold good. Moreover, it was also observed, that Section 90 of the Income Tax Act 1961 holds sanctity & importance over Section 206AA. So the demand raised by the Assessing Officer was set aside.

However, the decision was contested by the Revenue Authorities before the Second Appellate Authority being ITAT. ITAT held "that Section 206AA of the Act

is not a charging Section but is part of the procedural provisions dealing with collection & deduction of tax at source. Where tax has been deducted on the strength of the beneficial provisions of the tax treaties, Section 206AA could not be invoked by tax authorities taking into scrutiny the overriding nature of Section 90 of the Act.”[\[3\]](#)

The above decision gave clarity that DTAA or tax treaties are framed with the primary aim of promoting international trade by eliminating international double taxation.

Section 139A (8) of the Act, empowers CBDT to exempt class or classes of persons from PAN provisions. Accordingly, Rule 114C (1) (b) states that Section 139A does not apply to a Non-Resident. To put it in other words, Non-Residents are not required to apply for PAN.

However, the CBDT vide a press release stated that Section 206AA is applicable to Non-Resident receiving remittances which are subject to withholding taxes in India. The relevant extracts of the press release suggests as under:

“A new provision relating to tax deduction at source (TDS) under the Income Tax Act, 1961 will become applicable with effect from 1st April, 2010. Tax at higher of the prescribed rate or 20% will be deducted on all transactions liable to TDS, where the Permanent Account Number (PAN) of the deductee is not available. The Law will also apply to all non-residents in respect of payments/remittances liable to TDS. As per the new provisions, certificate for deduction at lower rate or no deduction shall not be given by the Assessing Officer under Section 197, or declaration by deductee under Section 197A for non- deduction of TDS on payments shall not be valid, unless the application bears PAN of the applicant/deductee.”[\[4\]](#)

So, this suggests that the law must be read as a whole & the real intention of the legislative shall be judged by reading the entire Section as a whole. In other words, if conflict or inconsistency persists in the interpretation of two provisions, a sincere attempt is required to reconcile them.

Analysis

Keeping the said statutory principle of interpretation in sight, it can be deduced that Section 206AA is applicable only in cases where there is an obligation to obtain PAN.

Where Section 139A is clear & capable of clear interpretation on a plain & grammatical construction, then Section 206AA cannot cut down the construction & restricts the scope of its operation.

Section 139A & 206AA operate in different field & Section 206AA cannot be said to be over & above Section 139A. So it cannot demand a person, not required to have PAN to furnish it & incase the same is not furnished, it cannot prescribe higher rate of deduction of tax at source.

The aim of Section 206AA is to ensure compliance of PAN mechanism & to streamline the process of processing returns & granting credits. The object is not to increase the burden on the tax payer by demanding compulsory attainment of PAN in situation where it is not required.

Result and Discussion

PAN mechanism & Section 206AA should not be made applicable where:

1. Non-Residents have already paid taxes in the form of withholding tax.
2. The contract with the Indian resident is net of taxes & the tax is borne by the Indian resident.
3. A threshold should be prescribed for Non-Resident, below which Section

206AA would not be applicable.

4. A foreign entity having tax registration number in the home country furnishes self-certified copy of the same & uploads it on income tax website, quoting the TAN, should be exempted from PAN requirement.

Conclusion

The Government of India has been constantly trying to attract the investor community at large. It is addressing the concerns by initiating the economic reforms along with the stable policy regime. The Government has also assured the investor that they have no intention for application of law with retrospective effect. The government is striving towards an investor friendly tax regime giving transparency & clear predictability. Moreover, all the conflicts or differences in the interpretation of the provisions of the Act are addressed promptly to instill faith & confidence among the investors when it comes to 'ease of doing business' in India & with India.

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Hybrid Model For Image Restoration Using Machine Learning Algorithms

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Abstract

Typically, Contrast stretch is followed by tonal restoration in image restorations, though those can be completed in one step. Process of restoration is non-linear optimization problem. By altering settings of a unique extension of a local restoration method, in order to improve the contrast and detail in an image, the recommended LRMR seeks to maximize an objective wellbeing metric. Restoration is used as base for enhanced field development, LRMR with SVM, in this paper. We will discuss about natural biogeography and its mathematics before examining at how may it be used to resolve optimization problems. as we can see SVM, like additional optimization strategies based on biology like Genetic Algorithm and particles warm optimization, has features as a classifier. As a result, SVM is appropriate for a lot of same problems, including high-dimensional problems with many local optima, for which GAs and PSO are used.

Keywords

(SVM)Support Vector Machine, Image Restoration, and (LRMR)Low Rank Matrix Recovery.

Introduction

The term "optimization" refers to a method of making any design or choice as efficient as feasible. In order to extract the best solution, various optimization approaches have been applied. Optimization techniques include LRMR (Low Rank Matrix Recovery), PSO (Particle Swarm Optimization), and GA (Genetic Algorithm). We employ LRMR and SVM techniques in this Paper.

LRMR is probability method used for resolving a variety of issues including blurriness, MSNR, and MPSNR that may be summarized to finding effective ways across graphs. Although actual ants are blind, they have ability to locating the fastest way from a food source to their colonies by utilizing a liquid known medically as pheromone, which they release along the route. In swarm intelligence methods, this algorithm belongs to the ant colony algorithms family and met some smart optimizations. LRMR is a population based, comprehensive Research strategy for the solution of difficult ongoing issues, pheromone track laying activity of realistic ant colonies promotes. As in artificial ant colonies, ant behavior is used to find approximate solutions to discrete optimization problems, continuous optimization problems, and important telecommunications challenges like routing and load balancing. Marco Dorigo first proposed the approach in his PhD thesis in 1992, based on the behaviors of ants looking for a path between their colony and a food source in order to discover the optimal route in a network. The LRMR conceptual is a colony of artificial ants that contributes in the finding of good solutions to difficult discrete optimization problems. The alternative is just to distribute computing resources such as group of basic creatures 'artificial ants' who interact through indirect means. The agents' cooperative interaction produces good solutions as an emergent characteristic. Since, the original idea has expanded to address a broader range of numerical problems, leading to the emergence of a number of new problems based on various aspects of ant behavior. The basic underlying idea is that of parallel research over numerous constructive computational threads based on local issue data and a dynamic memory structure including information on the quality of previously obtained results, which is informally inspired by the behavior of actual ants. Combinatorial optimization issues have been solved using collective behavior that emerges from interaction of multiple search links. The

developed AS strategy attempts to simulate the behavior of real ants by adding several artificial characteristics like visibility, memory, as well as discrete time to successfully solve many complex problems such as the travelling salesman problem (TSP), vehicle routing problem (VRP), and best path planning. Even though the LRMR algorithms have seen numerous changes over the years, their essential the ant behavior mechanism, A colony of ants has demonstrated a positive feedback Process, remains the same. The Ant's algorithm is used several networking apps, including communication as well as electricity supply networks.

Image Restoration (Ir)

Image restoration's main goal is to process a given image in such a way that the end result is better suited for a certain application than the actual Image. To make a visual display more beneficial for presentation and analysis, it highlights, sharpens image features like borders, boundaries and contrast. There saturation does not improve the data's underlying information quality, but it does expand the dynamic range of the selected characteristics, making them more clearly visible. Because establishing the objective for restoration is the most challenging aspect of IR, a huge amount of IR systems is observed and in valve inter active procedures to get appropriate results. Techniques in the spatial or frequency domain can be used to restore images. In this paper, we use both methodologies to achieve the goal of IR.

Aim of study

The objective of the study is:

1. To restore an image with the amalgamation of low rank matrix recovery and SVM algorithm.
2. To restore images efficiently from different origins and captured at distinct focal length so as to obtain vast amount of information.
3. To evaluate degree of restoration using BER, Entropy, SSIM, PSNR and MSE.

Review of Literature

H. Fan, J. Li, Q. Yuan, X. Liu, M. Ng (2019) This paper [1] quantitatively evaluates results of the different Image Processing techniques in the simulated experiments. In this research it was concluded that Gaussian noise, stripes and deadlines can be removed from any image by using LRMR technique. This method has achieved a promising result by taking into consideration the relation between spectral and spatial dimensions of HSI. Reginald L. Lagendijk and Jan Biemond (2019) This book describes in detail about the various processes of the image restoration. It also describes importance of restoration of images [2]. The main focus of this book is on the improvement of medical images of any human being. R. Wang, Wei Li, Rui Li, Liang Zhang (2019) Using Support Vector Machines (SVM), this research suggests describing the blur type category of digital images [3]. Every image is subject editor one of 3 types of blur: motion, defocus, and haze. 35 blur features are created using transform domains and image spatial information in this proposed methodology. T. Ince (2019) Presented a mixing prior model for the spatial and spectral regions that takes advantage of the variation in HISs in spatial and spectral regions [4]. S. Bourennane, C. Fossati, Lin (2018) Demonstrated the PARAFAC model, which developed a model using a dynamic multilinear algebra model known parallel analysis for finding, an efficient de-noising method for the suppression of Gaussian noise from HSIs in this study (PARAFAC) [5]. L. Zhang, Q. Yuan, and H. Shen (2018) An HSI de-noising technique based on a model SSAHTV (spectral-spatial adaptive total variation) in this research [6]. SSAHTV method noise reduction method utilises spectral noise variance and spatial information discrepancies in account. L. Mredhula, M. Dorairangaswamy (2017) This article describe how signal features can be used to remove noise. The main aim is to work on variable parameters of image and noises. Here medium filters were employed to remove noises and also describes importance of AI in image processing [7]. D. Sangeetha and P. Deepa (2016) Determines edge detection with the latest technique. In paper edge detection algorithm is used. This architecture decreases processing time by 6.8% and uses very few resources for edge detection process [8]. Wei He, Liangpei Zhang, Huanfeng Shen, Qiangqiang Yuan, Hongyan Zhang, (2014) According to the research, throughout the acquisition process, hyper spectral images are

commonly damaged by mixture of the numerous type noises, including deadlines, stripes, impulse noise, and other phenomena. In this work, novel HSI restoration technique based on low-rank matrix recovery is presented that substantially suppresses Gaussian noise, impulse noise, delays, and colors [9]. The low-rank attribute of hyper spectral imagery is explored by lexicographically structuring a patch of the HSI into a 2-D matrix, which means that clean HSI patch can be viewed as low-rank matrix. LRMR framework is then expanded to accommodate the HSI restoration task. To overcome "Go Decomposition" approach is to solve LRMR issue without mixed noise. The performance of the suggested LRMR-based HSI restoration strategy has been validated by experiments using simulated or real world data situations. Yazeed A. Al Sbou (2012) Presented neural network as a noise reduction efficient and robust tool. In this research the BPNN is used as a learning algorithm. This approach includes using both mean and median statistical functions for calculating the output pixels of the NN. This uses a part of distorted image pixels to generate the system training pattern. The output of the proposed approach provided a good image de-noising performance which exhibits promising results of the degraded noisy image in terms of PSNR, MSE and visual test.

Methodology

Low Rank Matrix Recovery(LRMR) Digital image methodology plays a very important role within the investigation and rationalization of remotely perceived knowledge. Image restoration techniques ease in enhancing the visibility of any zero.5 or feature of the image by dominant the knowledge in many parts or properties. Image restoration improves the clarity of objects within the scene by increasing the shine feature between objects and their backgrounds. Image restoration unit usually conducted as a distinction stretch followed by a tonal restoration. Neural Network (NN) A NN may be a machine learning approach galvanized by within which the brain performs a selected learning task. A neural network is associated assessing style that consists of massively parallel relation of adaptation 'neural' processors. As a result of its parallel nature, it'll conduct calculations at a high ranking as compared to the classical techniques. As a result of its variable nature, it will benefit changes among the information and learn the characteristics of sign. Outcome from one node is delivered to more one among the network and thus the top product depends on the advanced correlation of all nodes. Support Vector Machine(SVM) It's basically a classification wherein the optimization criteria are the width of the margin between the classes, i.e., the vacant region surrounding the decision border specified by the distance to the nearest training patterns. Support vectors are what they're called. Support vectors modify prototypes, which is the main difference between SVM and traditional template matching algorithms. A choice limit distinguishes the classes. The minimal distance function does not define this decision threshold. V a pink introduced the Support Vector Machine (SVM) idea. Given a finite quantity of training data, any learning system's purpose is to attain high generalization performance. With no prior understanding of the data, support vector machines have demonstrated high generalization performance. SVM's primary concept is to map the input data. On to 3-D feature space discover a separation hyper plane that is nonlinearly related to the input space in the feature space which has the max margin between the two classes. SVM is a maximal margin hyper plane in feature space based on kernel functions. As a result, the data space has an on linear boundary. Using kernel functions in the input space, the best separation hyper plane can be calculated without any calculations in the higher dimensional feature space. The following are some of the most often utilized kernels:

Analysis

Evaluated degree of restoration using BER, Entropy, SSIM, PSNR and MSE.

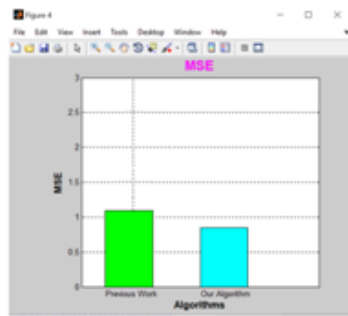


Figure 6.1: Calculating MSE

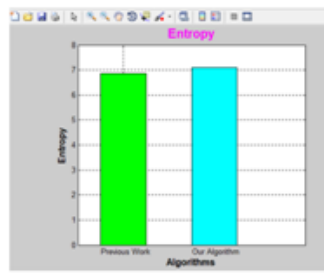


Figure 6.2: Calculating Entropy

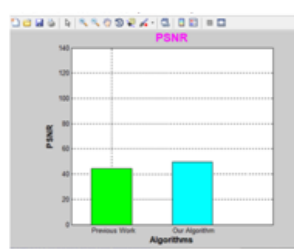


Figure 6.3: Calculating PSNR

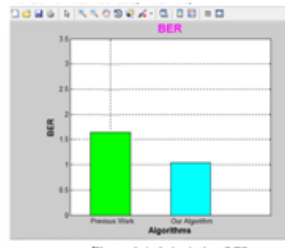


Figure 6.4: Calculating BER

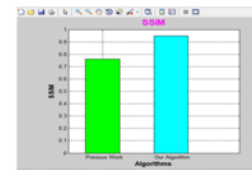


Figure 6.5: Calculating SSIM

Result and Discussion

Image restoration processes consist of a collection of techniques. In this thesis work, LRMR&SVM technique is applied for the restoration of image. Linear discriminate analysis technique plays an important role in enhancing the quality and contrast of images. The proposed frame work can be analyzed in terms of feasibility and acceptance in the future study in this research may improving the performance of existing image restoration methods and inventing new ones to meet needs of present software projects. According to the findings of the research it should be stated that having the appropriate combine LRMR and SVM the best method for image enhancement. In this research, an SVM-based image edged ejection approach has been successfully developed. Our method's restoration quality was both visually and quantitatively superior to the other algorithms with which it was evaluated. Future work of this research is to implement and experiment LRMR-SVM on other image formats considering different types of blurs and then comparing the results.

Findings

We studied variety of image restoration observations and results in this paper. Even though both of these steps might be done in one step, image restorations (I

Conclusion

We studied variety of image restoration observations and results in this paper. Even though both of these steps might be done in one step, image restorations (IR) are usually done as distinction stretch followed by tonal restoration. It's a non-linear Problem to restore image, in this study restoration occurred on the foundation for the development of another field, LRMR with SVM. We found that SVM is the most effective of all the methods. SVM, as well as other biology-.based optimization techniques such as GAs and particles warm optimization as a result, SVM may be used to solve a wide range of issues, including high-dimensional problems with many local optima, for which GAs and PSO are commonly used.

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Uniform Civil Code and It's Complicated Politics in India

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Abstract In the beginning of civilization the society was dominated by man, so we see that most of the ancient customary personal laws are gender biased, the man has ultimate powers in many matters in these ancient customary personal laws. This research article deals with the concept by the help of which this gender discrimination may be removed, that concept is Uniform Civil Code. As personal laws are based on religion so making a common civil code has always been a matter of politicization of communities. The politics of UCC in India can be seen back from the British period. As a result of this politics the British government passed shariat validating Act which provides that the minority Muslim community of India shall be governed by their Shariat based laws for personal matters like marriage, divorce, inheritance etc. The uniqueness of this research article is that it find out that if religion based customary laws of majority community can be codified and amended for the removal of gender bias then why a common code cannot be made for all the citizens of India. This article may also be helpful to the policy makers as it suggests that how a uniform civil code is helpful in unity and integrity of the nation. This article provides the information of politics of UCC in different phases starting from the making of constitution for the independent India.

Keywords Uniform Civil Code, Constituent Assembly, Talak-E-Biddat, Shariat, Justiciable Rights and Non-Justiciable Rights.

Introduction The political debate on the UCC started with the framing of the Constitution and has been kept alive by judiciary as well as political class till date. If the issue of UCC is alive since independence, it is only because of the political reasons. The issue has again been brought at the forefront of public debate with the recent judgment in Shyara Bano case , which invalidated the irrevocable concept of triple talaq. This has also coincided with the Law Commission inviting public consultation on UCC in Oct 2016. But, before we move to the nuance of Uniform Civil Code in context of multi-cultural polity of India, we should begin by understanding the constitutional, judicial and the political history of UCC debate. But first of all it is mandatory to know the meaning and concept of UCC.

Aim of study To find out the root problem that why the UCC has not been enacted till date although the provisions of UCC has been given in the Constitution from its very beginning.

Review of Literature Many Books, Research Journals, Case Laws has been reviewed to right this article. references has been given at the appropriate places in the article

Main Text

A. Prelude

The political debate on the UCC started with the framing of the Constitution and has been kept alive by judiciary as well as political class till date. If the issue of UCC is alive since independence, it is only because of the political reasons. The issue has again been brought at the forefront of public debate with the recent judgment in Shyara Bano case [3], which invalidated the irrevocable concept of triple talaq. This has also coincided with the Law Commission inviting public consultation on UCC in Oct 2016. But, before we move to the nuance of Uniform Civil Code in context of multi-cultural polity of India, we should begin by understanding the constitutional, judicial and the political history of UCC debate. But first of all it is mandatory to know the meaning and concept of UCC.

What is Uniform Civil Code (UCC)?

Uniform Civil Code (UCC) is a concept for one common law for India irrespective of religion, matters of secular nature like marriage, divorce, guardianship, inheritance and adoption may be governed by this code. Article 44 of Indian Constitution makes the provisions regarding this code. Article 44 of Indian Constitution reads as follows;

The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India. [4]

The object of Article 44 which is the part of the Directive Principles in the Indian Constitution is to address the unfairness against susceptible groups and harmonize dissimilar cultural groups across the country. Dr. B R Ambedkar, in the constituent assembly had said that a UCC is desirable but for the moment it should remain voluntary, and thus the Article 35 of the draft Constitution was added as a part of the Directive Principles of the State Policy in part IV of the Constitution of India as Article 44. It was incorporated in the Constitution as an aspect that would be fulfilled when the nation would be ready to accept it and the social acceptance to the UCC could be made.

Dr. Ambedkar in his speech in the Constituent Assembly had said, "No one need be apprehensive that if the State has the power, the State will immediately proceed to execute...that power in a manner may be found to be objectionable by the Muslims or by the Christians or by any other community. I think it would be a mad government if it did so." [5]

In the present research paper the researcher identified four phases when this issue led to intense political and public debate. These phases start from 1947 and are continue till date. The four phases may be divided as 1946-1950, 1951-55, 1985-86 and the current phase from 2015-2022.

B. Politics of UCC in Constituent Assembly: First Phase (1947-1950)

The story of the Uniform Civil Code in the Constituent Assembly begins at the committee stages of the Indian Constitution making process. The Sub-Committee on Fundamental Rights was tasked with drawing up a list of fundamental rights that were to be incorporated into the Constitution of India. A preliminary step that the sub-committee took was to request its members to come out with their own personal drafts of fundamental rights. In the submissions of Dr. Ambedkar, K.M. Munshi and Minoo Masani, there were provisions that demand for the adoption of a uniform civil code [6]. At the same time, members of the sub-committee were exercising with idea of splitting fundamental rights into two parts i.e. justiciable [7] rights and non-justiciable [8] rights. Terminology of this bifurcation itself suggests that the former would be enforced by courts whereas the latter would not be.

After doing thorough discussion on this matter in couple of sittings, the sub-committee submitted its report to its parent committee - the Advisory Committee – with a list of fundamental rights – split into two parts. The provisions relating to the uniform civil code were kept in the second part as non-justiciable fundamental rights. The majority of the subcommittee felt that the UCC provision was best incorporated as a non-justiciable right but that was not a unanimous decision of all members of the Sub-committee. Three members of this subcommittee namely – M.R. Masani, Hansa Mehta and Amrit Kaur expressed their dissenting views in the report in the following way:

“One of the factors that has kept India back from advancing into nationhood has been the existence of personal laws based on religion which keep the nation divided into watertight compartments in many aspects of life. We are of the view that a uniform civil code should be guaranteed to the Indian people within a period 5 to 10 years....”

The dissent note then goes onto demand that the Uniform civil code be put into

the justiciable part of the fundamental rights.

About one and a half year later, Dr. Ambedkar on 4th November, 1948 presented the Draft Constitution to the Constituent Assembly for consideration. The constituent assembly gave place to the uniform civil code provision in the Directive Principles of State Policy as Draft Article 35. The wording of Article 35 went like this "The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India".[\[9\]](#)

When on 23rd November 1948, the Constituent Assembly took up this provision for discussion. The Muslim members of the Assembly took a lead in this debate and proposed amendments which aimed to do 2 things:

1. Introduction of provisos to Draft Article 35 such that personal laws are kept out of its scope and
2. To put the uniform civil code in operation only with the prior assent of the community in question.[\[10\]](#)

Ismail Sahab, Nazzirudin Ahmad and Pocker Sahib Bahadur were the Muslim members who made important interferences in the assembly debate and opposed the uniform civil code. The arguments they put forth consisted of the following:

1. That the provision of uniform civil code violates the freedom of religion provision of the Draft Constitution.
2. The uniform civil code would create disharmony within the Muslim community
3. No intervention will take place in the personal law without the approval of religious communities.

Pocker Sahib Bahadur[\[11\]](#) further attacked the constituent assembly in strong terms as follows:

"Who are the members of this Constituent Assembly who are contemplating to interfere with the religious rights and practices? Were they returned there on the issue as to whether they have got this right or not? Have they been returned by the various legislatures, the elections to which were fought out on these issues?"

K.M. Munshi, Alladi Krishnaswamy and Dr. Ambedkar took part in the debate and strongly defended the uniform civil code. KM Munshi made the following points:

1. That the uniform civil code is important for unity and integrity of the nation and also for upholding the secular character of the Indian Constitution.
2. Till now the debate seemed to be around Muslim sentiments, K.M. Munshi argued, that even Hindus are also insecure about this provision. He asked the members of the Assembly, how any reform is possible in the Hindu society, specifically with regards to the rights of women, if there is no uniform civil code.
3. K.M. Munshi asked the Muslim members what was inheritance/marriage etc. got to do with personal law?

Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar also joined this debate and responded to the arguments made by Muslim members that the uniform civil code would bring about disharmony. He suggested;

1. That the UCC would do the opposite; it would in fact create amity among different communities. He further paid emphasis on the ability of the UCC to bring about unity in the country.

2. Alladi then asked the Muslim members that why there were no protests when the British interfered with Muslim religious practices by bringing about a uniform criminal code?

Now Dr. Ambedkar came into the debate:

1. He further emphasized Alladi's point about there was nothing new about the uniform civil code. There already existed a common civil code^[12] in the country except for the areas of marriage, inheritance etc. which are the main targets for the uniform civil code in the Draft Constitution

2. He reminded the Constituent Assembly that the uniform civil code was only optional. By virtue of it being in the Directive Principles, the state is not obliged to immediately bring the provision into effect. It can do so when it wishes to. Responding to the initial amendments proposed in the debate, Dr. Ambedkar argued that the provision allowed future legislatures to legislate such that the UCC comes into effect only after the consent of communities was obtained.

Dr. Ambedkar's speech was the last intervention in the Constituent Assembly regarding the UCC^[13].

Soon after, Draft Article 35 was put to vote. The Constituent Assembly adopted the article which would later be re-numbered as Article 44 of the Constitution of India.

When we go through the constituent assembly debate we find that Uniform civil code was a very controversial article during drafting of the Constitution, similar to the ban on cow slaughter and other provisions. The proceedings of the Constituent Assembly seem to indicate that the decision of placing the uniform civil code in the Directive Principles and not the fundamental rights was an act of compromise between members in support and members in opposition. It was a way for the Constituent Assembly to defer the taking a decision and allow future legislatures to take a final call for the preparation of Uniform Civil Code.

The constitution of India took its final shape and adopted by the constituent assembly on 26th Nov. 1949, but the politics of Uniform Civil Code did not stopped. In the next phase of the politics on UCC, we will look at important constitutional developments related to the uniform civil code in post independent with a focus on the Supreme Court.

C. Politics of UCC during the Codification of Hindu Customary Law: Second Phase (1951-1955)

The UCC was intensely debated during the codification of Hindu Customary Practices and the need was felt keeping in mind the widely prevalent gender discriminatory practices within the Hindu Community. It was presumed that the Hindu laws were extremely gender unjust compared to laws of other communities and needed immediate reforms. Daughters had no right to inherit property; the right of widows was a limited life estate. Women had no right to divorce and there was no restraint upon men regarding polygamy. Child marriage, abandonment of widows etc. were problems faced by women in Hindu community. But that was not the complete reality similar problems may be seen in Muslim community also even in present times and it is also a truth that Muslim community is the second largest community of India after Hindus. But at that time the urgency was to reform Hindu laws and this issue saw huge division within the Parliament with Senior Leaders like Sardar Vallabhai Patel and Dr. Rajendra Prasad opposed to codification of customary Hindu practices.^[14] On the other hand, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was dissatisfied with the diluted version of Hindu Code Bill and he felt that the bill retained its Brahmanical patriarchal bias and would achieve little for elevating the position of women within the Hindu fold. This issue led to resignation of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar from the Cabinet as he was dissatisfied with the final draft. Finally, intense debate on reforming personal laws led to a lesser version of this bill being passed by the parliament in 1955^[15], in the form of four separate Acts, Marriage Act^[16], Succession Act^[17], Minority and Guardianship Act^[18] and Adoptions

and Maintenance Act[19]. The issue of reforming Muslim personal law was deferred till the time the demand was made from within the community. The political class was aware of the recent tragedy of Partition[20] and didn't want to appear as majoritarian on this fragile issue.

D. Politics of UCC after Shah Bano Case: Third Phase (1985-86)

After 1956, with the passing of the Hindu Code bill, the personal laws in India had two major areas of application; the codified Customary Personal Law for Hindus and the un-codified Shariat based Personal Law for the Muslims. After codification of Hindu Customary Law the frequent conflict between secular and religious authorities over the issue of UCC eventually decreased. In 1985 when supreme court decided the Shah Bano case[21], the debate on UCC again started. And this phase of 1985-86 saw intense politicization over UCC. In this case shah Bano was a 73-year-old woman who sought maintenance from her husband, Muhammad Ahmad Khan who had divorced her after 40 years of marriage by triple talaq (Talaq-e-Biddat) and denied her regular maintenance. The Supreme Court held in her favour by declaring that Sec. 125 of Cr.P.C. applied to all citizens irrespective of their religion. The Supreme Court in obiter dicta further recommended that a uniform civil code should be set up by the Government to resolve this type of controversies on the matters of secular nature. The issue was politicized and the then government in the Prime minister ship of Rajiv Gandhi, to overturn the effect of Supreme Court decision passed the Muslim Divorce Act[22], which restricted maintenance to Muslim Women for the iddat period only. The All India Muslim personal Law Board (AIMPLB) defended the actions of Rajeev Gandhi government and supported the Muslim conservatives who accused the judiciary of promoting Hindu dominance over every Indian citizen at the expense of minorities. The Criminal procedure Code provision given under section 125 for maintenance was seen by the Muslims as a threat to their religious-cultural identity.

E. Politics of UCC in Present Scenario: Fourth Phase (2015-Till date)

The fourth or present phase of politicization of UCC starts from 2015 and merges two strands – one of national integration and the other of gender justice in support of UCC. This phase started with the Supreme Court hearing the petition of Shyara Bano[23]. The Supreme Court invalidated the practice of instantaneous irrevocable triple talaq or talaq-e-biddat. The Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court, by 3:2 majority, set aside and declared the practice of instantaneous **Triple Talaq or Talaq-e-Biddat to be unconstitutional under Article 14 read with Article 13(1) of the Indian Constitution. In Shayra Bano v. UOI, the Court held that the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act of 1937 had sanctioned the practice** as a matter of personal law.

The Court clarified that “...an arbitrary action must involve negation of equality” and determined that, because triple talaq states that “...the marital tie can be broken capriciously with no attempt at reconciliation to save it”, this arbitrariness violates [Article 14 of Constitution of India](#).

The apex court further held in Shayra Bano v. UOI that the **Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act 1937 is void where it recognizes and enforces triple talaq**, citing Article 13(1) of Indian Constitution, which states that all laws in force immediately before the commencement of the current Constitution (including the 1937 Act) are void where they are inconsistent with the fundamental rights enshrined in [the Constitution](#).

The SC ruled that the practice of Talaq-e-biddat is not protected by the exception set out in Article 25, as the court determined that it is not an essential component of the Islamic religion.

The court justified its position by stating that, while the **Hanafi School practices** it, it is sinful in it. **Triple Talaq contradicts the basic tenets of the Quran** and whatever contradicts Quran also contradicts Shariat; thus, what is bad in theology cannot be good in law.[24]

The landmark decision in Shayra Bano case is unquestionably **a step toward equality**, and it has provided a foundation for future personal law and social amendments. This decision in Shayra Bano v. Union of India also dealt with the minority in a very viable manner, which is **a step toward**

secularism.

Although the primary focus was not gender justice, it will have significant positive implications for advancing women's rights and gender equality in India. It is expected that this judgment will be viewed objectively and **will assist Muslim women in living a better and more secure life** as guaranteed by the law of the land.

The present government under the prime minister ship of Narendra Modi has been a consistent supporter of Uniform Civil Code as it views the multicultural and multi-religious personal laws as countervailing forces to the unity and integrity of the nation. So, today the UCC debate is seeing coalition of majority religion forces and Women Groups on one side and conservative minority groups like All India Personal Law Board (AIPLB) opposing the idea on the other side. With the Supreme Court striking down triple talaq in August 2017 [25] and with the case of FGM (Female Genital Mutilation) among Bohra Muslims, a sub-sect of Shia, pending before the Supreme Court, there is every possibility of further polarization on UCC.

Conclusion

With this, we can conclude this article covering the constitutional, judicial and the political narration of UCC debate. Although the constitution makers have introduced a directive principle for the government in regard of Uniform Civil Code [26] but it is a suggestion of the researcher that government should look at the feasibility of Uniform Civil Code in a multi religious and multi-cultural polity like India and also the other ways of achieving gender justice apart from the statutory route of Uniform Civil Code.

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12. The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
13. On 4th Nov, 1948, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Chairman of Draft Committee, formally introduced the draft in the Constituent Assembly.
14. Parliamentary debates on Hindu Code Bill
15. Only Hindu Marriage Act was passed in 1955, other acts which codify the Hindu customary Laws were passed in 1956
16. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
17. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956
18. The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956
19. The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956
20. The Independence of India Act, 1947
21. Mohammed Ahmad Khan v. Shah Bano Begum AIR 1985 SC 945
22. The Muslim Woman (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986
23. Shayara Bano v. Union of India AIR 2017 9 SCC 1 (SC)
24. <https://lawplanet.in/shayara-bano-vs-union-of-india-case-summary-2017-scc/> as on 14.05.2022
25. Judgment in Shyara Bano Case was given by the Supreme Court on 22nd August 2017
26. Article 44 of the Constitution of India

An Analysis of Trade Potential among BRICS Nations

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Abstract

The purpose of the study is to identify the trade Potential among the BRICS nations. The study uses Export diversification (EDI), Export concentration (ECI), Import Concentration (ICI) and Import Diversification (IDI) indices and trade volumes to determine the trade Potential among BRICS nations. In terms of Export diversification, the Russia, China and Brazil were found with the increasing trend of EDI which signifies that these countries have more competitiveness among BRICS nations and have economic potential to compete with other developed countries. Similarly, in terms of Import diversification India and China are at high among BRICS nations which is the witness of their increasing growth trajectory and may contribute to their development significantly.

Keywords

Trade policy, Empirical studies of Trade Potential, Regional Blocs JEL Codes : F13, F14, F19.

Introduction

BRICS in Global Economy-

From the start of the 21st century, the BRICS countries have been well-thought-out the five emerging developing economies in the world. BRICS contributes seventeen percent in world trade and thirty percent in world GDP. Originally, the term BRIC was used by economists to denote emerging economies of Brazil, Russia, India, and China, however, these countries have involved in annual summits since 2009, and the group has included South Africa in 2010. During 2008 to 2018, the world GDP has grown by 2.5 percent on an average, every year. However, GDP growth in the BRICS nations has grown faster than the world GDP growth at 3.9 percent, during 2008-18, courtesy India and China, which grew on an average by 6.7 percent and 8.1 percent, respectively. In 2021, China has the largest GDP of the BRICS country, around at 17 trillion U.S. dollars, while the others have generated below three trillion. Collectively, the BRICS alliance has a GDP over 25 trillion U.S. dollars in 2021, which is somewhat more than GDP of the United States. World Economic Forum has ranked China at 5th, India at 30th, Russia 35th, Brazil at 41th and South Africa at 45th place in global manufacturing index. India has been addressed as the fifth largest manufacturer in world with value USD 400 billion in 2016. Out of total BRICS trade, the contribution by its member are 12.08, 2, 1.11, 1.56 and 0.51 for China, India, Brazil, Russia and South Africa respectively. Intra-BRICS export has been increased from 4.27 percent to 9.29 percent during 2001 to 2021. Although, BRICS exports with the rest of world has been decreased from 95.73 percent to 90.71 percent during 2001-2021 which confirms its changing position in the world order.

Aim of study

1. To analyse the trends of Trade among Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
2. To analyse the trade Competitiveness of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa using Export/ Import Diversification and Export/ Import Concentration indices.
3. To derive policy implications for regional blocs or grouping.

Review of Literature

No country in this world can produce everything to fulfil all needs of its people as given the Law of Scarcity. Therefore, the exchange/ trade at subnational, national and international level is essential and required. Indeed, there is scope of inter and intra- Industry trade among different countries of the world. Burange et al. (2013) has proposed that trade liberalization boosts the economy of nation and hence promote its value of trade. Without any free trade agreements, a country has to face several barriers like tariff, currency swaps, export licenses, import

licenses, import quotas, subsidiaries etc. In order to overcome such barriers countries, need to come together to form regional trade agreement. BRICS is an acronym for the association of five nations i.e., Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. MEA GOI (2013) the term BRIC was coined by O'Neil of Goldman Sacks in his paper "The world needs better economic BRIC". EXIM bank of India (2016) 1st BRIC Meeting of foreign Ministers was held in 2006 which laid the foundation stone of BRIC. Earlier before the induction of South Africa, it was termed as BRIC with four member nations. In 2010 South Africa joined BRIC in 2010 to form it BRICS and attended third BRICS Summit as a formal member. Morazan et al. (2012) highlighted that either the GDP and economy of South Africa are much smaller than the other four members but still it had a greater potential with stable political structure. It has been ranked as upper middle-income country and only African country to get place in G 20. Due to these potentials the BRIC members agreed to invite South Africa to join BRIC. BRICS (2017) BRICS has undergone nine summits from 2009 to 2017 i.e., 1st BRIC summit held in June 2009 Yekaterinburg, Russia to discuss the issues like global financial crisis, potential of BRIC dialogue, food security, climate change, energy security, the G20 summit etc. It summarized a joint statement on Global Food Security. The 2nd summit of BRIC was held in April 2010 in Brasillia, Brazil to address the issues including the global financial crisis, the selection of mechanism of World Bank and senior management of IMF, G 20 affairs, UN reform, climate change etc. It adopted the joint statement to generate BRIC cooperation and coordination. The 3rd BRIC summit was held in April 2011, in Sanya city of China with the theme of "Broad vision, Shared Prosperity" to move forward for cooperation within BRICS. The 4th summit was held in New Delhi in March 2012, India with the theme of "BRICS Partnership for Global Stability, Security and Prosperity" to discuss upon the issues of global governance and sustainable development. The 5th BRICS Summit was held in March 2013 in Durban, South Africa under the theme "BRICS and Africa: Partnership for development, Integration and Industrialization". They proposed the establishment of Contingent Reserve Arrangement and New Development Bank and along with Business council and Think tank Council. The 6th BRICS Summit was held in Fortaleza in July 2014, Brazil under the theme "Inclusive Growth: Sustainable Solutions" to discuss the issues like sustainable development, political coordination and inclusive growth. The 7th BRICS Summit was held in July 2015 in Ufa city of Russia under the theme "BRICS Partnership- a Powerful Factor of Global Development" on the issues including global economic cooperation. The 8th BRICS Summit was held in Goa in October 2016, India under the theme "Building Responsive, inclusive and Collective Solutions" to discuss on the issues relating to international political, global governance and economic issues, climate change, counter terrorism, BRICS Cooperation etc. The 9th BRICS Summit was held in Xiamen September 2017, China under the theme "BRICS: Stronger Partnership for a Brighter Future" for the issues including global economic governance, promoting development of sports, cooperation and common development, cultural exchanges, etc. Several researchers like Burange et al. (2013), Bhattacharya & Bhattacharya (2016), Rasoulinezhad & Jabalameli (2018), Chatterjee et al. (2014) have supported that foreign trade cooperation among the BRICS nations have positive impact over the economic growth of India. Bhattacharya & Bhattacharya (2016) proposed that India has become an open economy not in BRICS but also worldwide. The study supported that India's trade openness has exceeded China, Russia and Brazil. The study also revealed that by increasing the share of BRICS in international trade it will lead to a significant position of BRICS in international trade negotiation and global supply chain. EXIM Bank of India (2016) highlighted that Intra-BRICS Trade relation in his paper "Intra-BRICS Trade: An Indian Perspective". The suggestions of the study to enhance the cooperation in BRICS trade were by improving transparency, of trade; creating favorable conditions for development of multilateral trade and FDI in BRICS nations; by streamlining and increasing efficiency of secretarial procedures to facilitate and accelerate multilateral trade and investment and by enhancing information on trade policies. EXIM Bank of India (2020) in association with FICCI in its study, "Promoting Trade, Investment and Business Cooperation in BRICS nations" emphasized that the basic principle under which the BRICS as a formal association was forged was to primarily become a more constructive and progressive union in the developing world. Amidst heterogeneity amongst the member economies, the countries have continued to look forward towards having worked together in multiple areas, such as domestic institutions, social programs, infrastructure, governance, domestic institutions, social programs, investment and

trade and amongst many others that can gradually put them at an advantageous position as compared to developed countries. The five nations collective hold less than fifteen percent voting rights in both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), yet cumulatively, these economies are predicted to beat the cumulative size of G7 economies by 2032.

Research Methodology

The Data on concerned variables of the study has been collected from United Nations Conference on Trade and Development statistic data for the period 1996-2020 (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2021). Also, the study used secondary data from WITS, UNCTAD BRICS website etc. during 2001-02 to 2020-21. The study describes the intra and inter trade competitiveness of the BRICS Nations. It has used percentage, export concentration index, export diversification index and import concentration index, Import diversification index.

The following indices, computed by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (2021), have been used to evaluate the level of foreign trade diversification of a country and its similarity to the world trade structure:

Concentration index, also named Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI), is a measure of the degree of product concentration. Normalized HHI obtains values between 0 and 1 (**United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2021**):

$$H_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{x_{ij}}{x_j}\right)^2 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}}{1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}}$$

Where:

H_j= Country or Country group index;

X_{ij}= Value of export for country j and product i;

n = number of products;

X_j= $\sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij}$

An index value closer to 1 indicates that a country's exports or imports are highly concentrated on a few sectors/products. On the contrary, values closer to 0 reflect exports or imports are more homogeneously distributed among a series of products/ sectors (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2021).

Diversification index (modified Finger-Kreinin measure of similarity in trade) is computed by measuring the absolute deviation of the trade structure of a country from the world structure (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2021):

$$S_j = \frac{\sum_l |h_{lj} - h_l|}{2}$$

Where: h_{lj}- share of product l in total exports or imports of country or country group j

h_l- share of product l in total world exports or imports.

The diversification index takes values between 0 and 1. A value closer to 1 indicates greater divergence from the world pattern (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2021).

Result and Discussion

The discussion of the present study is divided in three sections. The first section of the study focuses over intra-regional trade and trade with rest of the world. In second section trade potential is shown with the help of Export/ Imports diversification and export/ imports concentration index. In third section the study determines the Export potential by analyzing actual trade with each other and how much they can increase their trade with each other by making changes in their respective trade policies.

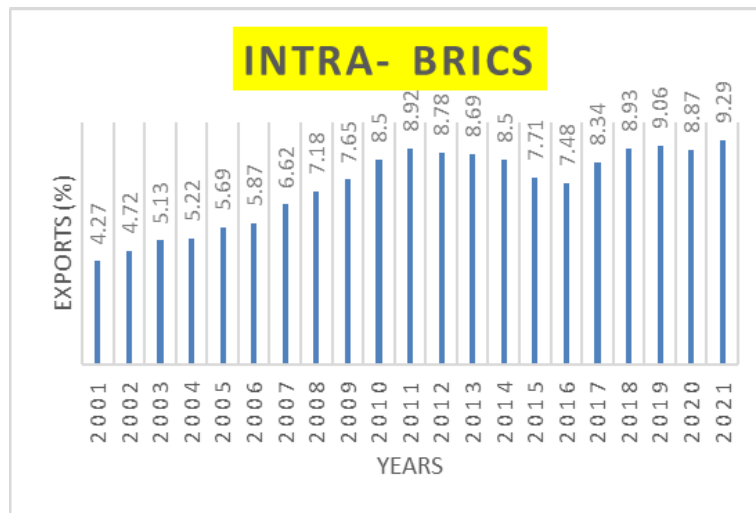
Section I: Analysis of Intra Regional Trade and Trade with rest of the World

Table: 5.1 Intra-Regional Trade among BRICS (in Percentage term)

Year	Export		Import	
	Intra-BRICS	Rest of the World	Intra- BRICS	Rest of the World
2001	4.27	95.73	8.34	91.66
2002	4.72	95.28	9.72	90.28
2003	5.13	94.87	10.93	89.07
2004	5.22	94.78	11.90	88.10
2005	5.69	94.31	13.64	86.36
2006	5.87	94.13	14.12	85.88
2007	6.62	93.38	14.88	85.12
2008	7.18	92.82	15.21	84.79
2009	7.65	92.35	15.82	84.18
2010	8.50	91.50	15.75	84.25
2011	8.92	91.08	16.14	83.86
2012	8.78	91.22	16.67	83.33
2013	8.69	91.31	16.69	83.31
2014	8.50	91.50	16.57	83.43
2015	7.71	92.29	17.61	82.39
2016	7.48	92.52	14.77	85.23
2017	8.34	91.66	14.75	85.25
2018	8.93	91.07	14.89	85.11
2019	9.06	90.94	14.88	85.12
2020	8.87	91.13	14.97	85.03
2021	9.29	90.71	15.13	84.87

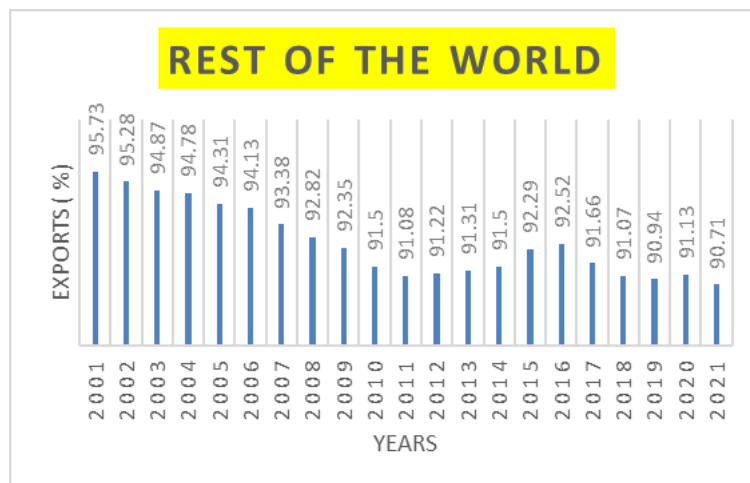
Source: Calculation based on UNTAD

Figure 5.1.1 Exports of Intra BRICS (in Percentage term)



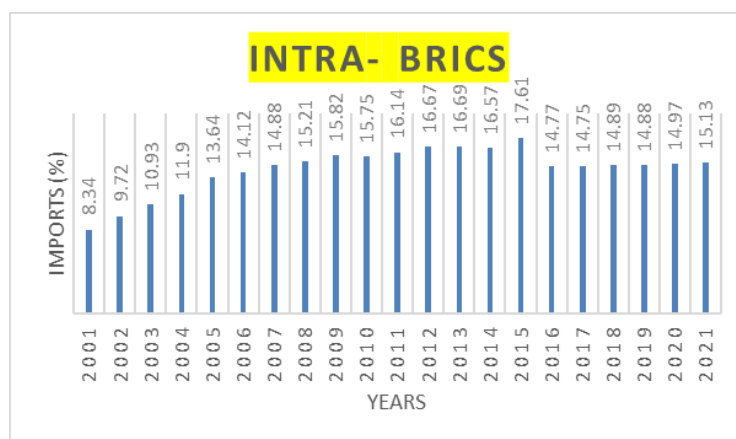
Source: Compiled by researcher using data in table 5.1

Figure 5.1.2 Exports of BRICS to Rest of the world (in Percentage term)



Source: Compiled by researcher using data in table 5.1

Figure 5.1.3 Imports of Intra BRICS (in Percentage term)



Source: Compiled by researcher using data in table 5.1

Figure 5.1.4 Imports of BRICS to Rest of the world (in Percentage term)



Source: Compiled by researcher using data in table 5.1

Table 5.1, figures 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3 and 5.1.4 show that the Intra regional Trade and trade with rest of the world of BRICS Nations from 2001 to 2021. It can be observed that the trade of BRICS Nations with rest of the world is much more than among themselves. Presently, they don't have any free trade agreement among themselves while FTA offers trade potential for all the BRICS Nations. In 2001 intra-BRICS exports were 4.27 % while with rest of the world were 95.73 %. It rose continuously in the consecutive years but not at the appealing rate. In 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2021 it was 5.69, 8.50, 9.29 respectively while with rest of the world exports in these years were 94.31, 91.50, 92.29, 90.71. Similarly, Intra BRICS imports in 2001 were 8.34 and with rest of the world were 91.66. The import among BRICS Nations also shows an upward trend which were 13.64, 15.75, 17.61 and 15.13 in 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2021 respectively while with rest of the world were 85.88, 83.86, 82.39 and 84.87 in 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2021. Therefore, the results describe that the intra trade among the BRICS nations is very low as compared with rest of the world. It is clearly stated that with change in their trade policies they may increase their intra trade potential by reducing trade with rest of the world.

Section-II: Analysis of Trade Potential using Export/Import Concentration and Diversification Index

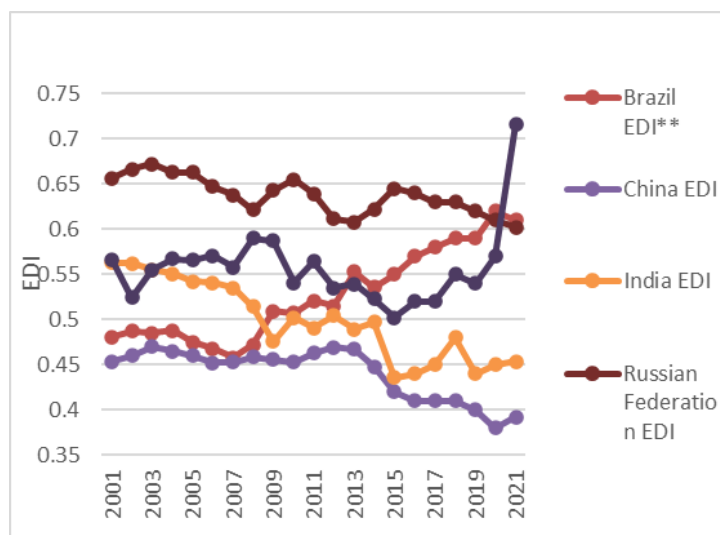
Table 5.2 Export Diversification Index and Export Concentration Index

YEAR	Brazil		China		India		Russian Federation		South Africa	
	ECI*	EDI**	ECI	EDI	ECI	EDI	ECI	EDI	ECI	EDI
2001	0.089	0.481	0.080	0.454	0.122	0.563	0.293	0.656	0.142	0.566
2002	0.087	0.487	0.088	0.460	0.132	0.562	0.297	0.666	0.112	0.524
2003	0.085	0.485	0.102	0.470	0.133	0.555	0.310	0.672	0.126	0.555
2004	0.083	0.488	0.108	0.465	0.121	0.551	0.321	0.663	0.137	0.567
2005	0.087	0.475	0.110	0.460	0.133	0.542	0.352	0.663	0.138	0.566
2006	0.090	0.468	0.110	0.452	0.14	0.541	0.352	0.647	0.155	0.571
2007	0.090	0.458	0.104	0.453	0.151	0.535	0.348	0.638	0.156	0.558
2008	0.107	0.472	0.097	0.459	0.159	0.514	0.363	0.621	0.154	0.590
2009	0.117	0.509	0.109	0.456	0.149	0.476	0.347	0.643	0.144	0.587
2010	0.153	0.507	0.107	0.453	0.164	0.502	0.366	0.655	0.136	0.541
2011	0.170	0.521	0.099	0.463	0.183	0.491	0.377	0.639	0.153	0.564
2012	0.146	0.515	0.101	0.469	0.173	0.504	0.382	0.611	0.136	0.535
2013	0.151	0.553	0.103	0.467	0.184	0.489	0.377	0.608	0.136	0.539
2014	0.147	0.536	0.101	0.448	0.175	0.497	0.37	0.622	0.119	0.523
2015	0.128	0.550	0.104	0.420	0.120	0.436	0.316	0.645	0.121	0.502
2016	0.13	0.57	0.11	0.41	0.12	0.44	0.30	0.64	0.12	0.52

2017	0.15	0.58	0.10	0.41	0.12	0.45	0.30	0.63	0.13	0.52
2018	0.17	0.59	0.10	0.41	0.14	0.48	0.33	0.63	0.13	0.55
2019	0.55	0.59	0.09	0.40	0.12	0.44	0.32	0.62	0.14	0.54
2020	0.18	0.62	0.10	0.38	0.10	0.45	0.26	0.61	0.16	0.57
2021	0.20	0.61	0.093	0.392	0.125	0.454	0.295	0.602	0.249	0.716

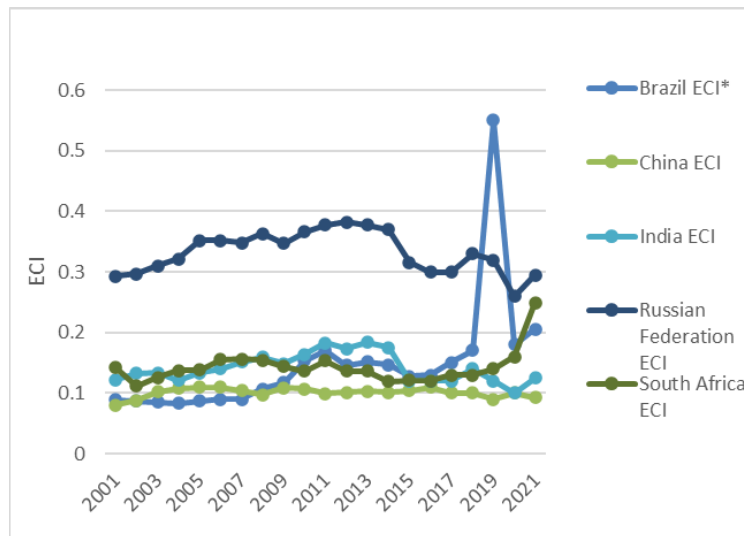
Source: UNCTAD, **EDI is the Export Diversification Index and *ECI is the Export Concentration Index.

Figure 5.2.1 Export Diversification Index of BRICS



Source: Compiled by researcher using data in table 5.2

Figure 5.2.2 Export Concentration Index of BRICS



Source: Compiled by researcher using data in table 5.2

Table 5.2 and Figure 5.2.1 show that the Export Diversification Index and Export Concentration Index of the BRICS nations. Export Diversification Index of Russia is highest among the BRICS nations. The value closure to 1 indicates more differences in the structure of country's export with that of world's average. Higher the value of export diversification reveals that the country has diversified basket of products to be exported and country is towards on the path of competitiveness. Brazil showed an increasing trend in EDI from 0.481 in 2001 to 0.507 in 2010 and 0.550 in 2015 to 0.62 in 2020. In China it was 0.454 in 2001 which became 0.460, 0.453 and 0.420 in 2005, 2010 and 2015 respectively and declining trend from 2016 to 2021. India also showed a decreasing trend. In India EDI was 0.563 in 2001 which declined to 0.542, 0.502, 0.436 and 0.44, 0.45 in 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2021 respectively. In Russia EDI was 0.656 in 2001 which rose to 0.663 in 2005. It further declined to 0.655 in 2010 and 0.645 in 2015 and 0.61 in 2020 and 0.60 in 2021. In South Africa the EDI values showed slight variations. In 2001 and 2005 EDI was 0.566 which declined to 0.541 and 0.502 in 2010 and 2015 respectively and increased from 0.54 in 2019, to 0.71 in 2021.

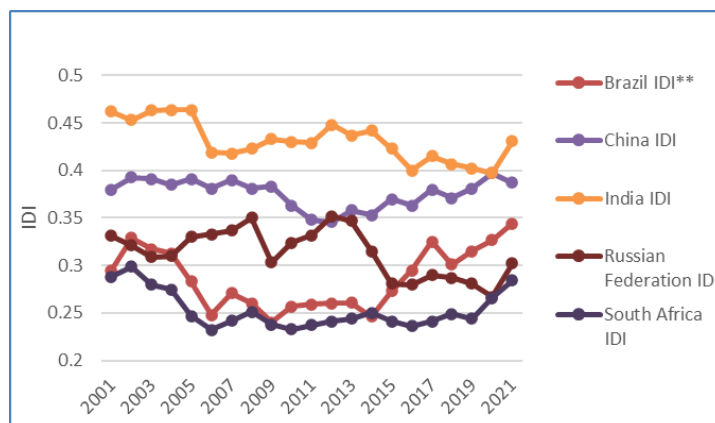
The higher value of Export Concentration Index reveals that country relies on limited products for its export basket. Basically, developed countries deal in variety of products. It can be seen from table 5.2 and figure 5.2.2 that in Brazil ECI in 2001 was 0.089 which decreased to 0.087 in 2005. It reached to 0.153 in 2010 and 0.128 in 2015. Then with increasing trend finally it reached to 0.20. In 2001 China's ECI was lowest as compared to other BRICS nations. It rose from 0.80 in 2001 to 0.110 in 2005. It reduced to 0.107 and 0.104 and 0.093 in 2010, 2015 and 2021 respectively. In 2001 India's ECI was 0.563 which reduced to 0.542, 0.502, 0.436 and 0.12 in 2005, 2010 and 2015 and in 2021 respectively. It reveals that Indian exports are moving ahead for diversified export basket. In Russia ECI was 0.293 in 2001 which reached to 0.352, 0.366, 0.316 and 0.295 in 2005, 2010 2015 and 2021 respectively. In South Africa ECI was 0.142 in 2001 which reached to 0.138, 0.136, 0.12, 0.16 and 0.20 in 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2021 respectively. In all the BRICS nations the trend of ECI is low which automatically implies their tendency towards the diversity of export products in the world market. Overall, the highest trend of Russian EDI with least fluctuations followed by south Africa, Brazil, India and China implies that relatively Russian basket of exports has more exportable products than its counterparts. Therefore, like Russia, other counterparts should focus on variety of products to enhance their importance in BRICS group particularly and competitiveness in general world trade.

Table 5.3 Import Diversification Index and Import Concentration Index

YEAR	Brazil		China		India		Russian Federation		South Africa	
	ICI*	IDI**	ICI	IDI	ICI	IDI	ICI	IDI	ICI	IDI
2001	0.079	0.295	0.095	0.380	0.104	0.462	0.050	0.331	0.127	0.288
2002	0.076	0.329	0.108	0.393	0.117	0.453	0.050	0.321	0.117	0.299
2003	0.080	0.317	0.117	0.391	0.120	0.463	0.054	0.309	0.117	0.280
2004	0.099	0.313	0.125	0.385	0.119	0.484	0.059	0.310	0.129	0.275
2005	0.096	0.283	0.140	0.391	0.107	0.484	0.062	0.330	0.130	0.247
2006	0.093	0.248	0.151	0.381	0.190	0.419	0.072	0.333	0.138	0.232
2007	0.093	0.271	0.150	0.390	0.206	0.418	0.081	0.337	0.133	0.242
2008	0.097	0.260	0.151	0.381	0.239	0.423	0.089	0.350	0.152	0.251
2009	0.076	0.240	0.140	0.383	0.203	0.433	0.054	0.303	0.142	0.238
2010	0.077	0.257	0.141	0.363	0.207	0.430	0.060	0.324	0.126	0.233
2011	0.089	0.259	0.141	0.348	0.226	0.429	0.064	0.332	0.130	0.237
2012	0.084	0.260	0.150	0.346	0.256	0.448	0.068	0.352	0.141	0.241
2013	0.089	0.261	0.156	0.358	0.253	0.437	0.062	0.347	0.137	0.244
2014	0.090	0.246	0.151	0.353	0.239	0.442	0.057	0.315	0.151	0.250
2015	0.071	0.273	0.151	0.370	0.170	0.423	0.052	0.281	0.106	0.241
2016	0.069	0.295	0.153	0.363	0.150	0.400	0.056	0.280	0.100	0.236
2017	0.082	0.325	0.157	0.380	0.160	0.415	0.054	0.290	0.099	0.241
2018	0.080	0.301	0.168	0.371	0.187	0.407	0.055	0.287	0.120	0.249
2019	0.081	0.315	0.171	0.381	0.179	0.402	0.057	0.281	0.112	0.244
2020	0.072	0.327	0.178	0.397	0.142	0.397	0.054	0.267	0.090	0.266
2021	0.084	0.344	0.177	0.387	0.180	0.431	0.053	0.302	0.061	0.284

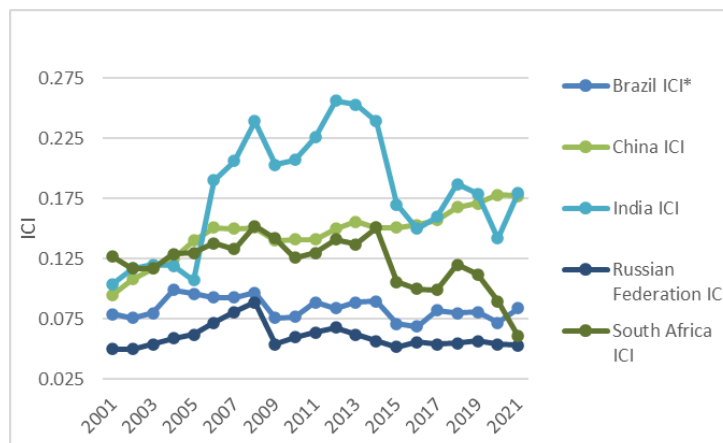
Source: UNCTAD, **IDI is the Import Diversification Index and *ICI is the Import Concentration Index.

Figure 5.3.1 Import Diversification Index of BRICS



Source: Compiled by researcher using data in table 5.3

Figure 5.3.2 Import Concentration Index of BRICS



Source: Compiled by researcher using data in table 5.3

Table 5.3 and Figure 5.3.1 show the Import Diversification Index and Import Concentration Index of the BRICS nations. Import Diversification Index of Brazil is declining from 2002 to 2006 i.e., from 0.32 to 0.24. It shows the stable trend from 2007 to 2014. Since 2015 trend of Brazilian’s import concentration index is rising. The value closure to 1 indicates more differences in the structure of country’s import with that of world’s average. Higher the value of import diversification reveals that the country has diversified basket of products to be imported. This helps understand the dependence of the country. In dragon economy it shows stable trend during 2001 to 2021 around average of 0.37. In India, it shows stable trend close to average of 0.43 but more among BRICS group. In Russia IDI the trend is around average value i.e., 0.31 from 2001 to 2021 except from 2015 to 2020. In South Africa the IDI values showed low and stable trend during 2001 to 2021 around 0.25. Therefore, the countries like India and China with highest values of IDI should focus import substitution and trade creation strategy.

The Import Concentration Index reveals that country relies on limited products for its import basket. The higher value of ICI closure to 1 show that country rely on less imported items. It can be seen from table 5.3 and figure 5.3.2 that the India’s ICI is highest among BRICS nations followed by China and South Africa. Therefore, it is evident that countries like India and China have focused on import substitution and trade creation in variety of products through their policies. The Russian federation and Brazil have relatively very low value of ICI. The ICI value in case of China shows stable upward trend but less then India. Also, countries like Russia, Brazil and South Africa should focus on the same strategy since the trend of ICI value is declining in these countries with low fluctuations during the study period.

Section-III Policy Implications in relation to Export Potential

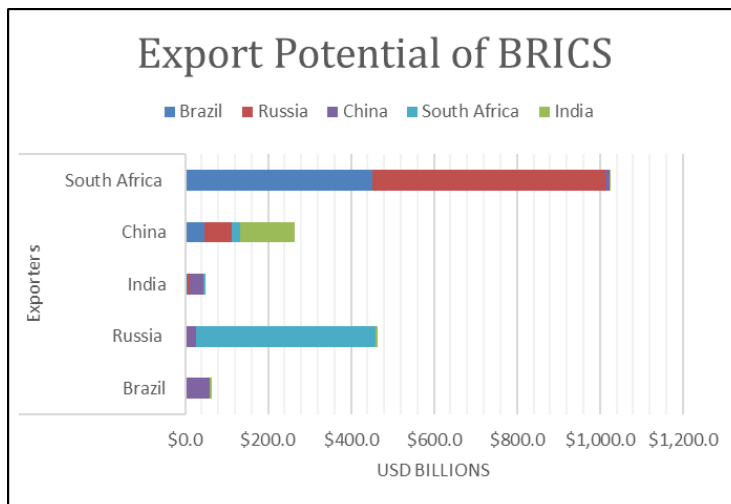
Table 5.4 Export Potential Matrix (in US Dollars)

		Market				
		Brazil	Russia	India	China	South Africa
Exporters	Brazil	-	\$2.3 billion	\$3.8 billion	\$57 billion	\$1.2 billion
	Russia	\$2.7 billion	-	\$5 billion	\$24 billion	\$432 million
	India	\$5.9 billion	\$4.7 billion	-	\$33 billion	\$4.5 billion

China	\$47 billion	\$65 billion	\$131 billion	-	\$21 billion
South Africa	\$452million	\$562 million	\$2.2 billion	\$9.4 billion	-

Source: Compiled by Researcher using data from UNCTAD & WITS

Figure: 5.4.1 Export Potential Matrix (in US Dollars)



Source: Compiled by researcher using data in table 5.4

Figure: 5.4.2 Export Potential Mapping of BRICS (in US Dollars)



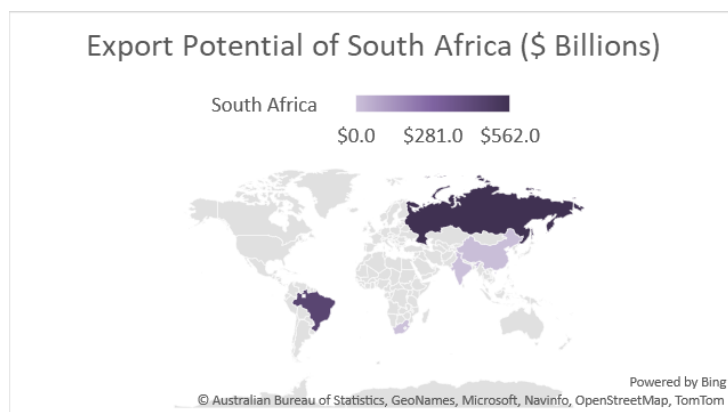


Table 3, Figure 3.1, 3.2 show the export potential among the BRICS Nations. Brazil, Russia, India and South Africa have export potential in China i.e., 57 billion, 24 billion, 33 billion and 9.4 billion respectively. Among BRICS countries China has larger trade potential than other countries. To reap more benefits China should liberalize its tariff policy regarding trade with BRICS group and with rest of the world.

Conclusion

On the basis of above analysis of EDI, ECI, IDI and ICI it can be concluded that with the changes in tariff policies BRICS nations can improve their trade potential among them because this group with 17 per cent share in world trade provides a great potential for each other. These countries have scope to improve their performance of manufacturing sector to facilitate the production of manufacturing products like developed countries rather than to export more of agricultural and allied products.

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Moral Policing in India: Good, Bad or Ugly?

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Abstract

Moral policing in India has its deep roots in the kind of culture that the country has been following from the time immemorial. This is the main reason for the deep connection and the same is now directly affecting the individuals and their rights. In spite of modern technologies being in place, there are still moral values that our society follows. But one important thing that has to be taken into consideration is what moral to one person shall not be same for the other person and the problem arises here and because of which the issue of moral policing comes into picture. This paper will be looking into the aspect of moral policing, the socio-political perspective and its impacts on the community as a whole.

Keywords

Policing, Individual Rights, Society, Moral Values, Modern Society.

Introduction

It is clear that Indian society is deeply connected with the moral backings and various communities inside the territory follow various cultural and their own morals. This does not mean that individuals are not following morals within the families in India. In spite of modern technologies being in place, there are still moral values that our society follows. But one important thing that has to be taken into consideration is what moral to one person shall not be same for the other person and the problem arises here and because of which the issue of moral policing comes into picture. Moral policing or the term Vigilantism, as the name itself denotes, is the word which is used by the group of individuals where their intention is to ensure that their acts or the code of morality which are correct to them are enforced in India without the legal authority.

In spite of laws and rules in place, the problem that is existing is the negative effects of the moral policing in India which affects the rights of the individuals in India especially their constitutional rights. There are various reasons behind the moral policing and the question is whether all these reasons form part of reasonable restrictions under constitution or not. This is the existing problem around which the present work is based on.

Aim of study

The following are the objectives of this research:

1. To find the nature of moral policing and the reasons behind the issue of moral policing in India
2. To analyze the role of judiciary and its observations on the issue of moral policing
3. To suggest some of the progressive steps to ensure that the cases relating to the moral policing goes down and the rights of the individuals are upheld.

Research Questions:

1. To what extent the moral policing affect the rights that are guaranteed under the Constitution of India?
2. Whether the concept of moral policing is required given the fact that there are constitutional rights are in place in the country of India?
3. What should the Indian legislature do in order to curb the menace of moral policing?

Review of Literature

1. Ritwik Jaiswal - Moral Policing in India: A Critical Analysis (2020)[1]

This article deals with the critical analysis on moral policing that occurs in India. The author has taken note of certain incidents and other examples of moral policing such as Cow vigilantism by the Hindutva groups against the Muslim community in India. The author contents that the main intention behind their religious push is to ensure that there are hierarchy that persists in the Indian society and in order to achieve this, the usage of

democratic norms such as Constitution stands as a obstacle for them. It is cited that these groups attack Indian democratic norms in order to impose their morality and the sentiments, which is otherwise inconsistent with the norms [2].

The author points out how the progressive culture might help the society and its development and might also impede the anti-democratic elements such as moral policing. This literature points the existing issue of moral policing and how htta affects the rights, which is to be corrected. The researcher shall be using this argument for the purpose of statement of problem to this part of research.

2. Abhinav & Manvi Singh – Moral Policing in India[3]

This article basis its argument on the negative effects of moral policing that takes place in India. The article also looked into various instances where there was moral policing involved and which also includes the moral policing from the side of social, economic and political reasons. The authors cite the moral policing by various institutions including the educational institutions relating to the behavior. But, the present author denies his argument that those rules in a college or school level shall not be considered completely to be moral policing as this comes under the ambit of regulation of school students for the better future or till the time when they attain the age of majority. The paper also suggests some of the ways to overcome the present issue of moral policing which shall be used by this author as part of this research.

Main Text

What does Moral Policing mean?

Moral Policing – the term that has mostly been in the usage in the country like India where there are strong cultural backings in it. But, whether being a strong cultural backings and the way of life which was carried by the previous generations would not only be the reason for such moral policing be seen as a bad or illegal in India. Before looking into this, let first look into the definition or the way how the moral policing have been defined and how this is in the usage in India. We should also look into the reasons behind the moral policing in India.

Now, what is moral policing? Moral policing or the term Vigilantism, as the name itself denotes, is the word which is used by the group of individuals where their intention is to ensure that their acts or the code of morality which are correct to them are enforced in India without the legal authority. Moral is the term to denote the code of morality that these group of persons use and the term policing would mean that there is a push from them by the way of harsh measures such as killings and threatening the persons who are damaging the moral terms as per the groups. The problem arises when it comes to the imposition of the code of morality without any legal backings, which is again impossible in a democratic country like India[4].

Let us focus on who shall be part of these unlawful acts. It has been observed that there are certain actions of the police, vigilante groups and even some of the past and existing laws have also been known for imposing a kind of moral policing on the individuals in India[5]. Now, what forms part of this moral policing and we should know what amounts to moral policing? It is very important to note that as per the vigilante groups and as per their contentions, anything which is against the morality or the Indian culture shall be considered as the moral policing. Another problem that becomes part of this is the question of what amounts to moral to one person shall not be the same for the others and in a country like India, there is no scope for questioning the freedom of the individuals. One of the examples that can be cited for this is expectation of a woman not going out with a man in the night. This has been one of the most prominent moral policing since time immemorial. The problem not exists with these couple, but with the society's conception and this idea of misconception is called as moral policing. There are various reasons behind the usage of this moral policing by various groups and even individuals. The following paragraphs would be looking into such reasons from socio-economic and political perspective.

Reasons behind Moral Policing in India

If we look into the reasons behind the moral policing in India, it is clearly observed that these reasons are mostly socio-political in Nature and has no economic motive behind it. Let us focus on some of the factors which have been contributing to the current issue of moral policing in India. It is very essential to know that moral policing is not only perpetrated by the group of Individuals but also society including the family, rules, laws

and even the mental state of the society as a whole within a particular community.

Firstly, one of the most cited reasons for the rise in the moral policing in India is the parental controls and their insistence on their children relating to the morality and the attitude of their children. This has both positives as well as negatives. The importance of the parental control shall never be undermined at any time, rather it is relevant until the child becomes major or when the child gets to a stage where he/she has reasonable understanding of him or herself about the society. Once this has been attained, then it is the major who decides what is right and wrong for him/her and how to lead her life with all freedoms accompanying reasonable restrictions[6]. It has been noted that these moral policing has been followed by the children even in the later part of their life which is unfortunate and hence we bring this particular fact as a relevant one for the rise in moral policing from the side of family and the upbringing of a child.

Secondly and most importantly, the rise of Western culture and increasing groups with the intent to bring various religious ideas to support their claims and protect Indian Culture. On one hand, this might look very essential for a country like India where there are plenty of cultural and regionalist views, but on the other hand one of the authors claim that the main intention behind their religious push is to ensure that there are hierarchy that persists in the Indian society and in order to achieve this, the usage of democratic norms such as Constitution stands as a obstacle for them. It is cited that these groups attack Indian democratic norms in order to impose their morality and the sentiments, which is otherwise inconsistent with the norms[7]. The author points out how the progressive culture might help the society and its development and might also impeded the anti-democratic elements such as moral policing. These groups are more concerned with reducing the import of various western culture such as dress, products behaviors etc.

Thirdly, the issue of patriarchy is also greatly connected with the rise of moral policing in India leaving various questions to be answered. Even though there are laws to prevent the inequality and the patriarchal nature of the country, there are still issues relating to the moral policing where the men think and believe that the women community that they see is not that strong in nature and it is very important for them to protect these women from cultural discernments. As a matter of protecting the women, these men are imposing certain restrictions upon the women when it comes to their behavior, their dressing sense, attitude and even upon their freedom of speech. This forms as a moral policing to the women community thereby heavily affecting their constitutional rights under the Indian Constitution.

Police powers, in India, are sometimes responsible for the rise of moral policing in India. In spite of police being the constitutional body established as per the state acts, they have been issued with extreme powers that might sometimes – instead of protecting the people – mitigates their purpose and damage the social structure by promoting various values which are ultimately imposing of moral policing. The importance of the police comes into picture basically because of the nature of such organ and their power to control the law and order issues across the country in order to ensure there is social harmony. Police powers should be aware of the constitutional values and should be the backbone of the government to ensure the law and order as per law and not as per the whims of certain community[8]. Because of the failure to notice the constitutional values, they are falling prey to the existing vigilante groups and their influences thereby reportedly failed to file the cases against these groups[9]. There are also instances where the police themselves involve in moral policing by attacking the students and individuals in the local pubs and restaurants even though there is no illegality involved in the case against these victims of moral policing. In these instances, those victims lose their individuals freedoms as per the constitution[10].

Indian laws are the last reasons because of which there are rise in the moral policing sometimes. One of the examples that can be cited for the same would be the presence of section 377 of Indian Penal Code which dealt with the offences against the nature. This is to mean that LGBTQ community which had their right to life and freedom has been restricted and were arrested if found under section 377. Later, after the decriminalization of section 377, currently there are no moral policing over the same, but even in the remotes places in India, this has been seen as against the nature. it is important for the society as a whole to accept the nature and move on when it is not in the hands of the persons who are victims. Merely because of this fact, their rights under the Indian constitution shall never be restricted or denied. Any denial shall result in great oppression of the community[11]. Another example for the laws which have stringent effect on the society is the existing section 292 of the Indian Penal code, which deals with the criminalization of publication of obscene books and paintings[12]. The problem is not the existing law but the implementation of the law when it comes to arrest by the police authorities. What is obscene has not been defined properly and because of which there are confusions around the understanding of obscenity in India and police authorities take the law in their hand and have been filing various cases under section 292 if

the content is mere advertisement or the posters which according to the general public may not be considered to be extreme obscenity[13]. Section 293 has also been used inappropriately[14]. This has been considered to be moral policing by a law through the acts of the police. Using this as a tool, all other vigilante groups and the individuals try to punish the other people[15].

Moral Policing: A socio-economic and political issue?

Before looking into the aspect of how the moral policing have impacts on the socio-political and economic aspects, it is very important to note what moral policing would mean. Because it is also important to note that what is moral today may not be moral tomorrow.

Concept of moral policing and the Indian Constitution:

Firstly, we will analyze how moral policing has effects on individuals and on society as a whole in a nation. This is to mean that, on one hand, the policing nature of the people who are pushing their morality and culture, but on the other hand, we have to look from the perspective of how this has also impacted the individuals as well thereby taking away their rights and privilege that they enjoy through the laws of a particular nation. In the case of India, it also results in the problem of violation of fundamental rights. Let's look into various rights that the constitution provides to these individuals and how they get violated due to several reasons. This part will also look into the aspect on how the moral policing has adverse impacts on the individuals.

In order to see what are laws/rights under the constitution are violated it is important to have a note of a few important articles of the constitution. It is important to note that most of the rights under Part 3 of the Indian Constitution must have been violated when it comes to these moral policing aspects. This is because of the fact that there are different angles to this issue of moral policing and when it comes to the rights there are mostly the social aspects which are get violated. For example, mob lynching by group of men against a particular person affects his right under article 21 which talks about the right to life and personal liberty[16]. Likewise, let us look at these one by one.

1. Article 21 of the Indian Constitution

Article 21 reads as follows:

“No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law”

When it comes to the issue of mob lynching etc. the most affect right would be the right to life where merely because of the radical activity of the certain group of people, an individual who does not want to follow certain moral standards that these group of people impose, the result of such is that we lose a life as these group tries to kill or actually kills that person resulting in a case if murder. There are also instances when these are not shown as a murder under the Indian Penal code, the parents or the relatives convince everyone by blaming the family and the conduct of the person who was the actual victim in the case.

On the other hand, certain conduct relating to the clothing especially girls in this modern world, has also effects on the right of such girls and this restricts her liberty to choose as per article 21 of the Indian Constitution.

2. Article 19(1) (a) of the Indian Constitution

In the name of moral policing, the group which wants to spread their moral on the people mostly violates certain people's right to freedom of speech and expression thereby limiting their fundamental right under article 19 (1)(a). Article 19(1)(a) states that

All citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression[17];

There are several instances in various states including Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh etc where the students who went for Pubs were beaten up and were disturbed by the mobs from a specific political party who sees these acts as morally illegal [18]. Even some of the activists or persons who try to make awareness are also being attacked for going against the interests or the code of conducts and morality that these vigilante groups try to impose. These activists or the awareness creators have clear mindset and has been

trying to ensure that there are no moral acts which tries to deviate a person's rights and resulting in the taking way of their rights.

On one hand, there are rights that are granted to these individuals but on the other hand, we see that there are some of the practice of moral policing that comes from certain religious practices that women shall not be allowed to remarry another man after the first husband dies stating that the women should live only for her children whom the deceased husband has left. Now, the right to life and personal liberty again gets dissolved during these matters. It is also important to know that no right is absolute in nature and the same shall be subjected to some of the reasonable restrictions. The main question that remains to be answered when it comes to these moral policing is whether these policing forms part of reasonable restrictions mentioned under part 3 of the Indian Constitution.

Indian Judiciary's views on Moral Policing

1. *Sandeep Kumar v. State of NCT, New Delhi*[19] where the Delhi HC observed that when it comes moral policing, the courts of law should ensure that there is stern hand that is exercised while dealing with such cases of moral policing. The facts of the case was that the appellant had shot the deceased person to death when the appellant was engaged in the leering and as per the court of law, when this was objected by the deceased as a matter of moral policing, the appellant had shot the deceased with the help of deceased. The appellant in this case had objected the deceased and other couple when they had been involved in the drinking together at a wine shop and the appellant wanted the couple to disband each other. In this case, the court went on to analyse the importance of aggravating factors and the mitigating factors into consideration while acquitting the appellant in this case. Some of the aggravating factors in the case are, 1. The young age of the appellant and the whole incident was a chance happening as per the court of law and lastly, the court also took into consideration the conduct of the appellant. Only one aggravating factor in this case was the aspect that the incident was sparked by the indecent behavior of the appellant.

2. In another case, the court of law has observed the importance of how the moral standards will be varying from one community to another. The court noted that the moral standards shall be varying from one community to another and also from one person to another person even within one society as well. It observed that the morals that exists today has no uniformity in it[20]. Since the case was relating to the aspect of obscenity, the court of law observed that they cannot be blind when it comes to the ads and articles relating to the content of obscene nature. One of the most important point that has to be taken into consideration by us is the note of the court on the moral aspects. The court observed that when it comes to the morality, since they shall be changing from time to time, there shall be a shift in the kind of content that this court shall take note of when compared to what is moral few decades ago. This is very important because of the fact that the court observes how the moral which is exiting today may not be the same after few decades especially when it comes to this technological society. Thus the court in this case, held that there is a certain shift that is required when it comes to the moral and the sexual standard. Through this, the court held that the articles or the contents which were produced before the court of law were not obscene in nature as per the court of law as they seem not to be very sexually explicit than what have been published by many of the magazines and leading journals in the media industry[21].

3. In the case of *Harish v. State of Kerala*, the facts of the case were that the victim was attacked by the petitioners in this case because of the fact that the victim and his companions consisting of totally 8 girls were having nothing but the ice cream in a shop which is in connection with the birthday party in a bar. It was in the bar where the incident took place and the petitioners had no relation to the victims and his companions in this case. But they attacked the said victims and their companions because of the fact that the victim was enjoying his time with the girls in the bar and the allowance of those girls with the boys. The court of law noted that this was the only motive for the petitioners to attack the victim because of which there were serious injuries sustained by the victims.

When it comes to the observation of the court of law, it noted that in a democracy, there is no question of moral policing at all and all are entitled to their own freedoms. No one has the power to take the law in their own hands and these kind of acts and tendencies regarding the relation among the girls and boys needs to be put down with a heavy hand. Knowing that these kind of actions by the petitioners are against the public as a whole, the court of law has refused to grant the anticipatory bail to te petitioners and dismissed the application[22].

4. Recently, the MP High Court[23] has observed that when it comes to the petitioner and the other person to a live-in relationship comes into picture, the aspect of moral policing

shall not be applicable. In this case the court of law has looked into the freedom that these victims of the moral policing are going through. It noted that no moral policing shall be allowed when it comes to two major persons who are willing to stay together by way of the marriage or the live-in marriage[23].

5. One of the most important improvement as part of judicial interpretation came from the recent Kerala High Court judgment which held that the moral policing shall be considered to be an offence under the Penal code, 1860[24]. Even though the offence of moral policing is not verbatim mentioned in the Indian Penal Code, the court of law has brought this offence under the aspect of mental depravity and shall be an offence. So, when it comes to settlement or compromise then such shall cases with moral policing shall not be considered and the petition under section 482 shall be rejected thereby ensuring that the offender is punished and the case is not quashed under section 482 of Criminal Procedure code.

Methodology The researcher will undertake doctrinal research as part of the study mainly because of the need to study and critically analyze the existing literature related to the moral policing in India. The primary sources as part of doctrinal research would include: 1. Indian Penal Code, 1860 2. The Indian constitution, 1950 The secondary sources would include judicial pronouncements, Journal articles, policy reports, and other relevant sources

Conclusion

1. The above study brings the author to the findings that in spite of the existing laws and the rules relating to the individual rights protection and even the human rights, there are moral policing that is problematic which are reflected in various events that have been cited in the study and also the judiciary observes how the rights of the individuals are getting violated because of existence of this issue of moral policing.
2. Universal Declaration of Human rights along with the Indian Constitution has provided the Individuals with fundamental rights and if this problem continues, then the problem has to be addressed very sooner as the constitutional rights are violated in the name of imposition of the moral values on one on another, who is not in any mandate to accept and perform the same for the sake of the imposer.
3. The author finds that a legislation would be definitely be brought in order to reduce the intensity of these moral policing in order to have reduce the violations in India thereby promoting freedom of expression and other fundamental rights.

Suggestions for the future Study The researcher putsforth the following suggestions:

1. Educating the children regarding their rights:
It is very important that the future generations are the first preference when it comes to taking a long term policy measures. In the same way, any policy relating to the children shall be done only through their education and ensuring them that what their rights are and how to differentiate between the social responsibility and what are their rights. It is very important that this particular differentiation is taught through their education. This will help them to know what to follow and what not. This education should not only be for a primary level or theoretical in nature but should have trainings as well.
2. Bringing a legislative framework:
Having seen from the above study, it is clear that there is a definite need for the Indian community to have a law for which the legislature should bring in a quality and well framed law to ensure that a person's right is not violated while exercising their social responsibility. A law would reduce the usage and such law should lay down all requires measures in cases when there is violation of rights and the procedure. Judicial interpretation should be very strict when it comes to moral policing.
1. Thirdly, the police officials needs to be trained in a manner where they proceed with their investigation or any other procedure, only knowing that there is a grave violation of the fundamental rights and that the moral policing has been involved. The victims should be protected and such shall only be done with the help of police officials. Thus, ensuring that the police authorities perform in a correct manner is very important.

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Employment and Unemployment Challenges During the Covid-19: An Evidence from the Tourism Sector(Ladakh)

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Abstract

The one of the majorly impacted sectors during the COVID 19 is tourism sector and it is very important sector as far as the economy of the Union Territory of Ladakh is concerned. Thus, this paper tries to examine the impact of the pandemic on the tourism industry from employment as well as unemployment perspective in the Union Territory of Ladakh. It is a descriptive and used both secondary and primary data. The paper used primary as well as secondary data sources for data collection. The paper witnessed that in the first wave (2020) the unemployed or jobless was the main phenomenon in the sector. Whereas, after the second wave (2021), the sector recovered. The paper also suggested some policy recommendations.

Keywords

Employment; Unemployment; COVID-19, Ladakh, Tourism Industry.

Introduction

The Tourism industry with its travel industry is one of the largest and most dynamic industries in today's global economy as it provides more than 7 percent of global employment opportunities. At the same time, it is one of the fastest growing industries, which accounts for more than one third of the total global services trade.

As quoted by, "Amidst dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic and the continuous stand-off between Indian and China at the borders, the recently formed union territory of Ladakh, has been trying hard to manage the degrading economy in absence of tourism, the leading sector of the region that helps in economic growth. Ladakh, which received much prominence for its culture, heritage and spirituality, in the past six months (March to August, 2020) witnessed a complete lull in the tourism business, which is otherwise, the most tourist-heavy period". (Himadri)

The Research Questions:

1. How the COVID-19 has impacted the UT-Ladakh Tourism from employment perspectives?
2. How is the situation of unemployment different during COVID-19?
3. What are the policy suggestions?

Aim of study

The Research Objectives of the study are in the followings:

1. To assess the impact of the COVID-19 on the industry from employment perspective
2. To assess the impact of the COVID-19 on the industry from unemployment perspective
2. To suggest the policy recommendations

Review of Literature

It is argued that the tourism industry plays a pivotal role in providing employment opportunities and these two are strongly related. Moreover, the foreign tourist expenditure in turn further upgrades the tourism sector and this enhances the employment opportunities either directly or indirectly. (Prasad and Kulshrestha) The author has quoted "There is a positive relationship between the growth of tourism and increasing employment advantages" and this is due to fact that the tourism sector being one of the prominent service industries, which absorbs the surplus labour especially the local population. This further leads to falling of extreme poverty. (Malkappa) "The higher the share of employment in tourism, the harsher the impacts to workers and economies" and the industry in the Asian and Pacific countries are more vulnerable during the COVID-19 pandemic as more than every three in four workers are in informal jobs. (ILO) COVID-19 and employment in the tourism sector: Impact and response in Asia and the Pacific) It

is also dictates that a huge economic stimulus has been provided to the tourism industry to mitigate the negative impacts from the pandemic across different countries.(WTO) International Trade in Travel and Tourism Services: Economic Impact and Policy Responses during the COVID-19 Crisis) The tourism industry being the most hit hard industry during COVID-19 because in order to curtail the infection the movement has been restricted. So, one of the identified Research gaps is the vulnerabilities of the industry during the Pandemic. Secondly, the UT-Ladakh despite being the most favorite tourist destination, yet there is dirt of studies on the UT during the Pandemic. Thirdly, there is no studies on the impact of the pandemic from unemployment perspective in the UT. Therefore, these are three gaps identified from the literature reviewed above. Accordingly, these gaps will be addressed in the paper. Hence, these are three main research questions that the paper tried to answer and accordingly the following research objectives have been identified.

Methodology

The study is a descriptive study and the data has been collected through primary as well as secondary source. The primary data has been collected through the google form and a scheduled survey questionnaire has been circulated in various WhatsApp groups of ALTOA (All Ladakh Tour Operator Association) in the month of October, 2021 and the secondary data has been collected from prints, websites (government as well as private). The total number of respondents for the primary data is 120. The study wrote to President and General Secretary of ALTOA (All Ladakh Tour Operator Association). The study uses various statistical tools like percentages, mean, etc.

Result and Discussion

The situation of employment and unemployment during the COVID-19 Pandemic has been assessed in two phases, the First phase during 2020 when the first wave struck and the Second Phase during 2021 when the second wave took place.

First Phase(2020-21)

In a cold place like Ladakh where the winters are very harsh yet summers are equally pleasant and welcoming. The tourism sector is very important sector not only from locals' socio-economic development but also as a huge contributor into the new formed Union Territory-Ladakh GDP. However, Ladakh is not favorable for tourism activities a year-round long. So, the tourism industry in the region is seasonal during summer months May to September and during a winter month February. However, the summer tourism is the most preferred one and it contributes almost 90.0 percent of the total tourism arrivals and income wise it contributes a huge chunk i.e., more than 60.0 percent.

As per the provisional data shared by different governmental and non-governmental bodies the UT usually receives a lot many tourists and talking of the year 2019 (the Pre-pandemic) in particular, it received as many as 3.0 Lakh tourists including both domestic and international. Then, in 2020 in March the government of India imposed the Lockdown-I from 25th March-14th April, 2020 and the tourism industry was completely shut down. Accordingly, the tourism industry in Ladakh was completely closed for almost a whole year in 2020. Therefore, for one of the youngest UTs of India, the year 2020 was not promising at all from tourism be it employment-unemployment situation or income loss because of low tourist arrivals. As stated by *Yuthika Bhargava, The Hindu (2020)*, this year till June 2020, the UT Ladakh has received a total number of 6,079 tourists (5019 domestic tourists and 1060 foreign tourists) as per the information shared by the Ministry of Tourism data shared through RTI.

From the information collected on questionnaire, the paper is making the following conclusions. The study found that during the first phase, as high as 63.0 percent of the total workforce in the industry was neither employed nor had any alternative job. This means that a majority of the industry's total workforce remained completely jobless for almost entire 2020 year. But, on the other hand, the 37.0 of the total Tourism industry employees had mentioned that they had

some alternative job opportunities during COVID-19 and a majority of them declared it had been the agriculture activities and this was followed by small scale commercial units like grocery shops and restaurants and daily wage labour.

In the survey the respondents have been asked the question that “Are you seeking a job during 2020?” and 90.0 of the the respondents said Yes and 10.0 percent said No. Thus, this can be interpreted that 90.0 percent in total workforce of the industry was unemployed. Further, they have been asked a subsequent question that is “Are you seeking a job in the Tourism industry during 2020?” and 65.7 percent responded Yes and the rest that is 34.3 percent said No. thus, this shows that there is a huge shortages of employment opportunities in the sector or in other words demand for employment during the COVID-19 (2020). This also depicts that 65.7 percent of unemployment rate in the UT-Ladakh tourism industry.

The Employers have been asked the question, “Are you successful in providing jobs to the employees?” and 77.6 percent of them said No. While, 10.6 percent said Yes and the rest did not give any response. Further, they have been asked that “How many of your employees you have fired in 2020?” Out of the total employers, the 33.3 percent of them have responded that they have fired *All of them (employees)*, the 20.0 percent of them mentioned *Some of them (employees)* and the rest did not respond.

Since, it was hard to find job during the pandemic and the tourism sector in particular is mostly unorganized, leading towards more insecurities for the labour-force. Therefore, the survey asked a question to all the workforce that “Was is difficult to survived during 2020?” The 63.3 percent of the workforce said Yes and the rest 35.7 percent said No. Subsequently, they have been asked “Did you have to dependent on your family during the Pandemic?” and “Are you compelled to move to your hometown?” In response to the former query the 71.7 percent said Yes and 28.3 percent responded No and while the latter query is concerned, the 40.0 percent of them said Yes, 22.5 percent of them said No and the rest 37.5 percent said N.A. because they are living in Leh city itself.

Second Phase (2021-22)

Despites a long- lasting COVID-19 first wave, the Ladakh Tourism industry was still looking forward for the up-coming winter tourism knowns for the Chaddar treks, Snow Leopard Watching & Trek kings and Winter sports and the revival of the industry would take place. However, the situation was not promising and it remained grim.

Its only after the series of unlocks, the industry started to open in the January of 2021 for the winter season though a very few tourists have visited Leh-Ladakh. Slowly, the Pangong Lake has opened for tourists in the month of January itself. By the end of the month March, the tourism was resumed almost completely with an exception that tourists were not allowed to stay overnight especially the places like Tsomo-riri Lake and Hanle. Moreover, the direct Mumbai flight got reconnected to Leh airport and Sindhu Darshan festival being commenced. Thus, it has been observed as a mere spectator that the 2021 year was a busy for the tourism industry in Ladakh. There were so many factors which could helped the sector to recovered so quickly or rapidly as follows:

1. More relaxations being given to tourists by the Ladakh Administration and sometimes the tourist has no restriction during curfews.
2. The COVID-19 cases have been declining drastically
3. The Summer months are the best time to visit Ladakh and at this time more declined in the COVID-19 cases
4. The Government Vaccination drives are at full swing and by the month of July, many people belonging to age group of below 45 years were managed to had both the doses.
5. The travel guidelines for the tourists are not mandatory to bring a negative RT-PCR report if the traveler has taken both the doses.
6. The people had less fear for the Pandemic and at the same time more eager to travel to break the monotony life due to lockdowns.

Conclusion Hence, it has been witnessed by June tourists started flocking the Leh city by air or road and by August the people are visiting in full swing. At the same time, the almost every hotel has opened.

The paper tried to contact all the 120 respondents but only 27 of them responded. So according to them, as per their wordings they are busier than the usual season. They even mentioned that their expected income/ earnings for the period 2021 would be almost the doubled. The rate of revival seemed unexpectedly high.

Suggestions for the future Study

The COVID-19 was a big blow to the Tourism industry everywhere and the UT-Ladakh was not an exception. The most evident impact of the pandemic was on the workforce in the industry because 99.0 percent of the total workforce was jobless. Therefore, the paper tries to suggest some policy recommendations for all the stake holders especially the law makers. And this way, the tourism industry would be stronger, whenever some emergency arises next time.

1. The government must be ready with an action plan as a part of revival and rehabilitation strategy beforehand.
2. The government at regional level should focus on allocating funds for the revival and rehabilitation of the industry in emergencies
3. The government at central level, must ensure the social securities to the employees in the industry like bringing strict labour laws, ensuring minimum wage, etc.
4. The employees in the industry should be more focus on managing their income and must develop a habit of saving income for the emergency.
5. It has been witnessed that those who work as an employee to someone, have been the worse in the Pandemic because they were at the mercy of their employers. The administration at regional level the UT-Ladakh administration should come up with the more skill enhancing training-cum development programmes for the workforce in the industry, so that these employee could attain skill and confidence, and this way, these employees may have an entrepreneurship aspiration in future. And this will definitely leads to more job creator.
6. The government at all levels must come with more programme and schemes for unemployed and in this regard the nationalised banks can also come forward.

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Mahabharata And Guru Granth Sahib in A Comparative Perspective

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Abstract Comparison of ancient classics(Mahabharata) with modern scriptures(Guru Granth Sahib), though both of them may be spirited in religion, raise difficulties because of different historical times geographical locations, place and situation. The origin of the Mahabharata goes back to several centuries before Christ whereas the Sikh Scripture, Guru Granth was written in 1604 A.D. .Nevertheless, for the sake of clarity and elucidation,an exercise in bringing up some points of comparison and others of contrast has been undertaken in guarded manner.

Keywords The Mahabharta, Sri Guru Granth Sahib, Dharm, Dharam, Yogakshema, Dharam–Yudh.

Introduction The only way to compare texts with such a wide span of time can only be in terms of political philosophy, ideas and concepts. There can be both similarities and differences in this field also. The attempt here is to bring out relevant comparisons and contrasts. Obviously, the social conditions in the historic times that the Mahabharata deals with and those that pertain to early 16th century reflected in Guru Granth have very little in common. But surely human nature being what it is and some of the problems eternally faced by societies can produce area of comparisons and distinctions.

Aim of study The aim of this paper is to seek answers to some questions, e.g., whether the Mahabharata and the Guru Granth were inclined to support the theory of theocracy or they both strengthened welfare concept of State. This involves a discussion of the relevance or irrelevance of our Scriptures to the Modern democratic culture for a clear understanding of contemporary politics and historical evidence. This paper further examines whether, on the whole, the principles of governance as outlined in Mahabharata and Guru Granth have validity for the modern Indian Society and whether the scriptural formulations provide us a coherent, logical and consistent theory of the state to suit the requirements of the Indian Nation.

Review of Literature

Bharathi S. Rai & Manjula K. T in their article “Re-inventing Karna of the Mahabharata with a Renewed Perspective- A Review of Literature”*emphasized that* The Mahabharata epic is a treasure trove of moral, ethical, and life-changing truths that can lift a man's life out of a state of turmoil. In Mahabharata; *dharma* is law and law is *dharma*; *dharma* is the supreme law of nature; it regulates and sustains the universe. *Dharma* is the essence of existence, and it is also the core theme of the *Mahabharata* .There is a necessity in society to identify and value the extraordinary qualities of great accomplishments without considering lineage. To understand the social & cultural environment of our contemporary society vis-a-vis the previous 'yuga' ; we need to have a deep insight into the value system propagated during *Mahabharata* times.[1] Chittaranjan Roy also believes that Mahabharata has its modern, contemporary relevance for the present generation in search of ideals. It provides generally, the foundations and norms on which human societies can be restructured. On the ethical plane, The Mahabharata describes the eternal conflict between '*Dharma*' and '*Adharma*' with the ultimate victory of good over evil.[2] Gurdeep Kaur has written that in Sikhism unlike Ancient Scriptures, there are no corpus of civil and political laws of divine sanction, nor rigid theories or dogmatic pronouncements on statecraft. Sikh Gurus confined themselves to the basic principles of ethics and morality for the uplift of humanity to be followed by the society and the state. In Sikhism, the ruler and the state are identifiable and so when the Gurus discuss or criticize the ruler, they imply the state in its functional aspect.[3]

Main Text

The *Mahabharata* as an epic is also a political treatise which can be classed as a work on polity. It also serves as the enormous foundation upon which the majestic structure of ancient Indian religion and thought is built.[4]The rules of administration for both normal and critical times are strikingly similar in the *Mahabharata* and the *Guru Granth* and are derived from two distinct sources, as identified in ancient works on polity and modern political theory. Both texts appear to be governed by ethical and realistic values.

The *Mahabharata* and the *Guru Granth* are examples of living literatures which have powerfully influenced the minds of the rulers as well as the ruled.They are treatises on political righteousness on the one hand and statecraft on the other,with differing emphasis. They are relevant to all ages and conditions because they deal with eternal issues of life and politics. Both of them established supremacy of spirit over matter of ethics over politics.The *Raj-dharma* of the *Mahabharata* and the Sikh concept of *dharam –yudh* show how power is to be used in normal and critical times to take the society in the right direction. It is, therefore, prescribed that the ruler should be able to differentiate between good and bad in order to use force for right ends. Thus, both emphasized integrity and character of those who wield power.

The *Mahabharata's* entire purpose is to strengthen faith in the victory of good over evil through the subjugation of adharma and through the manifestation of eternal principles of goodness and truth. In The Sikh concept of *Dharmyudh*(righteous war) ;only a spiritual and enlightened person can determine and guide the use of force in the right direction, since he has risen above narrow selfish interest which is the main impediment in the path of righteous war. Therefore, Sikhism emphasises *Bhakti* tenets in order to provide the proper direction for the use of power.To put it another way, it is impossible for a person who lacks moral and spiritual principles to decide when it is appropriate to employ force. In this connection, Guru Gobind Singh applauds a person who applies his mind on war in the name of God.[5]

Both Sikhism and classical Hinduism, accorded primacy to the society over the state.The prime significance of the *Mahabharata* over the modern political theory comes from the sole fact that the Epic itself advances the view that the state emerged within the Society. The common thread that binds the two is the inherent distrust of the state because of its coercive power and the principle that it is the society which is the master and the state is the servant.The state was viewed as a tool of politics in the *Mahabharata* to serve the spirit of *dharma*. A ruler is responsible for maintaining peace on one hand and upholding the code of ethics and morality on the other.[6] The *Mahabharata* recognizes subject's right to replace the tyrant king if there was no other remedy left to them. In Sikhism also,the subjects have been given the right to raise their voice against the oppression of the ruler. Sikhism regarded the state as a permanent feature of the universe but kings are temporary. If they fail to carry out their responsibilities in a morally upstanding manner, they can and should be removed by the subjects.

Guru Nanak condemned the brutalities of the rulers of his time without any fear and hesitation and called the people not to tolerate their tyranny.[7]The divine origin of the kinship is stated in the *Mahabharata* and the state is believed to have come into being due to the inspiration from God. Sikhism also believes in the theory of the divine rights to the kings. The Sikh Gurus were of the view that rulers must perform their functions as a mandate from God. Guru Nanak's assertions that only those were qualified to rule were fit to do so and that those who conferred authority on the undeserving were fools.[8] These comments imply that the unjust rulers have no right to rule. The state in the Epic is a welfare state (*Yogakshema*) which not only stands for police work,but for all-round prosperity of the people. The end of the state is the welfare of the people, which includes food, shelter, medical care, and security. It stands for the fulfillment of fourfold objectives of human life *dharma*(morality), *artha* (economy), *kaam* (pleasure),*moksha* (salvation). Bhishma teaches king Yudishtra that the ruler must feed his subjects and ensure that none of the

subject should sleep hungry any day. In the Sikh concept of the state only such a person is fit to be a king who takes proper care of his subjects. It is King's duty to ensure that each and every person in his dominion gets the things of bare necessity of day to day, such as, food, clothing, shelter and employment. Guru Nanak commends such a ruler.[9]

Sikhism also believes like Mahabharata that the state should create conditions which may help the subjects to strengthen their personality. A perfect king must, therefore, possess divine wisdom and always consider the concerns of the subjects.[10] In a way, the prescription of Sikh State is also that of a modern State. The Mahabharata introduced the idea of royalty as a trust. If the monarch misappropriates public funds and uses them for his own benefit, he will be judged to have committed sin and will go to hell. According to the Bhagwad Gita, a man is only allowed to accumulate wealth to fulfill his basic needs but if he claims more than the desired, he will be punished in the court of God.[11] There are numerous verses in *Gurbani* where the licentious lifestyle of higher class people is strongly denounced; and are cautioned to avoid using dishonest means.[12] According to Guru Nanak, if a piece of clothing is stained with blood, how can someone who suck the blood of the poor remain stain-free?[13] In the same manner it is mentioned in the Bhagwat Gita that if someone eating without his own labor, it's like eating stolen bread.[14] The foundation of the Sikh way of life is also primarily the principle of *kirat* (honest, hard work).[15]

In the Mahabharata, Bhishma explains to Yudhishtra about his general responsibilities and emphasizes on the latter's obligation to uphold justice for his subjects. For hearing the complaints and answers of disputants in judicial suits, he should always appoint persons possessed of wisdom and knowledge of the world, as the just state completely rests upon a proper administration of justice.[16] According to Sikhism also, dispensing justice is the foremost duty of a ruler. The ruler can become a true ruler only when he delivers justice to his subjects.[17] In the Epic, Bhishma is said to have told king Yudhishtira that there is no other eternal duty more obligatory than the protection of the subjects. Similarly, in Sikhism, it is the holy duty of the ruler to protect his subjects and ensure their security.[18]

In the *Mahabharata and Guru Granth*, the question of violence and non-violence has been treated in terms of the purposes for which it is used. Violence or non-violence are merely means, not ends in themselves. If nonviolence is unsuccessful, using force for a good cause is justified.[19] In the *Bhagwad Gita*, Lord Krishna advises Arjuna to take up arms in order to protect the values of *dharma* and to perform his duty against the selfish and unrighteous exploiters.[20] Human nature being what it is, a completely non-violent society is impossible. Some kind of violence is inevitable. In order to check the forces of disorder and to prevent anti-social forces to succeed, *dand* (Punishment) is essential and the ruler has to justifiably perform the police functions. Guru Nanak, like Lord Krishna in the *Mahabharata*, was also not against war for righteous cause. To quote: The braves have the right to die, as long as they do so for an honorable cause.[21] Guru Gobind Singh also stressed the necessity of using force to uphold righteousness [22]. It is clear from the Sikh history that when the sixth and the tenth Gurus chose the path of force, it was done only to defend righteousness and also as the last alternative after the heroic sacrifices made by the fifth and ninth Gurus were ineffective in softening the cold hearts of the Mughal emperors who ruled India at the time.[23] Guru Gobind Singh wrote *Chandi di var*, dealing with battles of Goddess Durga to uphold righteousness and justice.[24] While comparing the *Mahabharata* with the *Guru Granth*, one has to be careful in understanding the distinction between *varna* and caste. In the early Sanskrit classics, there are references only to the *varna* order which in later English interpretation has been equated with the caste system. The confusion between these two statements arises from the fact that the caste system is actually a degeneration of the original *varna* order. When the *Mahabharata* refers to the *varna* classification of society, it does not imply any hierarchy, i.e., higher and lower in society, but the caste system generally involves hierarchy, discrimination, injustice, exploitation, and so on. Hence when the social reformers like Swami Dyanand or Guru Nanak attacked the caste system, they were justified because after the 12th century A.D., there was a deterioration of the *varna* system. No basic Hindu scripture, including the *Mahabharata*, sanctions an outrageous treatment of the untouchables who were always the worst victims of social injustice based on caste inequality.[25] Even *Mahabharata* states that moral excellence of an individual is not to be judged with reference to his caste, status or occupation.[26] The classical Sanskrit texts maintain that everybody is born *Shudra* but it is the Karmas or the attributes of character that places a person in the category of either a *Brahmin*, *Kshatriya*, *Vaishya*, or

shudra. If there has been any discrimination based on untouchability, it is purely on hygienic grounds and not on grounds of birth or occupation. The whole *varna* order was conceptualized on the basis of horizontal, not vertical, functional distribution of social responsibility. However, at the same time, the factor of heredity has been given due importance in the consideration of classifying society into different functional groups. Even the modern genetics recognizes the heredity factor while choosing occupations. [27] Sikhism rejects the caste system without casting an aspersion on the *Mahabharata Varna* system. Sikhism regards all human beings as equal and created by God. None is good or bad by birth. It is the actions which make a man good or bad. [28] There is a common preference for the interaction of religion and politics in Mahabharata as well as in the Sikh religious texts. Religion is supposed to be the guiding philosophy of the state. Yet the two cannot be described as theocratic states because the essentials of a theocratic state are, one, that the state should adopt a particular religion and ask the people to follow it; second, in a theocratic state other religious communities have a subordinate status. They are not full citizens. Third, they all prescribe to a particular holy book and prescribed punishment for those who do not follow it; and fourth, there is an official hierarchy in the religious domain. None of these criteria apply to either Hinduism or Sikhism. However, religion at the same time, also acts as a powerful force for ethical ideals to rule over social, political, and economic life.

Methodology In a study of this nature, I have adopted descriptive and analytical methodology in a historical perspective.

Conclusion The Mahabharata and Guru Granth, both rejects the idea of a secular state in its western orientation. A secular state is one in which politics and religion are completely segregated. The state has nothing to do with religion. However, the traditional Indian concept of secularism, i.e., *sarva dharma sambhawa* is the ideological plank of both Hinduism and Sikhism. In this context, religion is interpreted in wide, human, universal sense and not in its narrow, fundamentalist, and sectarian approach. The commonness between Ancient Sanskrit classics, the Mahabharata with the Sikh Scripture lies in the basic position of the relationship between ethics and Politics. In both, ethics, sourced in religion, is the guiding philosophy of the state and yet, the idea of a theocratic state has been rejected. Dharma and dharam are almost synonymous and the guidelines for the state are subjected to its dictates. Both accord primacy of dharam over the state and discard the theory of divine rights of the king. The concept of an absolute unlimited kinship is commonly unacceptable and the people are accorded the right to resist the authority of the ruler. While in Hindu tradition, duties are assigned in accordance with Varna System, the Sikh Granth finds the caste system anti ethical to the concept of equality and fraternity. Protection and welfare of the people are the highest goals in the two broad theories.

Limitation of the Study Comparing Guru Granth with different philosophical, Cultural and religious contexts has been extremely difficult task. Besides the selection of a text for comparison because of different time, location, situation adds to difficulties. Since the Sikh Gurus were neither professional political theorists nor system builders in political philosophies, their scattered writings and spoken words from authentic historical documents need to be put in a logical, coherent shape for comparison with other streams of political reflection.

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Footnotes

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18. Ibid., p.376. To who can Thy servant now pay obeisance, When Thou, the king, preservest HIS honour
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"O God, grant me this boon; Never should I turn away from good deeds; Nor when fighting adversity should I be afraid; But with a firm resolve, should I achieve victory; Over my heart should I have complete control. O Lord, this is what I crave of Thy Name, When finally time comes for me to rest, Let me die in the thick of the battle"
23. In Zafarnama, Guru Gobind Singh boldly asserts his mission of Tegg (force/Sword). To Quote: "When all the peaceful means to uphold righteousness fail, then it is right and lawful to take the sword in hand".
Ibid., Zafarnama, p.1390
24. Cf. Sangat Singh, The Sikhs in history (New Delhi, 1996), p.83 While completing Krishna Avtar, he emphasized that "Dharam (the rule of law) cannot be formed without political authority, and without dharam, society was an amalgam of slime."
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Not the accident of high birth, not strict observance of rules pertaining to the duties of social grade but the inner psychological attitude of devotion for God, is alone capable of conferring emancipation upon the individual"
26. Mahabharata, XXX, 21, 2. Cf. Sunita Puri, Ibid., p.410. "Truthfulness, charity, forgiveness, ethical conduct, self-control and mercy, where these are, he is Brahmin. The presence of a forementioned virtues makes one a Brahmin and there absence a

Shudra”

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“Recognise Lord’s light within all and Inquire not the caste for there is no caste in HIS world.Again: Ask not the caste of anyone, Ask in whose heart God has come to dwell,Caste is known there by the deeds by one.”

Effectiveness of IMC Budget on Business Performance: A Study on Selected Cement Companies

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Abstract In the context of a harshly competitive market, spending on marketing activities has increasingly affirmed the role of promoting the development of businesses. It helps the businesses to achieve higher level of sales revenue, generates more profit and also helps in attaining the customer loyalty. Increase in market shares through increase in sales results in accomplishing sustainable growth for these businesses. Promotional expenses refers to the costs associated with all the activities done for selling a good such as: demonstration costs, advertising costs, publicity costs, sale commission, warranty charges of goods, maintenance charges, cost of packing and transportation etc. The present study has examined the impact of integrated marketing communication budget on enterprise growth in Indian cement industry. The enterprise growth is measured though increase/decrease in sales volume and market share of four major cement companies during 2012 to 2022 in Odisha. Simple regression is used to analyse the data. The result shows a significant positive impact of IMC budget on enterprise growth of selected cement companies in Odisha.

Keywords Integrated Marketing Communication, Business Growth, Sales Volume, Market Share, Simple Regression.

Introduction Integrated marketing communication is the planning and execution of all types of marketing communication needed for a product, brand, idea, company or place in order to satisfy a common set of communication objectives and support the positioning proposition. IMC involves planning and delivering consistent message to the identified target audience (Panda, 2009). An integrated marketing communication program should create synergy among various marketing communication tools. Integrated marketing communication is defined as a process of managing all sources of information about a product or service to which a customer or prospect is exposed, which behaviourally motivates the consumer to purchase and maintain the customer loyalty. Traditionally firms were outsourcing both public relations and advertising activity to agencies. They were assuming that it is less important to integrate them, but due to the emergence of many other marketing communication tools and effectiveness of advertising, now it has become an important issue to use an integrated approach to marketing communication. Usually IMC is the combination of different promotion tools which is used in same way to produce seamless message to make maximum impact on the customer. There are some goals behind the IMC, these goals can be, boosting the sales, building strong brand image and achieving competitive advantage. As generating the brand equity is first priority of the company, IMC is being used to create a good image of brand in customer memory that customer share positive words of mouth to others. Hence, across countries many studies have been conducted on the areas like impact of IMC on brand image, on the efficiency of internet based marketing, brand outcome, competitive advantage & brand value etc in FMCG, Pharmaceuticals industries etc. The present study pertains to identify the role of effective integrated marketing communication on the business performance of four selected cement companies in Odisha. For this study the business performance is measured by considering increase/decrease in both market share and sales volume.

Aim of study The author envisaged to fulfil two major objectives by undertaking this research work. They are:

1. To study the scenario of marketing budget, Market Share and Sales turnover of selected sample cement industries
2. To examine the role of budget for marketing on Market Share and Sales turnover.

Review of Literature

Integrated Marketing Communication is anonymously considered the most eminent development during the last decade of the twentieth century (Kitchen and Schultz 1999, 2000). Integrated Marketing Communication is considered as a key competitive advantage for the organization (Kitchen and Schultz, 2001; Weilbacher, 2001; Smith, 2002) because IMC can save time, money and stress and profit can be increased (Smith, 2002). Advertising Agency executives endorsed this fact (Kitchen and Schultz, 1997). As it is assumed that the effective IMC has a direct connection with the improvement of business performance, a brief review of the same is presented below. Morgan (2012) discussed the three main theories in strategic management with the empirical and theoretical literature on strategic marketing to develop an integrative theory-based conceptual framework linking marketing with firm's business performance. The outcome of the research shows that there is a huge correlation in between marketing strategies on the performance of the firm. There is a limited research on the relationship between marketing communications and sales at different point of time. A review of the same is presented as below. In one of the earliest studies involving the relationship between advertising and sales, Hollander (1949) found a view metadata, citation and similar papers at core.ac.uk brought to you by CORE provided by International Institute for Science, Technology and Education (IISTE): carryover effect of advertising on sales in the sales of an ethical drug. The relationship between advertising and aggregate demand was studied by Verdon et al (1968) where they found that advertising has a positive relationship with aggregate demand. Baghestani (1991) took annual advertising and sales data from the Lydia Pinkham Company from 1907 to 1960 and found that both are cointegrated and share a long-term relationship. Zanas (1994) also analyzed the Lydia Pinkham data set and found bivariate granger causality between advertising and sales. The two series were also found to have a valid long-term relationship. Dekimpe and Hanssens (1995) found out that advertising has a strong effect on sales for a chain of home improvement stores. Leach and Reekie (1996) tested Granger causality between advertising expenses and sales and found only unidirectional causality from advertising expenses to sales. Graham and Frankenberger (2000) calculated the asset value of advertising expenditure and found that changes in advertising result in earnings up to five years after the year of expenditure and that asset value is more in consumer and industrial products and less in sales and service industry. Esteve and Requena (2006) established a long run relationship between advertising and sales across different markets over the period 1971 – 2001 in the UK car industry and found two structural breaks during the recession periods. Dubey, et. al. (2021) has investigated the marketing strategy of selected cement companies in India. The objective of the study was to explore and measure the marketing environment of the cement industry in India and to explore the marketing strategies adopted by cement manufacturers in India. The collected data were analyzed using relevant statistical tools like, Correlation, and ANOVA Analysis. The study concluded with the findings that there is a significant difference between the product price, technology, promotion & distribution system and cement industries (Ultratech, ACC and Ambuja Cement). Mishra (2019) has examined the influential marketing strategies adopted by the cement industries. The study has mainly focused on the marketing strategies adopted by cement industries for its suppliers. The study is conducted at MadhyapurThimi Municipality among different levels of consumer i.e house owner, supplier, contractor/mason and consultant/engineer. Out of 871 permitted under construction buildings of fiscal year 2016/17, 89 end consumers and 30 suppliers were selected for a questionnaire survey with two different sets of questionnaires. For in depth data, key informant interview was conducted and to understand the influencing strategies, focus group discussion was done. Bonus

coupon and credit period was found to be brand promotional tools among 36.67% and 23.33% of the suppliers respectively whereas 50% of the end consumers get attracted through credit period. Credit period is the most influential marketing strategy while advertisement being the brand awareness tool to the consumer to set their brand in 'Top of Mind' state. Burange and Yamini (2008) found in their study that sales and marketing strategy is the foremost important factor in the cement industry for many companies. They found that sales and marketing strategy got more weightage than any other factor for the companies to become more competitive in the industry. There is an extreme need to focus on sales and marketing strategy for cement companies to take competitive advantage to grow in the dynamic business environment of the cement industry. Roshan Shankar, Udit Agarwal PragmaGoel and WagishaJha (2011) conducted a study on "Business Strategies for the Indian Cement Industry. This article presents that Cement is the one of high demand and single most important and profitable product in the building material sector and with the consumption of cement in India, which had to touch six hundred million tonnes by the year 2020. This study also concluded that considering the increasing cement demand in India and higher capacity utilization over the years, key Indian players have already begun to revisit their business strategies. Kumar & Bansal (2013) also conducted a study and observed that stiff competition is one of the major factors which is affecting the marketing strategies of Indian cement companies. The second issue is the lack of proper product mix offered to the customers. It discussed that differentiation among the products of different brands is not possible due to availability of the same inputs of raw material. It's further revealed the fact that pricing is one of the factors that plays a role of differentiator among the brands. Fewer margins are one of the main concerns across the cement industry. Kumar, John and Senith (2013) observed through his research that the growth of the Indian cement industry in recent years in India. The study was designed to investigate the growth and development of cement industry in India since 1991. The parameters had taken into this study were production capacity, exports, production, and value addition in the cement products. This research was based on secondary data. Descriptive and applied statistics have been used to evaluate the performance of the Indian cement industry. Shaik, Balkrishn and Banana (2014) conducted "A Study on Future Marketing Trends Indian Cement Industry" and discussed about the future marketing trends in the cement industry. It focuses on the emerging economies markets, improving and enhancing production technology to minimize the cost to achieve cost leadership. The study also focuses upon the branding and innovation activities that provide better cement products to the targeted customers. The authors believe that the future lies with those companies which provide the best quality cement product at affordable prices and most of the companies in the cement industry are focusing on producing the best quality cement by introducing upgraded technology. Now a days, companies have become interested in integrating their marketing communications for better organisationa results. Integrated marketing communications literature contains a number of research studies conducted in India as a whole, in selected states and districts, in countries like China, Malaysia, Pakistan, Thailand etc. These studies have focussed on different issues like the effectiveness of promotional tools are independently studies, it is studies as a whole, the effectiveness of promotional tools are measured in various industries especially in consumer durables. We also found studies on effectiveness of these promotional tools on consumer buying behavoir with special impact of the demographic and socio-economic variables like age, gender, geographical location. For example, Emmanuel and Jean (1981) made an attempt to compare the influence of commercial television advertising and its impact on consumer behaviour. Vijayalakshmi (1989) made an attempt to analyze the viewers' attitude to television advertisements with regard to occurrence and period. Ramakrishna Rao (1993) made an attempt to evaluate the efficiency of Advertising Media and articulated that the urban respondents were more familiar with advertisements appearing over numerous advertisement media than their rural consumers. Dean, D.H. & Biswas, A (2001) concluded that

high disposition of money on advertisement contributes towards high brand recall, brand attitude & purchase intention. Nan Zhou & Ming Ouyang (2002) have found that short term advertisement effect can have long lasting influence on sales in case of consumer durables products. But there is a mixed response in case of non-durable products. The present study indentified that brand endorsement has a positive impact on consumers. For example: Wen-Shin Huang, Tsuifang Hsieh and Han –Shen Chen (2011) this study suggests that consumers are affected by animated spoken-characters, which increases the advertisement communication effect. Varsha Jain and Subhadip Roy (2010) Study points out the fact that national Celebrities are better than regional celebrities in creating a positive consumer attitude. The study reveals that the sales promotion is essential in consumer products. For example: Nochai and Nochai (2011) explained in their study the impact of sales promotion factors on purchase decisions towards portable PC's (Notebook). It was revealed from their research that they offer member cards for a discount, extended warranty period, premium and other considerations were having effectives impact on purchase decisions. The researchers interpreted that these sales promotion factors can help in fulfilling customers' needs and can also increase market share for the product. Personal Selling and direct marketing with other tools of marketing communication can result in an effective outcome (Smith, 1998). Positive publicity is dependent primarily on media relations (Smith, 1998). The most important contribution of Public Relations to IMC is its ability to create awareness and credibility to offering (Caywood, 1998). Herrington et al. (1996), measured attitudes and the use of integrated marketing communications in services compared with non-service industries. Gould (1999) and Kitchen (1999) have surveyed multinational advertising agencies about their use of integrated marketing communications for global customers. Low (2000) surveyed the different types of organizations to determine which are most likely to employ integrated marketing communications strategies. Reid et al. (2001) surveyed wineries to determine whether the brand associated with the implementation differed for those who employ an integrated marketing communications strategy. Kitchen (2011) developed a model of technology adoption for internet banking regarding the website's features. Tian (2011) studied international Communications Strategy and the development in cross-cultural communications. From the literature review it has been understood that integrated marketing communication is being considered as a business strategy which is used to get maximum positive impact on the business. Usually it is the combination of a different promotion mix which is used in the same way to produce a seamless message to make maximum impact on the customer. There are some goals behind the IMC, these goals can be, boost the sales, build strong brand image and achieve competitive advantage. From the above mentioned review of literature it has been understood that as generating brand equity is the first priority of the company, IMC is being used to create a good image of brand in customer memory that customers share positive words of mouth to others. Hence, across countries many studies have been conducted on the areas like impact of IMC on brand image, on the efficiency of internet based marketing, brand outcome, competitive advantage & brand value etc. IMC focuses on how greater values can be transferred to customers by organization. Many studies have also been conducted on the influence of IMC on consumer behavior. Researchers have done their studies on sectors like FMCG, Hospitals, and Consumer durables. While the concept of integrated marketing communications (IMC) is widely acknowledged in the literature, research on successful IMC strategies for cement Industry is relatively scarce. In particular, the possible significance of determinants of IMC on its success has received little empirical consideration. With a proper composition of IMC tools, Brand Image, Sales and profit can be increased while reducing the time and money. To make the IMC impact more efficient, the study needs to be pertained in every local or regional area. It will help us to identify the effectiveness of IMC in different locations cross sectors. The present study is a descriptive analysis of IMC strategies in cement industry. The study will try to identify the effective IMC tools and marketing budget of the

four selected cement companies that leads to successful business performance in the way of increase in sales turnover and creation of brand image. While the concept of integrated marketing communications (IMC) is widely acknowledged in the literature, research on successful IMC strategies for cement Industry is relatively scarce. In particular, the possible significance of determinants of IMC on its success has received little empirical consideration. With a proper composition of IMC tools, Brand Image, Sales and profit can be increased while reducing the time and money. To make the IMC impact more efficient, the study needs to be pertained in every local or regional area. It will help us to identify the effectiveness of IMC in different locations cross sectors. The present study will identify the effectiveness of integrated marketing communication strategies in terms of marketing budget, market share and sales volume in the Cement Industry of Odisha state.

Methodology The following hypotheses are formulated in order to achieve the above objectives. H1: There is a significant relationship exist between Budget for IMC and Sales turnover H2: There is a significant relationship exist between Budget for IMC and Market share. The present study pertains to study the effectiveness of integrated marketing communication strategies of the cement companies. The study is conducted in the selected locations of Odisha state. At present 13 cement brands are selling their products in Odisha state. For the present study, data has been generated from four selected cement brands out of these 13 as representative of the cement industry in Odisha on the basis of performance, Oldest business house, business size and oldest cement brand. The selected cement companies are Ultratech Cement, J K Lakshmi Cement, JSW Cement and ACC Cement. Ultratech Cement Ltd. formerly called as L&T Cement, Aditya Birla group being the leader enjoys market share of more than 25% of Odisha's cement consumption. They have production facility at Jharsuguda, Odisha. J K Lakshmi Cement Ltd. being the oldest business house has set up first cement grinding unit at Cuttack, Odisha in the year 2019. It has an aggressive plan to enter east market with production facilities at west Bengal and Bihar. JSW Ltd. is the pioneer and market leader in steel manufacturing in India. It has entered Odisha market with one cement grinding unit facility at Kalinga Nagar, Odisha and also acquired Siva Cement with its clinkerisation and mining facilities in the year 2019-20 to expand its cement business in Odisha. ACC Ltd., a subsidiary of the Ambuja Cements and a part of the Adani Group, formerly known as Associated Cement Companies Ltd. It has a legacy of 85 years of cement production in India being the oldest cement brand. In order to achieve another objective i.e. the impact of marketing budget on sales turnover, the present study has collected the annual marketing budget and sales turnover of the selected four cement companies for a period of 10 years from 2012 to 2022 from the annual report of the said companies. The study had referred to secondary sources of data like annual reports, publications, Journals etc. to find the profile and other information related to the present study. From the Spreadsheet the data is imported to Statistical software 'SPSS'. In statistical modelling, regression analysis is a set of statistical process for estimating the relationship among variables. Although it includes many techniques for modelling and analysing the variables, when the objective is on finding the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables, the present study has used the regression analysis. More specifically regression analysis helps to understand how the typical value of the dependent variable changes when any one of the independent variable is varied while other independent variables are held fixed. In the present study, simple regression analysis has been used to depict the relationship among annual marketing budget and sales volume and to predict the value of sales volume, given the values of annual marketing budget. The study also depicts the relationship among annual marketing budget and market share in similar way.

Analysis There is a general agreement that much more research needs to be performed to know the extent to which marketing communication can influence the business performance. Hence, it is important for marketers to understand the collective contribution of those factors to measure the whole effectiveness of the

marketing communications. In this context, we explore one of the major factors i.e. allocation of marketing budget and its impact on sales volume and market share of the cement companies in Indian context.

The following section of data analysis deals with secondary data. Secondary data collected from four leading companies of cement industries such as Ultra Tech, J. K. Laxmi, ACC and JSW. These four industries have been chosen on the basis of sales turn over and maximum market share. The data were collected from company records related to Annual sales volume, Advertisement budget and Market Share. The data were analyzed to understand the scenarios as well as the effect of advertisement and market share on sales volume.

Table 1: Sales volume of selected cement companies

Year	Sales Volume (Lakh Tons)				AVG
	UTCL	JKLC	ACC	JSW	
FY 2011-12	18.87	0.00	9.45	0.00	7.08
FY 2012-13	16.43	0.00	9.26	0.00	6.42
FY 2013-14	16.22	0.00	8.98	0.00	6.30
FY 2014-15	19.38	0.13	6.53	0.00	6.51
FY 2015-16	22.97	2.44	6.10	0.00	7.88
FY 2016-17	24.18	3.04	6.23	0.00	8.36
FY 2017-18	28.03	3.65	8.69	0.00	10.09
FY 2018-19	30.51	4.42	8.74	0.15	10.96
FY 2019-20	29.84	4.82	7.37	2.25	11.07
FY 2020-21	35.42	6.09	7.48	5.62	13.65
FY 2021-22	36.46	5.98	7.55	4.78	13.69
AVG	25.3	2.8	7.9	1.2	9.3

N.B: AVG - Average

Source: developed from the survey data

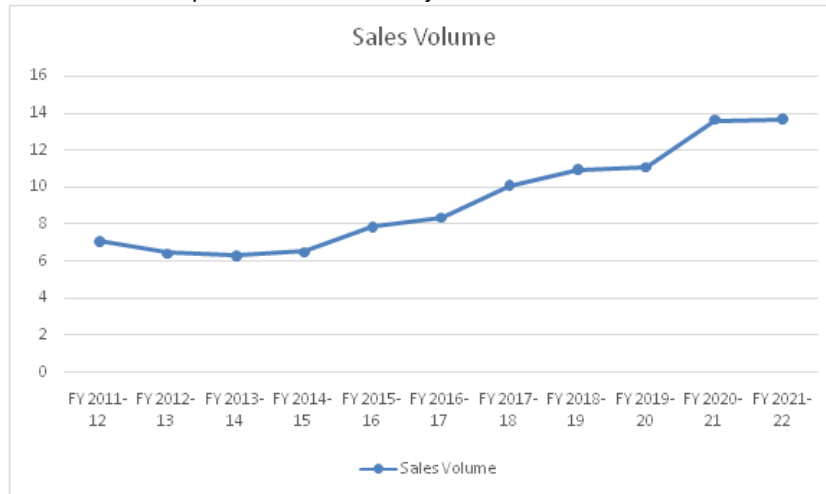


Fig.1: Sales volume of selected cement companies

The table 1 and figure 1 shows the sales volume of four reputed cement companies from 2011-12 to 2021-22. The overall trend reflects an upward trend in sales volume. The trend reflects, from the year 2011-12 to 2014-15, there was a slows down fall in the sales volume. After that there is a steady hike in sales. From the year 2019 to 2022, there was a good hike in sales turnover. The average sales volume of Ultra Tech (25.3) is coming highest among all four sample, then coming ACC (7.9). The lowest average is JSW (1.2) since JSW enter new to the market.

Table 2: Marketing budget allocation of selected cement companies

Year	Advt. Budget (Rs In lacs)				AVG
	UTCL	JKLC	ACC	JSW	
FY 2011-12	750.00	0.00	375.00	0.00	281.25
FY 2012-13	700.00	0.00	350.00	0.00	262.50
FY 2013-14	725.00	0.00	325.00	0.00	262.50
FY 2014-15	800.00	60.00	300.00	0.00	290.00
FY 2015-16	950.00	120.00	275.00	0.00	336.25

FY 2016-17	1,050.00	150.00	275.00	0.00	368.75
FY 2017-18	1,250.00	160.00	375.00	0.00	446.25
FY 2018-19	1,300.00	180.00	400.00	100.00	495.00
FY 2019-20	1,400.00	220.00	375.00	400.00	598.75
FY 2020-21	1,750.00	165.00	390.00	365.00	667.50
FY 2021-22	1,750.00	190.00	400.00	425.00	691.25
AVG	1129.6	113.2	349.1	117.3	427.3

Source: developed from the survey data

As per the table 2 and Fig. 2 of marketing budget allocation, the trend reflects slow allocation of fund from 2011 to 2016. From 2017 to 2022, the trend showing there was a high jump in allocation of advertisement budget of cement industries. Since, there is core competition between industries, companies are attracting more customers through advertisement. The average marketing budget Ultra Tech is coming highest (1129.60 lac per annum) and then coming ACC (349.10 lacs). The lower rank is coming J. K. Laxmi (113.20 lac per annum) and then coming JSW (117.30 lacs).

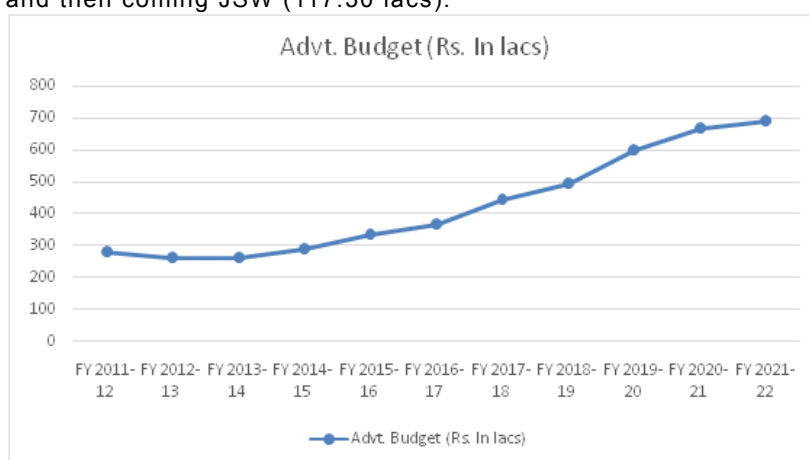


Fig.2: Marketing budget allocation of selected cement companies
Table 3: Market share of select cement companies

Year	Market Sh (%)				AVG
	UTCL	JKLC	ACC	JSW	
FY 2011-12	25.0%	0.00	12.5%	0.00	9.0%
FY 2012-13	20.5%	0.00	11.5%	0.00	8.0%
FY 2013-14	19.4%	0.00	10.7%	0.00	8.0%
FY 2014-15	22.6%	0.1%	7.6%	0.00	8.0%
FY 2015-16	23.6%	2.5%	6.3%	0.00	8.0%
FY 2016-17	23.6%	3.1%	6.4%	0.00	8.0%
FY 2017-18	24.4%	3.2%	7.6%	0.00	9.0%
FY 2018-19	24.8%	3.6%	7.1%	0.1%	9.0%
FY 2019-20	25.0%	4.0%	6.2%	1.9%	9.0%
FY 2020-21	26.8%	4.6%	5.6%	4.2%	10.0%
FY 2021-22	26.0%	4.3%	5.4%	3.4%	10.0%
AVG	24.0%	2.0%	8.0%	1.0%	9.0%

Source: developed from the survey data

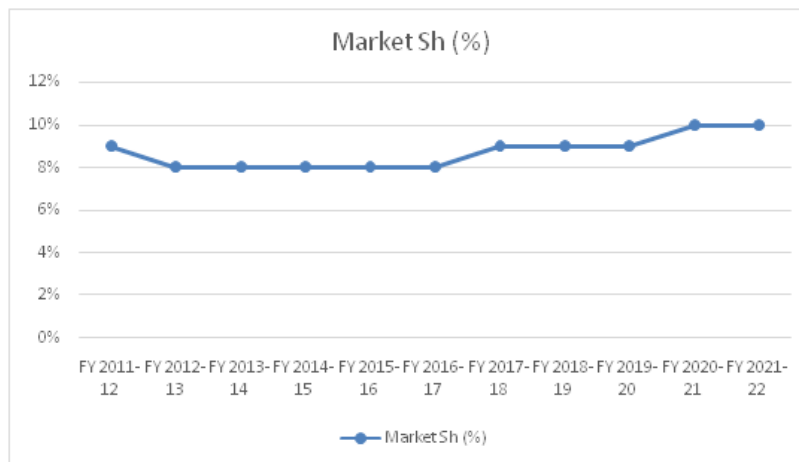


Fig. 3: Market share of select cement companies

Table 4: Sales Volume, Marketing budget and Market Share

Year	Sales Volume	Marketing Budget (Rs. In lacs)	Market Share (%)
FY 2011-12	7.08	281.25	9%
FY 2012-13	6.42	262.5	8%
FY 2013-14	6.3	262.5	8%
FY 2014-15	6.51	290	8%
FY 2015-16	7.88	336.25	8%
FY 2016-17	8.36	368.75	8%
FY 2017-18	10.09	446.25	9%
FY 2018-19	10.96	495	9%
FY 2019-20	11.07	598.75	9%
FY 2020-21	13.65	667.5	10%
FY 2021-22	13.69	691.25	10%

Source: developed from the survey data

The over all market share of these four cement companies are not so good. The trend is almost horizontal. If we analyse individual company, UltraTech performance is good among all. Always Ultra Tech leading the market with average 24 per cent market share and then coming ACC (8.0 per cent). Poor performer is J. K. Lakshmi (2 per cent) and JSW (1 per cent). Table above shows, higher budget for marketing activities leads to higher sales and higher market share.

This shows IMC plays a major role for increase of market share and sales volume. This ultimately leads to increase on organization performance.

Regression analysis

The regression analysis is used in the present study. It helps in predicting the extent of dependence of various factors as its explanatory variable. This was tested by using the first result of regression analysis i.e. ANOVA (F-test). Further, R square value of the regression analysis has been made to shows the extent to which the explanatory variables explain the dependent factor.

The second result of the regression analysis i.e., t-test along with significant value (p-value) indicates the most significant explanatory variables that influences the explained/ dependent factor.

Regression analysis of marketing budget on Sales volume

The regression analysis of effect of marketing budget on Sales volume has been estimated and the results are shown in the Table.

Table 5: Model Summary (Regression analysis of budget on Sales volume)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square R	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.851	0.725	0.694	1.54

a Predictors: (Constant), Advt. Budget (Rs. Inlacs)

Source: developed from the survey data
It is seen from above table of regression analysis (model summary), the coefficient of determination (R^2) was 0.725 indicating that 72.50 per cent of variation in sales volume (dependent variable) can be explained (independent variable) by marketing budget which is a good indicator.

Table 6: Regression analysis (ANOVA of marketing budget on Sales volume)

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	56.236	1	56.236	23.683	0.000*
	Residual	21.371	9	2.375		
	Total	77.606	10			

a. Dependent Variable: SalesVolume

b. Predictors: (Constant), Mkt. Budget (Rs. In lacs)

*Significant at 1 per cent level

Source: developed from the survey data
The ANOVA (F-test) indicates that the explanatory variable (marketing budget) for studying sales volume is quite significant since the significant value of F-test is coming 0.000. Thus, the model that is used in this research for measurement of sales volume through marketing budget is good. This shows null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted i.e. *there is a significant relationship exist between Budget for IMC and Sales turnover.*

Table 7: Regression Coefficients (marketing budget on Sales volume)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.083	1.354		2.277	0.049
	marketing budget (Rs. Inlacs)	0.014	0.003	0.851	4.867	0.001*

a. Dependent Variable: SalesVolume

Source: developed from the survey data

*Significant at 1 per cent level

Based on the regression result and its constituent variable 'marketing budget', the following equation can be formulated

$$\text{Sales volume (Y)} = 3.083 + 0.014 (\text{Advt. budget})$$

The significant value of t-test shows 0.001 (less than 0.05), the independent variables'. budget' significantly influence the sales volume. Here IMC plays a major role how the companies putting their integrated communication tools to promote and create awareness.

Regression analysis of Market share on Sales volume

Table 8: Regression summary (Marketing budget on Market share)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.899	0.808	0.787		1.28

a. Predictors: (Constant), MarketShare

Source: developed from the survey data

The above summary table of regression results shows R square value is 0.808. This reveals, market share influence the sales volume of cement industries by 80.80 per cent which is a good indicator of effect of independent variables (market share) towards dependent variable (sales volume).

Table 9: Regression analysis (ANOVA results of Marketing budget on Market share)

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	62.721	1	62.721	37.923	0.000*

	Residual	14.885	9	1.654		
	Total	77.606	10			

a. *Dependent Variable: Market Share*

b. *Predictors: (Constant), Marketing budget*

Source: developed from the survey data

*Significant at 1 per cent level

The ANOVA (F-test) result shows that the explanatory variable marketing budget significantly influence the market share since significant value of F-test is coming 0.000 (< 0.05). This reveals null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. This shows 'there is a significant relationship exist between Marketing budget and market share'.

Table 10: Regression Coefficients (results of Marketing budget on market share)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	18.525	4.531		0.089	0.003
	Marketing budget	318.529	51.725	0.899	6.158	0.000*

a. *Dependent Variable: Market share*

Source: developed from the survey data

*Significant at 1 per cent level

Based on the regression coefficient table, the following equation is formulated for estimation.

$$\text{Market share (Y)} = 18.525 + 318.529 (\text{Marketing budget})$$

Further, the regression coefficient result i.e. significant value of t-test is coming 0.000 (<0.05). This shows marketing budget (independent variable) significantly influencing the dependent variable (market share).

Conclusion This is followed by the section on major contributions of the present study to the existing body of knowledge on integrated marketing communication and Indian cement industry. Academic research is fruitful only if it can, in some way, contribute towards an improvement in industrial practices. Therefore a considerable portion of this section is devoted to the utilitarian value of the present research to marketing practitioners. The present study also used the 10 years average marketing budget of the selected cement companies to measure the relationship with increase in market share and sales turnover. Two hypotheses H1 and H2 are formulated to measure this impact and tested in the present study.

1. There is a significant positive relationship exist between Budget for IMC and Sales turnover.
 2. There is a significant relationship exist between Budget for IMC and Market share.
- The present research is conducted in the field of marketing communications effectiveness with special reference to Indian cement Industry. The study may be conducted in other industries also. Conversely, learning more about IMC will enable the marketing professionals to further explore how this dimension of IMC impacts complex decisions that shape business performance.

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Environmental Problems and Global Warming in India

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Abstract Some of the environmental problems which are critical at the present time are fairly widely known because of the growing awareness of all levels of society, including governments, general public and the scientific community. In the 21st century, irregular climate changes have been a big challenge for the entire human race therefore the international organizations are working together continuously to save the world from the effects of climate change and global warming. In an effort to cut down the pollution rate, the 195 countries had signed an agreement at the 21st Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC in Paris and adopted by consensus on 12 December 2015. As of November 2016, 193 UNFCCC members have signed the treaty, 114 of which have ratified it. After several European Union states ratified the agreement in October 2016, there were enough countries that had ratified the agreement that produce enough of the world's greenhouse gases for the agreement to enter into force.

Keywords Global Warming, Pollution, Environmental Degradation, Climate Change, Health Issues.

Introduction Environmental pollution now constitutes the biggest hazards not only to human existence but also the existence of all the gifts that nature has so kindly bestowed to man. Environmental problems have attracted the attention of wide cross-section of the people all over the world during the last two decades.[1] Today, the natural contamination is a developing danger to our nation and has turned into a typical peculiarity being noticed both in towns and towns all over India. The weighty surge of populace from towns to metropolitan regions has brought about congestion of urban areas. Quick industrialization and urbanization have prompted an expansion in contamination especially in metropolitan urban areas. About 72 per cent of the air pollution is due to vehicular emissions which is responsible for 12 time's high risk for respiratory problems.[2] The problem of environmental degradation is a social problem.[3] Since the industrial development started in India, the environment issues also grew with it which took an ugly turn at the end of 20th century. Environmental pollution has become a serious problem in the country, community/domestic wastes, industrial affluent and chemical fertilizers and pesticides have polluted our surface, water and affecting quality of our rivers and other water bodies like lakes is an important challenge[4]. The agreement went into effect on 4 November 2016 [5]. This agreement amongst the nations is known as Paris Agreement. The objective of the Paris Agreement is to achieve the environmental justice by way of reduction in the emission rate of green house gases.

Aim of study

1. To highlights the problem which affected not only India but all over world
2. To highlights the laws in India by which we can control the disaster.
3. presenting pseudo-experts who are themselves credible scientists but lack specific expertise and data to speak authoritatively;

Review of Literature

Shyam Divan And Armin Rosencranz(2001)- This book likewise centered around ecological approach in India and the established and lawful arrangement with respect to natural assurance. In his book examined about cases, articles and rules and understanding of current cases managing entire scope of natural issues.

P.Leelakrishnan (2005) - The ethos of legal feature to climate has changed

inconsonance with mounting public mindfulness and with the worldwide viewpoint of climate. This modified version features this peculiarity and looks at the developing regulation and ecological law in the nation right to clean climate is a major right.

H.V.Jadhav, Dr.H.S Purohit (2007) - has explained the environmental pollution has assumed global dimensions. Economic developments and rapid industrialization has brought changes in climatic conditions, global warming depletion of resources. .Global warming to spread this awareness. Now a day's major issue of the world is global warming because of the Green House Gases (CHG) effect, climate change & tsunamis.

A. Usha (2007) - in this book climate change of the is one of the most serious threats faced by the world today. Climate change is one of the greatest environmental, social, economical threats facing the planet. Human activities that contribute to climate change include burning fossil fuels, agriculture and land use changes like deforestation. Kyoto protocol to United Nation framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC) is only first step to address the serious global threat of climate change.

Michael Jffery (2009) - have discussed the environmental degradation and its impact such as climate change. They have dealt with precautionary principle and polluter pays principle in detail.

S.M.K Naqvi and V.Sejian- (2010) in there article stated that climate change is threat to the survival of many species, ecosystem and sustainability of livestock production system of world. Green House Gases (CHG), CH₄ (Methane) considered to be the largest potential contributor to global warming.

Mabobane C.Sebopela,Kola.O.Odeku (2014)- In this article scientist have examinations the unassuming Correlation of administrative mediations on environmental change in India. South Africa, India both emerging nations they have liability, that situated in nations regardless of commitments to diminish discharges to handle a worldwide temperature alteration and environmental change.

Dr.P.S.Kamble (2015)- he focused on the today's important environmental problem over the world as well as in India in particularly climate change is connected with global warming. It is affecting environment such as atmosphere land, water, plants, animal, living and non living creatures. Its impacts on productive activities and in economic sector around the world as whole. It is adverse impact on agriculture in India so there is a need to tackle with the joint efforts of the government policy and active participation of the people and the society as a whole.

Rajesh Kumari (2016)- global warming and emerging threat in this article has explained global warming rising temperature of earth's atmosphere due to climate change. Green House Gases (CHG) is in the atmosphere increasing temperature of earth. It will affect on living creatures and also non living creatures.

PrithaDatta BhagirathBeheraDil BahadurRahut 2022

Environmental change is antagonistically influencing the Indian agrarian area. Ranchers' impression of and transformation to the quickly changing climatic circumstances are viewed as significant strategy measures to battle these afflictions. In this unique situation, the current concentrate efficiently audits the writing on ranchers' discernment and transformation in India, drawing primarily from Scopus and Web of Science. Results show that greater part of the Indian ranchers have seen a climb in temperature, whimsical and diminished precipitation which is reliable with the meteorological information. Indian ranchers appear to have taken on an extensive variety of variation estimates that are for the most part gradual and foundational.

1. Current Environment Problems

The natural lopsidedness leads to different ecological issues. Without a doubt, the natural issue is a worldwide issue, nonetheless, created nations are noticing, controlled ecological contamination yet the expansion of different nations is disgraceful.[6] India's rapid urbanization and industrialization have resulted in heavy exploitation of natural resources, which has led to environmental pollution. Water is contaminated by noxious and toxic substances. Sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, and suspended particulate matter are serious air contaminations in modern locales and urban communities. The other extraordinary issue is commotion contamination, which happens essentially in business and local locations because of traffic, modern exercises, and strict celebrations. These three major problems water, air and noise pollution are constantly discussed in various forums.[7] A portion of the ecological issues are contamination, soil disintegration prompting floods, salt deserts and ocean subsides, desertification, avalanches, shift of waterway bearings, eradication of species, and weak environment instead of additional perplexing and stable biological systems, consumption of normal assets, squander collection, deforestation, diminishing of ozone layer and an unnatural weather change.

2. Climate Change-

Climate change is no more an environmental concern. It has emerged as the biggest developmental challenge for the planet. Its economic impacts, particularly on the poor, make it a major governance issue as well.13Climate change is one of the complex problems facing mankind today. This is obvious from perceptions of expansions in the worldwide normal air and sea temperatures, far reaching liquefying of snow and ice, and the rising worldwide typical ocean level. It represents various difficulties with colossal impacts. It is projected to fundamentally affect conditions influencing farming, including temperature, precipitation and cold run-off.14 Horticulture is the pillar of the Indian economy and gives food and vocation security to a significant part of our populace. Farming will be unfavorably impacted not just by an increment or lessening in the general measures of precipitation yet in addition by shifts in the planning of the precipitation. Any adjustment of precipitation designs represents a serious danger to farming, and consequently to the economy and food security. The climb in temperatures brought about by expanding green house gases is probably going to influence crops uniquely in contrast to area to district. Disintegration, submergence of coastlines, and saltiness of the water-table because of the expanded ocean levels are the elements that predominantly influence agribusiness through immersion of low-lying regions. Expanded frequencies of dry spell, floods, tempests and twisters are probably going to build the fluctuation of horticultural creation.[8] Climate change is a change in the usual weather found in Earth's climate .as we know weather can change in few hours, but climate change takes place in hundreds or even millions of years.[9]

2.1 Definitions of Climate Change

Modern climate prediction started back in the late 1700s with Thomas Jefferson and continues to be studied around the world today.[10] According to Article 1 of UNFCCC Climate change means a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.[11] "Climate change" in British English "changes in the world's weather, in particular the fact that it is believed to be getting warmer as a result of human activity increasing the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere"[12] "A longterm change in the earth's climate, especially a change due to an increase in the average atmospheric temperature"[13] Melting glaciers imply that life in the Arctic is affected by climate change. There is broad-based agreement within the scientific community that climate change is real. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space

Organization, and the Public Maritime and Barometrical Organization agree that

environmental change is for sure happening and is without a doubt because of human movement. In more extensive sense, environment might be seen as a piece of bigger framework that incorporates the climate as well as hydrosphere (all fluid and frozen surface water), the lithosphere (all solids land surfaces), the biosphere (every single living being) and, surprisingly, extraterrestrial elements as the sun. Expanded consuming of petroleum derivatives adds to environmental change.

Causes of Climate Change - Environmentalists consider climate change a major problem of the century. The main cause of climate change is concentration of carbon dioxide (burning of fossil fuels, such as oil and coal, which emits greenhouse gases) in the atmosphere.[14] Other human exercises, like farming and deforestation, additionally add to the expansion of ozone harming substances that cause environmental change. While certain amounts of these gases are a normally happening and basic piece of Earth's temperature control framework, the air grouping of CO2 didn't transcend 300 sections for every million between the coming of human progress around a long time back and 1900. Today it is at around 400 ppm, a level not arrived at in over 400,000 years. The primary drivers of environmental change can be arranged into two - Normal reasons for environmental change and Man-made reasons for environmental change.

2.2 Causes of Climate Change –

The Milankovitch Hypothesis - This makes sense of the 3 repetitive changes in Earth's circle and slant that cause the environment variances that happen more than huge number of years to countless years.[15]

2.2.1. Volcanic activity- Volcanic emissions release carbon dioxide, yet they may likewise transmit vapor sprayers, like volcanic debris or residue, and sulfur dioxide. Sprayers are fluids and solids that float around in the air. They may likewise incorporate residue, dust, salt gems, microscopic organisms, and infections. Vapor sprayers disperse approaching sun powered radiation, causing a slight cooling impact. Volcanic sprayers can impede a level of daylight and cause a cooling that might keep going for 1-2years.

2.2.2. Sunspots- The increase in sunspot activity and a run-up of global temperature on earth are happening convergent and view regulation of carbon emissions as folly with negative ramifications for over economy and tried and tree energy infrastructure.[16]

2.3. Manmade Causes of Climate Change

2.3.1 Burning Fossil Fuels: Consuming coal to create power, consuming oil to drive vehicles and airplane (vehicle discharges), or copying wood in flames utilized for cooking or to give heat, and so on impacts the condition of put away natural carbon from a fluid (for example oil) or strong (for example coal/wood) into a gas (carbon dioxide) which is delivered into the climate.[17]

2.3.2. Deforestation: Vegetation ingests carbon dioxide from the air during the course of photosynthesis, changing this over completely to carbon which is put away inside all plants (for example it is a carbon sink). At the point when vegetation is scorched, this natural carbon is delivered into the climate as carbon dioxide, and in this manner turns into a carbon source as opposed to a carbon sink.[18]

2.3.3. Urbanization and Industrialization: The excessive exploitation of resources and nature due to rapid urbanization and industrialization let to climate change.[19]

Impacts of Climate Change -Climate change is one of the inexorable physical phenomena happening on the earth. The change induced by the humans is leading towards adverse effects, which is now being recognized as an immediate threat to the environment and ecological systems. Numerous appearances of the environment actuated changes have been accounted for by established

researchers all over the Globe. Environmental change influences likewise ranges over spatial and worldly scales. These progressions will antagonistically affect the improvement of the countries and human prosperity. Indeed, even little expansions in Earth's temperature brought about by environmental change can make extreme impacts. The world's typical temperature has gone up 1.4° F over the course of the last hundred years and is supposed to ascend as much as 11.5° F over the course of the following. That probably won't appear to be a ton, yet the normal temperature during the last Ice Age was around 4° Bloom than it is today.

3. Impacts of Climate Change in India

India is the 13th most vulnerable country to climate change .Since more than 60% of Indian agriculture is rain fed and it hosts 33% of the world's poor, climate change will have significant impacts on the food and nutritional security of the country.[20] IPCC in its fourth assessment report has highlighted the possible adverse effects due to climate change. It has been reported that ambient air temperature and precipitation will increase in certain parts of the world, while these will decrease in some other parts. It is imperative to assess in detail the various environmental changes and their subsequent consequences on our ecosystem. While most of the climate change studies focus on the climate modeling, impacts on various resources as well as mitigation and adaptation, little attention has been made to understand environmental consequences climate change.[21]

The issue of Contamination of air, water and soil require a long period of time to recover. Industry and engine vehicle fumes are the main toxins. Weighty metals, nitrates and plastic are poisons liable for contamination. While water contamination is brought about by oil slick, corrosive downpour, metropolitan overflow; air contamination is brought about by different gases and poisons delivered by enterprises and production lines and burning of non-renewable energy sources; soil contamination is significantly brought about by modern waste that denies soil from fundamental supplements. No improvement in water quality following 22 years of 'muddled' spending. The city has spent over Rs.2, 000 Crore on Yamuna tidy up in the last 22years.44 Demise because of harmful air. Late worldwide reports: 1. State worldwide air 2017: • Universally air contamination caused more than 4.2 million sudden passing in 2015 • India is the second most elevated on the planet as far as unexpected losses because of air contamination 10, 90,400 passings.

4. Global Warming

4A climate change like global warming is the result of human practices like emission of Greenhouse gases. A dangerous atmospheric deviation prompts climbing temperatures of the seas and the earth' surface causing dissolving of polar ice covers, ascend in ocean levels and furthermore unnatural examples of precipitation like blaze floods, over the top snow or desertification. An island, which contributes negligibly to environmental change with two or three thousand individuals and not so much as a solitary mechanized vehicle, is going submerged because of the peculiarity. in India eight out of ten hottest years happened during the 10 years of 2001-2010.in 2013 the very cut off typhoon Phailin made land fall on the Odisha coast, influencing 12 million individuals .weather condition have changed definitely in many pieces of the country.[22]

5. Effect of Global Warming

The Story of Ghoramara: Ghoramara located about 150 km south of Calcutta and immediately north of Sagar Island-close to where the Hooghly meets the sea is about 4.8 sq km in area. It has lost land generally around 50% of that size over the most recent thirty years to the Hooghly. However a couple of contend that the submergence is brought about by the elements of the waterway's stream, most specialists feel that the rising ocean set off by an Earth-wide temperature boost and softening ice sheets is the prevailing component behind the vanishing of islands in the Sunderbans. A concentrate by the oceanographic branch of Jadavpur College found that around 80 sq km in the Sunderbans have evaporated

submerged in thirty years.[23] •The Asian Murkiness or Asian Earthy colored Cloud In the start of the 21th hundred years, INDOEX (Indian Sea Examination) researchers have distinguished another danger to the world environment. An UN study, charged by UNEP directed by around 200 researchers, including Indians, have found a 3km thick cover of tanish layer of contamination spread over South Asia and most tropical Indian sea. To this they have named as "Asian Dimness" or "Asian Earthy colored Cloud". This is a significant natural risk for the locale .This fog comprise of destructive mixed drink of debris, acids, sulfates ,nitrates dark carbon ,and suspended particles in the air called vapor sprayers and a few other harming air borne contaminations. The consuming of wood and petroleum products cause a huge piece of vapor sprayers. It can likewise results from normal causes like desert sand and ocean salts.[24] One major impact is on health i.e. a study of 2002 indicated nearly two million people die each year, in India alone, from conditions related to the brown cloud.[25] The discovery of "Asian Haze" has sent a shock wave in the sub continent and the countries likely to be affected from this are India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal Sri Lanka and Maldives.[26]

Conclusion

From the above discussion researcher come to this conclusion that there is a dire need of protection of ecology, otherwise coming generation will going suffer a lot. India is the second most populated country in the world. So protection of environment should be given significance in our country. In the event that the nature is solid, it will bring about sound age. Since a sound Climate helps in bringing forth a solid child, assuming that climate contamination is caused it will prompt reason unsuccessful labor or early termination and, surprisingly, in making handicaps the conceived baby. Many investigations have uncovered that there is areas of strength for a between the ladies' openness to radioactivity, early terminations, birth of a kid, and other climate contaminations. Each person needs to protect the climate and assist the multiplication of the youngster in a sound way, which with willing thusly help to save the group of people yet to come. Most serious sort of contamination in India is water contamination. The garbage removal and Sewage from these Businesses are the primary driver of water contamination. These squanders are depleted into the water assets. Every one of the streams in India became terrible including Ganga and Yamuna. Individuals who are in association of these waterways are experiencing infectious sicknesses. Air contamination is one more most serious issue in India. Air nature of Delhi, the capital of India is the most horrendously terrible of any significant city on the planet. India has the world's most elevated passing rate from persistent respiratory sicknesses and asthma, as indicated by the WHO. In Delhi, low quality air harms irreversibly the lungs of 2.2 million or 50 percent, everything being equal. Environmental change is one more ecological issue that has surfaced in most recent few decades. Environmental change has different destructive impacts however not restricted to softening of polar ice, change in seasons, event of new sicknesses, continuous event of floods and change in generally speaking climate situation. Thus, there are various strategies to diminish the contamination or tackle with this issue of climate contamination, yet truly the greater part of them are not viable.

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Footnotes

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Womens Education, Economy and Sustainable Development-An Overview

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Abstract Education for sustainable development allows every human being to acquire the understanding, abilities, outlooks and ideals necessary to shape a viable future. Basic education is a key to a nations ability to develop and achieve sustainability targets (Yadav, 2016). Sustainable development is an approach to economic planning that attempts to foster economic growth while preserving the quality of environment for future generations. Right information and education can change peoples values and behaviour encouraging them to adopt sustainable life styles. Thus, Education is the only answer to sustainable development with its three important pillars viz. economic, social and environmental referred as people, profit and social (Laurie et al., 2016).

Keywords Sustainable Development, Womens Education, Economic Growth, Environment Friendly Policies, Environmental Education.

Introduction Public awareness, education and training are the key to move society towards sustainability. Sustainable development is about achieving the sustained economic growth needed to meet human needs, improve living standards and provide the financial resources that make environmental protection possible (Hopkins,2012).Sustainability according to economic educators is living on the interest rather than the principle, the three terms used with respect to sustainability synonymously and interchangeably are:Education for sustainable development(ESD), Education for sustainability (ES) and Sustainability education (SE). An important distinction is the difference between education about sustainable development and education for sustainable development. First is an awareness education or theoretical discussion while second is the use of education as a tool to achieve sustainability. In total education serves apurpose or the society would not invest in it. ESD promises to make the World more likable for the present and future generations(Mckeown, 2002).

Aim of study Aim of the paper is to review the pivotal role of Education specially Women's education in the economic and sustainable development of environment and governess of a country as a whole, which can transform Woman into a successful entrepreneur, enviromental and social activist by breaking the shackles of century old traditional and religious restrictions.

Review of Literature This is the review article so there is no need give separate review of literature.

Main Text

History of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

Unlike most education movements, ESD was initiated by people outside the education community. As the concept of sustainable development was discussed and formulated it became apparent that education is the key to sustainability. Two of the major issues in the international dialog on sustainability are population and resource consumption (Laurie *et.al.*, 2016). Educating females reduces fertility rates and therefore population growth. By reducing fertility rates and the threat of overpopulation a country also facilitates progress toward sustainability. The opposite is true for the relationship between education and resource use (Arora, 2018). Generally, more highly educated people who have higher incomes consume more resources than poorly educated people, who tend to have higher incomes consume more resources than poorly educated people, who tend to have

lower incomes (Mckeown, 2002). Natural resources on which the very existence of mankind depends are limited. There are technological limitations in harnessing these resources to meet the developmental needs. Sustainable development envisages optimal resource to meet the development ecological principle of conservation and recycling with vision of progress of human being for generations (Olsson;Gericke& Chang-Rundgren,2016).

In this case more education increases the threat to sustainability. Inopportunately, the most educated nations have the highest per-capita rates of consumption. This consumption drives resource extraction and manufacturing around the World. Simply educating citizens to higher levels is not sufficient for creating sustainable societies. The challenge is to raise the education levels without creating an ever growing demand for resources and consumer goods and the accompanying production of pollutants. Meeting this challenge depends on re-orienting curriculums to address the need for more sustainable production and consumption patterns. Every nation will need to re- examine curriculum at all levels i.e. pre-school to professional education (Everett, 2008).

In the 21st century three interlinked areas most commonly identified with sustainable development are: society, environment and economy. If the three are considered to be overlapping circles of the same size the area of overlap in the center is human

wellbeing as the three becomes more aligned, the area of overlap increases and so does human wellbeing (Tribury,2012). Though it is difficult to envision a sustainable world but not difficult identifying what is unsustainable in our societies that can be listed as inefficient use of energy, lack of water conservation, increased pollution, abuses of human rights, overuse of personal transportation, consumerism etc. A curriculum for the twenty first century should encourage learners to be aware of global issues. Learners should evaluate information and events from a global perspective. By exploring the connections between the local and the global, they can also realize that it is possible to play a part in working towards solutions to challenges such as climate change and global poverty. The global dimension incorporates global citizenship, conflict resolution, diversity, human rights, interdependence, social justice, sustainable development values and perceptions (Sund & Gericke, 2020).

Working towards sustainable development goals can also increase the sense of purpose felt by young people as they develop into responsible citizens. Exploring the challenges faced by society provides dilemmas for young people to consider. This can lead to an understanding that both action and inaction have consequences and that everyone has a role to play in building global understanding and a sustainable future (Basiago,1999). This can help develop positive attitudes towards themselves, each other and the environment and also equip young people to make informed judgements and act with integrity. In order to help learners understand the global dimension and sustainable development they should have opportunities across the curriculum to:

1. Appreciate the importance of a global context and engage in a range of culturally diverse experiences (Goodall, 1994)
2. Understand the connections between the environmental, social and economic spheres and make links between local, national and global issues
3. Critically evaluate their own values and attitudes appreciating the similarities between people everywhere and learning to value diversity (Mckeown, 2006)
4. Understand and appreciate the relevance of the global dimension to their own lives
5. Develop skills that will enable them to identify and challenge injustice, prejudice and discrimination (Mensah, 2019)
6. Participate in global partnerships, which can be a powerful and exciting way of bringing a global dimension into classroom
7. Make informed decisions about how they can understand and potentially make their own distinctive contribution to local and global communities
8. Recognise that some of the Earth's resources are finite and therefore must be used responsibly
9. Consider probable and preferable futures and how to achieve the latter
10. Appreciate the importance of sustainable resource use- Rethink, Repair, Reuse, Recycle
11. Appreciate the importance of obtaining materials from sustainably managed resources
- 12.Appreciate that economic development is only one aspect that contributes to the

quality of life (Goodall, 1994; Elliot, 1998; Petrovich & Saeed, 2017)

Women's Education and Sustainable Economic Growth

When education levels are low, economies are often limited to resource extraction and agriculture. In many countries the current level of basic education is so low that it severely hinders development options and plans for a sustainable future. A higher education level is necessary to create jobs and industries that are "greener" and more sustainable. Research shows that basic education is key to a nation's ability to develop and achieve sustainability targets. Another **educational threshold is primary education for women**. At least a primary education is required before birth rate drops and infant health and children's education improve (Srivastava, 2016). Nine to twelve years of education is required for increased industrial productivity. This level of education also increases the probability of employment in changing economy. A subtle combination of higher education, research and lifelong learning is necessary for a nation to shift to a knowledge based economy (Foley, 2021). Education can improve agricultural productivity, enhance the status of women, reduce population growth rates, enhance environmental protection, and generally raise the standard of living. Effects of education on agriculture are greatest when the proportions of females educated to threshold level equals that of males. Education benefits a woman in altering ways of life. An educated woman gains higher status and an enhanced sense of efficacy. She also has greater bargaining power in the household after marriage. An educated woman has high educational and career expectations of her children, both boys and girls. Educating women creates more equitable lives for women and their families and increases their ability to participate in community decision making and work towards achieving local sustainability goals (Channawar, 2021). Education directly affects sustainability plans in the following three areas:

Implementation- An educated citizenry is vital to implementing informed and sustainable development. Nations with high illiteracy rates and unskilled workforces have fewer development options. An educated workforce is key to moving beyond an extractive and agricultural economy (Srivastava, 2016).

Decision Making- Good community based decisions which will affect social economic and environmental wellbeing as well as "greener" development. Citizens can also act to protect their communities by analysing reports and data that addresses community issues and helping shape a community response (Srivastava, 2016).

Quality of Life- Education is also central to improving quality of life. Education raises the economic status of families, it improves life conditions, lowers infant mortality and improves the educational attainment of the next generation's chances for economic and social well being (Mckeown, 2002; Srivastava, 2016).

People and Environment Friendly Policies

A growing number of alternative economists, independent thinkers and citizen organisations concerned with economic justice and environmental issues are engaged in articulating and elaborating the alternative wisdom as the foundation for policies they hope will prove to be more people and environment friendly specifically (Calel & Decheziepretre, 2016):-

i. Sustainable Lifestyle- Consumption of environmental resources already exceeds sustainable limits. The central task of development must be to reallocate the use of sustainable resource flows. The current high consumers must reduce their per capita resource consumption. This may reduce their standard of living as defined purely by physical consumption but it also offers opportunities for an improved quality of personal family and community life. Necessary reductions can be accomplished in part by reforming production systems to maximise dependence on inputs from and waste disposal to the environment.

ii. Helping Poor Countries Become Sustainable-Sustainable development in poor countries depends on: a) increasing the availability, accessibility and quality of sustainable natural resource flows to meet the basic human needs of their own people and b) the political, institutional and technical capacity to use their resources efficiently and sustainably and to distribute the benefits equitably among all members of current and future generations.

iii. Responsibility for Environmental Problems- Poverty is the primary cause of environmental problems. Environmental quality is a low priority among people whose survival is in question. They will become concerned about and invest in environmental conservation only once a certain level of income is attained. Stimulating economic growth to increase employment opportunities and incomes must be the foundation of environmental protection (Korten, 2005). Inequality is the fundamental cause of environmental problems. Because of their much greater relative power in a market economy, the wealthy are able to pass on the social and ecological costs of their over consumption to the poor. Where poverty appears to be the cause of environmental destruction it is usually because the poor have been deprived of other means of livelihood and thus have been pushed in desperation to over exploit environmentally fragile lands. Eliminating inequality by distributing resource control more equitably is a fundamental condition for sustainability.

iv. Population- In the absence of radical economic reforms intended to rapidly accelerate reductions in fertility by increasing equity, social security and investment in female education, female livelihood opportunities, health and family planning services, the global population will be naturally stabilized well below 12 billion by catastrophic events as social and ecological stress result in mass starvation and violence. Given the current dependence on the depletion of non-renewable ecological reserve, it is doubtful that even the World's current population is truly sustainable if minimum acceptable levels of consumption are to be maintained.

v. Economic Management Goals- There are three basic goals that economic policy must seek to optimize. In order of relative importance these are a scale of resource use consistent with ecological regenerative capacities, a fair distribution of resources and the economically efficient allocation of resources. Efficient market allocation requires the internalization of all costs of production, including the social and environmental costs.

vi. Jobs- Many of the jobs provided by the conventional economy are based on unsustainable rates of resource extraction and are therefore temporary in nature. We must begin to think in terms of providing people with sustainable livelihoods based on sustainable production for sustainable markets to support sustainable lifestyles. There is a great deal of useful, environmentally dirty work that needs to be done that could readily eliminate involuntary unemployment if we chose to do so (Korten, 2005). Furthermore, in most instances sustainable production methods and technologies provide more livelihood opportunities than do their alternatives.

vii. Trade and the Environment- Economic efficiency means better use of resources which is environmentally advantageous. Increased trade also increases overall economic growth, thereby producing the resources needed for environmental protection. The greater the volume of trade the greater the benefit to the environment. To be fair and economically efficient, trade must be carried out within a prized framework of rules i.e., adopt total costs and man balanced trade relations. Free trade leads to competition between localities in need of jobs to reduce costs of local production by suppressing wages and allowing maximum externalization of environmental, social and even production costs which is both inefficient and highly damaging to the environment and to social standards (Korten, 2005).

viii. Markets and Governments- Markets allocate resources most efficiently when there is the least government interference (Korten, 2005). In performing the best of any function, the markets tend to be more efficient than governments. To achieve social justice and environmental sustainability, government must

intervene to set a framework that assures that full costs are internalized, competition is maintained, benefits are justly distributed and necessary public goods are provided. A vigilant and vigorous civil society is required to assure the accountability of both government and market to the public interest and to provide leadership in advancing social innovation processes (Korten, 2005).

ix) Scientific Foundation- The conventional wisdom is grounded in accepted theory that has stood the test of time and been validated by extensive historical observation and measurement. The conventional wisdom represents an ideology not a science and largely contradicts both the theoretical foundations of market economics and empirical experience which contrary to the claims of the conventional wisdom strongly favour the alternative wisdom. Indeed the conventional wisdom may itself be the single barrier we face to progress toward sustainability (Korten, 2005).

Importance of Environmental Education

Pure environment provides bliss to the life of the people perfectly. The ancient Sanskrit literature has the deep understanding of the environment and examines it as a cosmic entity. Today we have deteriorated the quality of environment by rapid industrialization, overexploitation of natural resources etc. This greed of man causes the inequality among natural forces. It becomes a global problem for mankind (Short, 2009).

Education has a crucial role to play in society specially in understanding how various systems of life function and how we humans fit into them and this is what constitutes environment (Lieflander & Bogner, 2018). The question is can education about environment be taken for granted. India's National Policy on Education states "There is a paramount need to create a consciousness of environment. It must permeate all ages and all sections of society beginning with the children. Environmental consciousness should be made aware when teaching in schools and in colleges. This aspect will be integrated in the entire education process". The goal of environmental education is to clarify concepts in order to develop skills and attitudes necessary to understand and appreciate the inter-relatedness among human culture and biographical surroundings. Environmental education should be a lifelong process beginning at the pre-school level. Thus, children become the first and most important target group. Environmental education is not just a subject to tell children about. It is an opportunity to let children use their own environment as a source of information, a ground for learning and a storehouse of experience which will last a long time. Children should be made aware of the damage that human activity is causing to the environment and the remedial steps that need to be taken to reverse this trend. One way in which this can be achieved is by encouraging them to undertake investigative projects at the Science Society interface, with teachers being empowered to help select issues for investigation that are relevant to the environment of their students and are likely to interest them (Singh, 2015).

The development of country also depends upon the development of women which represents the major part of the population of our Country. Women produce and reproduce life not merely biologically but also through their social role in providing sustenance. India is an agriculture based country and about 19% of the Third World women including those of Himalayan region depend on the land for their survival ((Singh, 2015). International agencies and Government have everywhere ignored the vital part that women play in caring for environment. Their voice like their knowledge and experience is simply heard. Now the Government is beginning to recognize position and need to advance the status of women. Their participation in environment and development programme is now given priority.

Conclusion

Sustainable development of the world needs five P programmes i.e., i) Population control, ii) Poverty alleviation, iii) Practical approach, iv) People's participation especially Women and v) Political will. Education especially Environmental education should be more socially oriented so that it is mandatory for everyone for achieving environmental security leading to sustainable development. Women's education

should be given priority keeping aside gender biasness because gender disparity affects environmental issues to a great extent. Progress of a Nation largely depends on Women's education, educating a girl child means educating a family, educating a family means educating a community and educating a community means educating a Nation as a whole. As of now, woman is involved in multi-tasking roles - as a home maker, as a career oriented person as well as in voluntary work involved in communities but emphasis in future should be given to - more access to Woman's education especially environmental education, health, child care facilities and public participation. For a Country to sustainably develop, pure water, clean air and virgin forests which are part of our natural capital and are not free goods must be preserved at any cost by both Man and Woman.

So Catchword in present Scenario Must Be
"Go Green,Breath Clean"

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Effect of Menstrual Cycle on The Performance of Sprint of Women Athletes

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Abstract The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of menstrual cycle on the performance of speed ability of women athletes. Thirty subjects from Lakshmibai National Institute of physical education Gwalior (MP) India were selected with the help of administering questionnaires to find out the normal samples that is the girls who were having normal menstrual cycle or flow.

The data on selected physical fitness components were collected by conducting test on 50- yard dash or sprint . The test was conducted fifteen days before the menstrual flow that is normal period, during the cycle and just after the cessation of the cycle that is next day. The study was restricted to 30 female students. The number of subject were same throughout the study.

Keywords Menstrual Cycle, Sprint, 50 Yards Dash, Sports.

Introduction The fact that menstruation is a necessary precondition of human procreation is a biological truth and has never been disputed or debated but how ironical it is that it has been treated as a matter of shame be men and women alike across all cultures, societies and religions and social stigma is attached to menstruating women. They were restrained from attending places of worship, performing holy rituals, doing routine household chores especially cooking and at the same time they were subjected to suffer isolation and even humiliation at times. Even the face of diversified social awareness towardsmost of the sensitive female issues only a little headway is made in changingthe general mind set of the people and treating menstruation as a normal biological activity.

Fortunately we have passed the era when menstruation are less than positive. All one has to do is to consider the euphemism we use to describe menstruation to realizethat rather than talking freely about menses use get 'sick' , 'the curse', 'our period' , 'the monthlies ' , etc . All those move to the 'sickness' , to the burden or to the uncomfortable nuisance of menstruation . So today'swomen' even though knowing that menstruation is not physically or psychologically incapacitating, has inherited modern version of ancient myths, taboos and superstition. Consequently, it seems that a menstruatinggirl may even be ' excused ' from the physical education classes or sports activities at schools and colleges.

A great number of clinical and experimental investigation has felt with menstrual function in women till now. Some of these studies have revealed interesting interrelationship between exercise and menstrual function. The objective of those study, also is explore the question: how does the menstruation cycle effect exercise, physical performance, sports activities etc.

Aim of study In order to analyze the data obtaining from selected physical fitness components(50 yrdsdash), wasanalysed using one way analysis of variance. The level of significance was set at 0.05 level of confidence.

Review of Literature

ShivangiBidua studied the comparison of speed ability between football and hockey female players during menstruating phase . The 30 mts flying start test was used to assess the speed between football and hockey players. The results of the study shows that the hockey players having good speed compare to the football players during the phase of mensuration.*1

The relationship between performance variation of females and phases of there Menstrual cycles was investigated. Sixteen college women,18-22 years of age

free from any acknowledgement menstrual disorders, performed four exercise test of selected times during their Menstrual cycle. Statistical analysis with the Krushalwellis one way ANOVA, and Friendmen,two way ANOVA related the variations in performances in the 12 minutes run/walk , maximum oxygen consumption,the 600 yards run walk and 1.5 mile run walk were not significantly related to phases in the Menstrual cycle . These findings are in support of previous investigators.*2

AmitaJain, studied to access the knowledge, practice, and perception on menstruation, to educate adolescent girls regarding Menstrual hygiene management and to evaluate the effectiveness of intervention program through post test.The study findings suggest Menstrual health education including better accessibility and availability to sanitary absorbents and facilities helps in improving menstrual hygiene and changing the behavior among adolescent school girls of rural Lucknow.*3

Martin studied metabolic and cardio – respiratory responses to exercise in nine non athletes and eight Ohio State University athletes during three menstrual phases represented by 3, Day 13, and the 7thday following ovulation. No significant differences were found within the three menstrual phases at rest, during submaximal walking , maximal running, or recovery in the untrained group. Although there was a significantly higher hematocrit value in the trained group during the post Menstrual phase, this did not occur in the untrained group, nor was it accompanied by changes in hemoglobin values. The trained group also demonstrated a higher oxygen uptake during the post Menstrual phase during the walking part of the test. This difference did not persist during maximal running because the variations did not occur in both groups and disappeared with more strenuous exercise. Martin minimized the significance of the few changes seen. He stated, “It is responsible to assume that there is little influence on maximal performance due to cycle variation in any of the there phases of the menstrual cycle.” *4

Menstrual dysfunction is a common complaint amongst adolescent girls. An Australian cross- sectional study showed that approximately 25% of girls had significant Menstrual dysfunction affecting life activities and resulting in school absence*5

Statement of the problem: The statement of the study was to determine the effect of menstrual cycle on the performance of Sprint ability of women athletes.

Tools Used To measure the sprint ability or Speed , 50 yards dash was conducted. Speed- Speed is defined as ‘ rapidity ‘ with which a movement or successive movements of the same kind may be performed.*6
 In other words we can say that covering shorter distance in which maximum effort can be sustain called Sprint or Dash or Speed .

Analysis

Variable	Source	of	variance	dfSSMSS
F-ratio	-----			
BG	2264.66	132.33		
SprintAbility	-----			
	2.00			
WG	875730.22	65.86.		

Significant at .05 level= 3.09

Conclusion The findings of the study showed that was no significant difference in the performance of Sprint ability (speed) among selected subjects during their menstrual phases. Different games and sports, ground/ field / courts are different in size, so women athletes are speedier according to nature of game , trainingschedule , ground measurements and obvious her capacity so we can say strongly that many other factors probably have more effect on performance than does menstrual phase.

Suggestions for the future Study It is recommended that many games/sports like football, hockey, basketball track and field, swimming, women players must be given training for speed during Menstrual cycle to enhance the performance. Similar studies can be conducted in different games and sports.

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