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Dr. C. SUBRAMANIAN, Ph.D.,

Organised By

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TAMIL UNIVERSITY

Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, India

EDITORIAL NOTE

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The International Conference on “**Issues and Challenges in Global Society**” was envisaged with an attempt towards addressing the Contemporary global issues and prevailing challenges in the Society as a whole. The Environmental problems including pollution of water, air and noise, waste and waste disposal, Global Warming/Climate Change, Loss of bio-diversity and destruction of Natural Resources, Human Trafficking, Terrorism, Lack of Education, Safety and Well being of public, Government Accountability and Transparency, Poverty, Corruption, Ignorance, Religious Conflicts and Man-Made disasters including wars are the Common issues in all over the world. When we talk about Global Challenges, it should be needed to understand that the major issues facing our global society are of a magnitude that no one institution or organization can address in its own. They require the pooling and sharing of knowledge across institutions, across disciplines and across countries.

In this context, the conference aimed to provide a forum for academicians from various disciplines including research scholars and practioners from Various Sectors including policy makers to come together and discuss the ways for seeking the solutions regarding the issues and challenges in a global society. Through the Conceptual and empirical based papers including the sub themes namely Women and Child Issues, Tribal Issues, Labour Issues, Elderly Issues, Youth Issues, Adolescent girls Issues, Issues of War Victims, SHG and Microfinance, Primary Health Care Issues, Physical and Mental Health Issues, Special Children Issues, Gender Equality, CSR, Public Safety and Social security, Social discrimination and Role of NGOs and media with the main focuss of the present Conference from the professionals of various fields, I have consolidated all my efforts in to bringing out this edited special issue of this journal. This is intended to serve many researchers, academicians, practioners and students for reference and it highlights the various inputs on different dimensions. This special issue of the journal has also been designed to meet the needs of all the Social Science fraternity. It would definitely be an invaluable asset for all those who are belonging to Social Science disciplines in-terms of not only its theoretical component but also for the practice.

I am hopeful that this special issue of the journal Shanlax International Journal Of Arts, Sciences And Humanities On “**Issues and Challenges in Global Society**” will continue to meet the requirements of Various professionals working for the upliftment of global society and also cater to the needs of those people who are involving in research work from various disciplines of Social Sciences for the task of changing the present disorganised Society.

March 2018

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Dr. C. Subramanian

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OFFSETTING TAMIL NADU WATER CHALLENGES BY WATER MANAGEMENT PATHS

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Abstract

Water is perhaps the most vital natural resource on the planet. It is necessary for human survival and it is a critical input for our domestic, food, industry, fish culture, energy systems, recreation and navigation. Water also sustains the ecosystems and climates upon which both our built and natural world rely. The growing global water demand from the 4000 cubic kilometers (km^3) now, to 6200 km^3 , about 55% increase in 2050 presents a growing challenge for meeting all of humanity's water needs. Hence, today 1.7 billion people live in river basins, where water demand outstrips supply, known as water-stressed areas. By 2050, this is expected to jump to 2.3 billion. Even today, 2.1 billion people still lack access to safe drinking water and 4.5 billion people lack safely managed sanitation services. This has major health and mortality implications, particularly for young children in developing countries. Hence, globally, every year, approximately 700,000 children under five die due to inadequate water, sanitation and health. The total value of the global freshwater ecosystems/biodiversity hotspots is estimated at some \$147 trillion, but over 60% of these are being degraded because more than 80% of wastewater is discharged into rivers or sea without proper treatment. If we continue to degrade these systems, those services – water supply, recreation, and flood protection to name a few, will no longer be naturally available (Cora Kammeyer, October19, 2017). As for Tamil Nadu is concerned, the average annual surface water resource is 853 thousand million cubic foot (TMC). Almost the entire quantity is utilised now. Tamil Nadu needs about 3999 TMC in 2050 at the per capita annul water demand at 1000 cubic metre, but the water supply demand gap will be 2056TMC. In the 2016 unprecedented 140 yeas drought, there was 81% rainfall deficit in Tamil Nadu and hence the per capita water in this year dwindled to 122 m^3 , more than four times of the absolute water scarcity to the level of famine. Hence, in this year, even the per capita per day sustenance water at 2 to 5 litre was unable to be provided to the people and hence there was more than 250 farmers' suicides and more than 80 dengue fever deaths, the highest in any Indian state. Tamil Nadu is reeling under water miseries due to the lack of effective water security pathways. However, it is possible to additionally generate or, save 28.32 km^3 /1,000TMC of water and enhance to 74.84 km^3 /2,643TMC from the 46.52 km^3 /1,643TMC in Tamil Nadu by water management paths. Even then, the per capita per annum water deficit in 2050 will be 684 m^3 (59.76%) comparing the Falkenmark Water Stress Indicator at 1700 m^3 . However, the main option for permanent water security to this state is, sharing the unutilised 1,419 km^3 /50,111 TMC of water let into the sea in India even in 2050, more than 24 times the demand of Tamil Nadu. This paper explains the water management paths to sustain water resources development and thereby overcome the prevailing water challenges in Tamil Nadu.

Keywords: Widows, abuse, rehabilitation, sexual harasser, child rearing.

Introduction

Tamil Nadu is the southernmost state of India, delimited with Indian Ocean on the south, Bay of Bengal in the east and on the west, north and east by Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh states respectively-Figure 1. With the geographical area of 130,058 km^2 , this state covers 4% of the total area of India, 7% of population and 2% of water resources.

Total water resource of Tamil Nadu is 46.52 km^3 /1,643TMC including 22.37 km^3 /790TMC groundwater potential. Due to the poor water resources coupled with human influenced changes in the hydrologic cycle, pollution of water etc., this state is facing severe water stress in many years.

The present per capita annual water availability of this state is 614 m^3 which is less than 1086 m^3 against the Falkenmark Water Stress Indicator at 1700 m^3 (Falkenmark, 1989 and Amber Brown Marty D. Matlock, p-2) [a country or region is said to experience "water stress" when annual water supplies drop below 1,700 m^3 per person per year] and the deficit befalls 1,110 m^3 (65.29%). If the water resource of this state is not improved, the per capita water resource in 2050 will drop to 416 m^3 with a deficit of 1,284 m^3 (75.53%),

Figure 1



facilitating to provide only one meal in a day to the people of this state. Therefore, only by effective water security pathways, that too, mainly by sharing the excess water let into the sea in India, the water miseries of this state could be arrested permanently. Hence, the objective this paper is to arrest the water misery of Tamil Nadu by water management paths.

Challenges and issues connected with Tamil Nadu water resources

Tamil Nadu depends on the undependable monsoon precipitation and hence agricultural operation ends in failure in many years. As per the Falkenmark Water Stress Indicator standard, the per capita annual water resource of a country is categorized as 1. No water stress - above 1700 m³ 2. Water stress- between 1700 m³ and 1000 m³ 3. Water scarcity- between 1000 m³ and 500 m³ and 4. Absolute water scarcity or famine- below 500m³.

Since the present per capita water resource of this state is 614 m³, it is already reeling under absolute water scarcity. In the unprecedented 140 years drought in 2016, the per capita water resource was 122 m³ due to the 81% rainfall deficit. Hence, the people were unable to get even 3 to 5 litre per capita water per day for their sustenance, many types of diseases affected them in 2016-2017 and there was more than 80 dengue fever deaths, the highest in any state in India. *Further, the untreated sewage is polluting air, the surface and groundwater resources, land and ecosystems, hence the water bodies are sick, dying or already dead, and therefore, Cooum turned into biologically dead. These are the major water related challenges in Tamil Nadu.*

Hence, the issues to be addressed are, assessing the water supply demand gap of present Tamil Nadu 79 million population and the projected about 110million people in 2050, identifying the appropriate water management paths to improve/save, permanent option to arrest the water miseries, wastewater treating and recycling to the acceptable standard and the economics of addressing them.

Methodology adapted in the study

In the present context of water stress, both the water rich and water deficient nations have started to adapt more than 30 water management strategies to sustain water resources development (Natarajan, P.M, Ph.D. and Shambhu Kallollikar, 2004, p-13 and 14). Since Tamil Nadu is reeling almost in absolute water scarcity now, the authors are suggesting water security pathways to sustain water resources development in their book '*Rainwater harvesting –New approaches for sustainable water resources development*'.

Discussion and results

The favorable water security pathways to attain water security to Tamil Nadu are 1.Flood and rainwater harvesting 2. Artificial groundwater recharge 3.Wastewater management 4.Offseason tillage 5. Saving water in agriculture 6. Desalination 7. Enhancing irrigation efficiency 8. Rejuvenation of water bodies and 9. Water sharing.

Rain and flood water harvesting

T.S.VijayaRaghavan Committee, estimated that in 7 river basins (Figure 2) of Tamil Nadu State, about 76.94TMC (thousand million cubic feet) of floodwater is let into the sea in the normal monsoon years 1.Palar 12.50TMC 2.Then Pennaiyar 9.09TMC 3. Vellar 21.47TMC 4. Vaigai 3.26TMC 5. Vaippar 4.73TMC 6. Tamiraparani 11.39TMC and 7. Kodaiyar 14.50TMC (State can gain 100 tmcft from RWH: expert, The Hindu, June 23, 2014).

In addition to this about, 50TMC of floodwater per annum in the Coleroon River of Cauvery Delta is let into the sea as and when there is sudden floodwater release from Karnataka, which could not be harvested there. Therefore, in Tamil Nadu about 100TMC of floodwater is let into the sea in every normal monsoon year.

The floodwater can be harvested in the existing storages after rejuvenation. The floodwater in the Mayanor Barrage and Grand Anicut can be diverted to 1. Kavinadu Big Tank in Pudukottai district to supply water for irrigation to the western region 2. Sivagangai and Ramanathapuram drought prone districts 3. Veeranam tank for irrigation and 4. Chennai city from this tank for drinking. *The immediate action to use the floodwater in Grand Anicut is to bring it to the east Pudukkottai tanks through the rejuvenated Grand Anicut Canal (this can be done with less spending by minor earthwork)-Figure 3.*

In the Cauvery delta about 55TMC rainwater can be harvested. This water can be harvested in the new farm ponds of the farmers' land at 1500m³ in each pond with 31mx31mx1.75m size or less depending upon the area of the farmland.

In certain monsoon years (1977, 2005, 2015 and 2017) about 500TMC-1000TMC floodwater is generated in Tamil Nadu. To store the floodwater including Chennai, new storages are to be created.

Artificial groundwater recharge

Since groundwater is the 'democratic resource' of people, there is heavy extraction over and above the recharge. Hence, there is depletion and seawater ingress in the coastal aquifers in many nations including in Tamil Nadu. By adapting spot specific artificial groundwater recharge techniques continuously for more than a decade in Tamil Nadu, it is possible to recharge 3metre and 4metre thick sedimentary and hard rock terrains' aquifers respectively and additionally recharge about 375TMC of groundwater.

Wastewater management paths

In Tamil Nadu about 126TMC of water is used per annum for domestic use at about 135litres per capita per day. In this water about 101TMC is generated as wastewater and let into the water bodies and open space mostly without treatment.

Figure 2

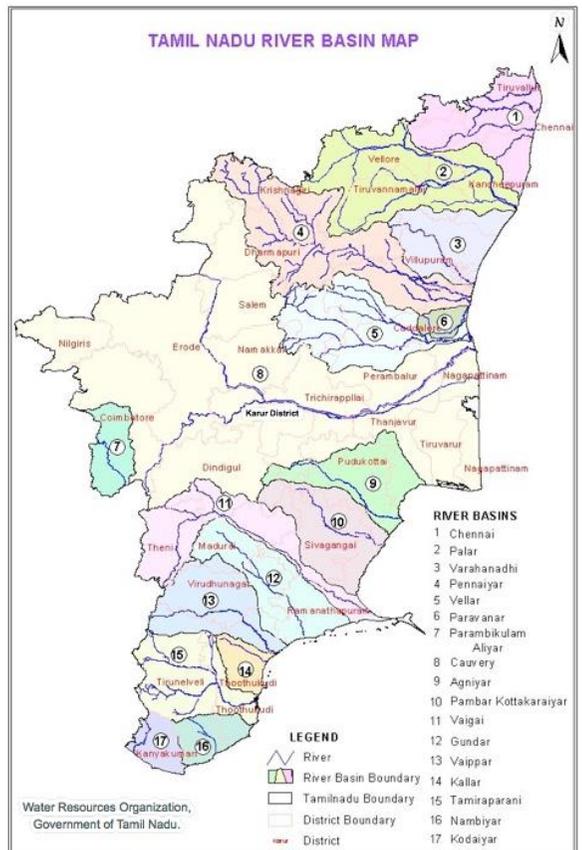
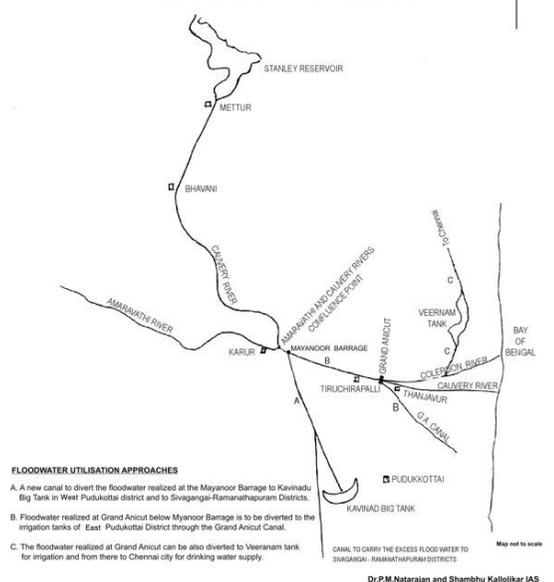


Figure 3

MAP SHOWING THE APPROACHES TO UTILISE THE CAUVERY BASIN FLOODWATER



By treating and recycling the wastewater for non-domestic purposes like toilet flushing, cooling, washing, gardening, irrigation etc., about 100TMC of freshwater can be conserved. By industrial effluent management, the state can conserve about 20% freshwater in Tamil Nadu.

Through advanced stage of treatment, the treated sewage can be used even for drinking. Now Singapore, Australia, Namibia and the states such as California, Virginia and New Mexico are already drinking recycled water, demonstrating that purified wastewater by a sewage treatment plant can be safe and clean, and help to ease fresh water shortages (Renee Cho, April 4, 2011). To preserve the freshwater in the hydrologic cycle wastewater management is necessary.

Water management in agriculture

Cultivation practices like Off-season tillage, System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Sustainable sugarcane initiative, Crop substitution, Micro irrigation techniques, could bring water saving, besides other benefits.

Summer ploughing and soil moisture enhancement

By summer ploughing, the February (21.5mm) and the subsequent rains (103mm) [March: 17mm; April: 34mm; May: 52mm] can be facilitated to absorb and retain in the soil. Otherwise, summer rain is lost as runoff, evaporation and transpiration. Hence, the Soil can be nearer to its field capacity at the start of cropping season-that varies from 5cm in fine textured soils and to 2cm for light soils in the root absorption zone. By retaining about 3.5cm of rainfall as soil moisture, the soil can be made to hold about 62TMC of water in the 50.62lakh.ha gross area sown in Tamil Nadu.

System Rice Intensification

Based on the success of paddy cultivation by System Rice Intensification (SRI) in Madagascar, many countries, adapt this method now. Since, SRI method can produce significantly higher paddy yield with lower production costs (seeds, pesticides, laborers) than conventional practices, it is generating higher profits to farmers. Higher paddy yield obtained with SRI cultivation is the result of the combined effects of 1. SRI transplanting methods 2. Organic nutrients and 3. Intermittent irrigation with sufficient dry periods. Further, the considerable savings of water (during land preparation $530\text{m}^3/\text{ha}$, during nursery preparation $375\text{m}^3/\text{ha}$ and during vegetative and reproductive stages $19,387\text{m}^3/\text{ha}$: Total water saving $20,292\text{m}^3/\text{ha}$) with SRI at field level results in substantial savings of electric energy at 3,028kWh per hectare. The reduced extraction of groundwater and increased water productivity in SRI would be an additional benefits, having long-term benefits of maintaining groundwater reserves that are declining faster due to over use, especially for the cultivation of summer paddy (Dhananjay Dutta and Bishnu Charan Mahato, 2012, p-5).

Out of 19.3lakh ha under rice cultivation in Tamil Nadu, by bringing about 14.5lakh ha (75%) under SRI, the state can gain about 150TMC of water at 300mm per ha. If the entire land under rice in Tamil Nadu is brought under SRI, a huge quantity of water can be saved.

Dry crop cultivation in wet land

Substituting dry crops like ragi, cambu, cholam, chillies, sunflower, pulses which require between 350mm and 600mm water to rice, which needs 1200mm water in 1000,000Ha of wet land, it is possible to conserve 21.3TMC of water at 650mm per ha. Hence, there is scope to save more water if additional wet crop area is brought under dry crop cultivation.

Micro irrigation

Micro irrigation techniques are used for many crop types. Under this technique, irrigated dry crops and sugarcane are considered now for Tamil Nadu. At 150mm per ha about 50TMC of water can be conserved from 1,000,000ha of irrigated dry crops and at 650mm per ha about 69TMC of water can be saved from 300,000ha of sugarcane area.

Hence, feasibility exists for saving about 352.3TMC of water from agricultural sector water management alone.

Seawater desalination

Currently there are more than 18,000 desalination plants in operation worldwide in 130 countries. About 90million m³ of desalinated water per day is under production and used for various purposes and this quantity works out to 32.85km³/1,160.08TMC per annum (Global Clean Water Desalination Alliance, 2015, p-2). So, more than 12 times the capacity of the Stanley Reservoir (93.45TMC), Tamil Nadu, India is desalinated.

Since, desalinated water is easing the water stress in many countries. *Perhaps this source is likely to stop the third world war, believed to arise because of water scarcity.* For the present Tamil Nadu coastal population, about 30TMC of water at 135lpcd for domestic use is needed. This water can be supplied from desalinated seawater to the coastal districts first and subsequently to inland in Tamil Nadu in phases. By this approach, the freshwater of this state can be used for other purposes.

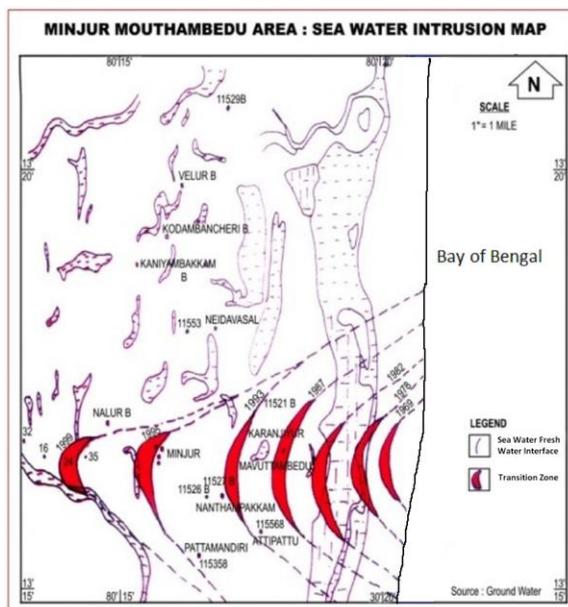
Arresting seawater ingress

Due to heavy groundwater pumping in many coastal region countries, exceeding the replenish able capacity of the aquifers, there is huge depletion-seawater ingress and salinisation of aquifers. In Minjure and Mouthambedu well fields located north of Chennai City, Tamil Nadu, the fresh groundwater aquifer has been salinised to a length of about 20km from the coast with a seawater migration rate at 427m length per annum-Figure 4 (Natarajan, P.M, Ph.D and Shambhu Kallollikar, 2004, p-196).

This scenario suggests that about 50% of the fresh groundwater available in the sedimentary aquifers of this state is likely to be salinised shortly if the salinisation trend is not stopped by recharge.

The two hydrologists Ghyben and Herzberg studied the groundwater in the coastal area of the Europe and found that the seawater is below 40 times of the fresh groundwater column/thickness of the coastal aquifer below mean sea level (Hilton H. Cooper, JR, et al, 1964). Due to the density variations of the sea and groundwater, the above hydrological situation occurs in the coastal area aquifers. This relationship is mathematically explained below with the help of a seawater and groundwater model-Figure 5.

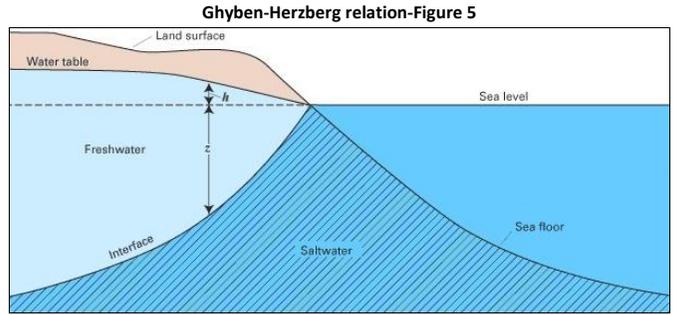
Figure 4



The figure shows the Ghyben-Herzberg relation.

$$z = \frac{\rho_f}{(\rho_s - \rho_f)} h$$

In the above equation, the thickness of the freshwater zone above sea level is represented as h and that below sea level is represented as z . The two thicknesses h and z , are related by ρ_f and ρ_s where ρ_f is the density of freshwater and ρ_s is the density of saltwater. Freshwater has a density of about 1.000 grams per cubic centimeter (g/cm^3) at 20°C, whereas that of seawater is about 1.025 g/cm^3 . The equation can be simplified to, $z = 40h$.



Therefore, by developing the groundwater in such a way by keeping one-foot fresh groundwater above mean sea level, it is possible to arrest seawater intrusion in the coastal aquifers everywhere in the world.

Through appropriate artificial groundwater recharge techniques suitable to the existing geological, hydrogeological/ geomorphological settings of Tamil Nadu, it is possible to arrest groundwater depletion and seawater ingress completely-Table 1 (Natarajan, P.M, Ph.D and Shambhu Kallollikar, 2004, p-32). By regular recharge, it is possible to save about 2TMC of fresh groundwater every year from salinisation in Tamil Nadu.

Artificial groundwater recharge techniques-Table 1			
S.No	Technique	S.No	Technique
1	Spreading methods	10	Gravity head recharge well
	a. Basin	11	Connector well
	b. Ditch	12	Collector well
	c. Furrow	13	Infiltration
	d. Channel	14	Bore blast
	e. Flooding	15	Hydro fracturing
	f. Irrigation	16	Fracture sealing and cementation
2	Pit method	17	Contour trench
3	Induced recharge	18	Contour bund
4	Recharge well	19	Gully plug
5	Sub-surface dyke	20	Leveling
6	Percolation pond	21	Terracing
7	Check dam	22	Recharge shaft
8	Nala bunds	23	Injection well
9	Stream channel modification	24	Combination methods of artificial groundwater recharge
Natarajan, P.M, Ph.D. and Shambhu Kallollikar, 2004			

Virtual water trade

Some nations are saving water by importing agricultural commodities, instead of cultivation. The total amount of water that would have been required in the importing countries if all imported agricultural products had produced domestically is 1,605km³/year. These products are however being produced with only 1,253km³/year in the exporting countries, saving global water resources by 352km³/year. This saving is 28% of the international virtual water flows related to the trade of agricultural products and 6% of the global water use in agriculture. Egypt imports wheat and in doing so, saves 3.6km³/year of its national water

resources. Similarly Japan saves 94km³/year from its domestic water resources, Mexico 65km³/year, Italy 59km³/year, China 56km³/year and Algeria 45km³/year (Chapagain, A.K, Hoekstra, A.Y and Savenije H.H.G, 2006).

Global virtual water flows during the period 1997-2001 added up to 1,625km³/year (compared to an estimated 400km³/year in interbasin water transfers; Shiklomanov, 1999), with the major share (61%) of the virtual water flows between countries is related to international trade in crops and crop products, 17% is related to the trade in livestock products and the rest is related to the industrial products (Chapagain and Hoekstra, 2009). They calculated that 16% of the global water use is not meant for domestic consumption but for export. A recent study by WWF-UK shows that UK relies nearly 62% on external water resources for the goods and services consumed internally (Chapagain and Orr, 2008). A similar study by WWF-Germany shows that Germany is 50% dependent on external water resources to meet its water demands (WWF Germany, 2009).

By practicing virtual trade, Tamil Nadu can manage water scarcity. It is suggested to use the limited water to the industries, or to dry crops cultivation in the water-starved districts of hard rock terrain, and import water-embedded products to these regions from the water rich areas of this state. By this approach, it could be possible initially to save about 20TMC of water now and more than 50TMC in future.

Irrigation efficiency improvement

Increasing efficiency in surface-water and groundwater irrigation in Tamil Nadu is another way of meeting water needs of the nonagricultural sectors. At present, surface-water irrigation is estimated to operate at 35% efficiency, and meets 58% of the total irrigation demand. A modest increase in surface-water irrigation efficiency, say by 15%, could reduce total irrigation demand by about 8km³/282.52TMC. This saving, which is significantly more than the combined demand of 6.3km³/228.48TMC of the domestic and industrial sectors at present can meet the projected additional demand of 7.2km³/254.26TMC of these sectors by 2050.

The current levels of surface water and groundwater irrigation efficiencies are 35% and 55%, respectively, and the total withdrawal at this level is estimated to be 46.3km³/1,635.06TMC. Improvements of surface water and groundwater irrigation efficiencies to 50% and 65%, respectively, from the present levels, could reduce the irrigation demand by 24% (Upali Amarasinghe A. et al.).

It is possible to save about 50TMC of water in Tamil Nadu by enhancing the irrigation efficiency of both surface and groundwater by 15%.

Water bodies' rejuvenation

In Tamil Nadu, there are around 39,202 irrigation tanks (irrigating about 900,000hectares when they are filled), 85dams, and reservoirs. The results of the present status of the irrigation tanks' study had indicated that in less-tank-intensive regions, about 64% of Public Works Department (PWD) tanks and 76% of the Panchayat Union (PU) tanks are defunct and in tank-intensive regions, about 2.6% of PWD tanks and 1.2% of PU tanks are defunct (Palanisami, K et al, 2008).

By Global Positioning Survey, it is possible to know their present condition in the entire state. By rejuvenating them (desilting, removing encroachment, raising bunds, protecting supply channels without encroachments) it is possible to retain them to their original water holding capacity at 6km³/211.89TMC.

By rejuvenation of the Tamil Nadu water bodies, the present capacity loss of 28.36TMC of water can be restored.

Per capita water saving by water management paths without inter-basin water transfer

By the above exercises, it is possible to generate/save about 1,113TMC or 1,000TMC of water in Tamil Nadu-Table 2. However, to achieve this target, continuous efforts for two decades with huge fund are necessary. Along with the additional water resources generated/saved it is possible to improve the per capita annual water resources to 956m³ from the present 590m³ and in 2050 to 684m³ from the 416m³. But, these exercises cannot improve the per capita annual water resources of this state to the Falkenmark Water Stress Indicator level at 1700m³ without inter-basin water transfer. However, these approaches are necessary to bridge the water supply and demand gap to the extent possible.

Quantity of water to be generated or saved by water security pathways –Table 2	
Water security pathways	Quantity of water in TMC
Flood and rainwater harvesting	155
Artificial groundwater recharge	375
Treating and recycling domestic wastewater	100
Water saving in agricultural sector	352
Desalination of seawater	30
Arresting seawater intrusion	2
Virtual water trade	20
Improving irrigation efficiency	50
Rejuvenation of water bodies	50
Total	1,113.2 or 1,000TMC/28.32km³

Water supply demand gap in Tamil Nadu

Water demand for the existing Tamil Nadu 76.66million population at 1,700m³ per capita per annum is 4,602TMC. At the above per capita, for the anticipated 104.75million population in 2050, this state needs 6,289TMC. Deducting the available water resources 1,643TMC, the present water supply demand gap is 2,959TMC and in 2050 the gap will be 4,646TMC. At the definitely required per capita water demand at 1000 m³, the water supply demand gap in Tamil Nadu will be 2,056TMC deducting the available average water resource in the above period.

To bridge the water supply demand gap, the state needs to generate/save 93TMC water per annum up to 2050.

Sharing the excess water in Indian Rivers and arresting Tamil Nadu water miseries

Present rainwater harvesting in Indian is 225km³ against the total surface water resources of 1,869km³ and hence the water let in to the sea is 1644km³/ 58,057 TMC. In 2050, only 450km³ of surface water is going to be harvested in India and the water let into the sea will be 1419km³/50,111TMC (Planning Commission, Government of India, May 2009).

Therefore, in the Indian rivers, 54 times of the present and 24 times of the 2050 water supply demand gap of Tamil Nadu is let into the sea every year at 1000m³ annual per capita.

In the east flowing south Indian rivers, Mahanadhi, Godavari, Krishna and Pennar, presently there is a flow of 145.49 km³/5,138TMC of water to the sea now and in 2050, there will be 121.79km³/4,301TMC. Hence, about 5 times of the present and twice the 2050 water supply demand of Tamil Nadu will flow to the sea from these rivers at the above per capita (Ashvani K. Gosain, 2014) and The Deccan Chronicle, February 11, 2016).

Hence, only by sharing the Indian excess water, Tamil Nadu would permanently arrest water scarcity. However, by sharing the nearby east flowing rivers- time, energy and money could be saved.

Indian Inter-basin water diversion and the benefits

Inter-basin transfer (IBT) of water schemes are not a new phenomenon. Since the beginning of dam building that marked the last half of the 1900s more than 364 large-scale inter-basin water transfer schemes (IBTs) have been established that transfer around 400km³/1,4125.80TMC of water per year (Shiklomanov, 1999). IBTs are now widely accepted as the quick fix solution to meeting escalating water demands. One estimate suggests that the total number of large-scale water transfer schemes may rise to between 760 and 1,240 by 2020 to transfer up to 800km³/28,251.60TMC of water per year (WWF Germany, 2009).

However, Sharing the Colorado River water by the Colorado River Compact 1922 in the southwestern USA by seven states with Mexico is the best example of water sharing. Hence, the kitchen taps and power lines never fail for a second in these states even in the mega-drought since 2012 to 2016.

The overall implementation of Interlinking of Rivers programme in India under National Perspective Plan would give benefits of 35million hectares of irrigation, raising the ultimate irrigation potential from 140million hectare to 175million hectare and generation of 34,000megawatt of power, apart from the incidental benefits of flood control, navigation, water supply, fisheries, salinity, pollution control, stopping soil erosion, additional recharge etc.

As per Thatte, C.D, Ph.D, 2006, by sharing the Indian excess water this nation would get the following benefits. Drought mitigation will accrue approximately 25lakh hectares in 11 states; enhance food production by 70Million tons. Fishery would significantly grow in new lakes and canals. The degradation of environment in the upstream will be reversed. In the downstream, it will improve by a better lean season flow due to regeneration and regulated releases of water. The water short cities, industries and rural habitations can augment about 12km³. Several link canals can facilitate inland navigation reducing fossil fuel consumption. The migration of rural population to urban complexes would be arrested. The programme would generate about 50million jobs during the construction period and beyond, due to enhanced economic activities. Above all, the suicides of one farmer in every 32 minutes in India will be stopped in future. *Further, this scheme holds immense potential to unite the people of the country through integration and hence it is socially needed.* Therefore, this scheme is technically feasible, economically viable and environmentally sustainable.

Since, lack of water sharing will cause faster and larger level of social-environmental degradation; it is need of the hour to share the unutilized Indian water among the people of the nation.

Mitigation paths to offset the environmental impact of water sharing

About half a million people may be affected or displaced due to reservoirs and canals by the proposed Indian inter-basin transfer. An improved rehabilitation and resettlement package will ensure a better status for them.

Due to storages about 79,000ha forestland is likely to be submerged. Compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment and other conservation programmes will offset the loss. Ill-effects on bio-diversity, particularly in Himalaya could be taken care of through gene-banks for preservation and replication. However, sharing the east flowing Mahanadhi, Godavari, Krishna and Pennar Rivers with Tamil Nadu may not have such problems.

Without water security, the economic growth of Tamil Nadu will be a dream

There was an 82.64lakh metric tonne of food grains production in Tamil Nadu in 2011. In 2014-2016 the food grain production was 127.95lakh tons. For the projected 104.5million population, this state needs 235lakh tons in 2050.

In the last 10 years, cultivable land has shrunk by five-lakh hectares in this state owing to urbanisation and industrialisation, resulting in agriculture and allied sectors registering 0.69% growth in the first four years of the 11th Plan (2007-12) against the targeted 4%. Because of shrinkage of farmland coupled with monsoon failure in future as in 2015-2016 crop year, it may not be possible to achieve the above foodgrain production target. Hence, the food security of the state is under threat.

In 2016, water was not released from Mettur Dam in June 12th for kuruvai crop cultivation to Cauvery Delta—Figure 6. Due to the poor storage in this reservoir, water was unable to be supplied even for the samba crop to this delta and hence, there is more than 80% reduction in foodgrain production from the delta, the main dependable source of foodgrain to Tamil Nadu.

Because of drought, there are more than 250 farmers' suicides in this state in 2016-2017. *Hence, without water security, the livelihood security of farmers and the economic growth of Tamil Nadu will be a dream.*

To arrest the above miseries in future, water management pathways and sharing the unutilized water of the Indian rivers are necessary to achieve sustainable agricultural production in Tamil Nadu, where the farm income is the main source of the livelihood security of more than 70% of population. *Hence, without water sharing, the state might lose water, food, livelihood, hygiene, energy and environmental securities, and above all, the farmers' suicides might swell, and hence the economic growth of the state and the sociopolitical balance of the people are under threat.*

Immediate action to improve water resources and arrest water pollution in Tamil Nadu

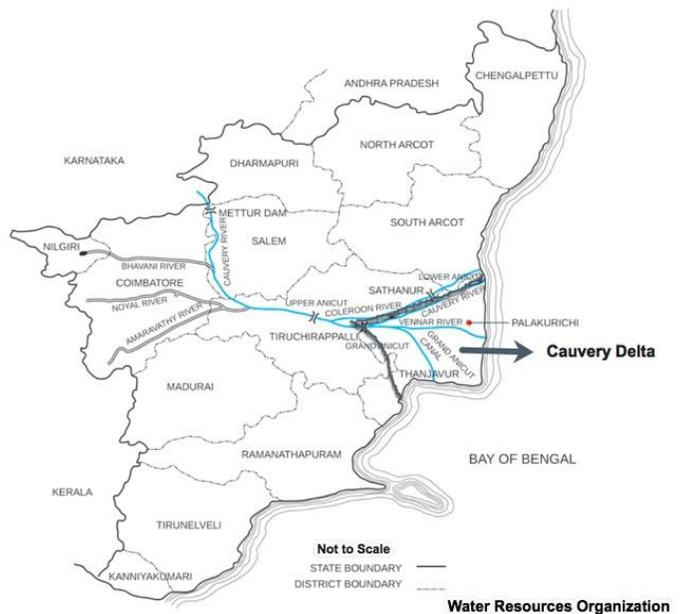
Tamil Nadu Government needs to take the following steps immediately to improve the water resources of this state.

Using the floodwater in the Mayanoor barrage: Knowing the discussion initiated by the author Dr. P.M.Natarajan, after superannuation, in the Tamil Nadu Planning Commission, on *floodwater harvesting and artificial groundwater recharge* on 17.10.2007, the Mayanoor barrage was constructed with Rs.240 crores in June 25, 2014.

Since canals are yet to be constructed even after 4 years to utilize the floodwater stored in this barrage, it is not possible to divert to Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram and Sivagangai Districts to arrest the water scarcity there, and for which purpose this barrage was constructed. About Rs. 5000 to Rs. 6000 crores is necessary to provide this facility.

Barrages in other flood prone rivers in Tamil Nadu: About 80TMC floodwater is flowing in Thamirabarani, Vaipar, Vaigai, Thenpennai, Kothai Ar and Vellar rivers in the normal monsoon years. Barrages are necessary to harness the floodwater in these rivers also, similar to the Mayanoor barrage in Cauvery river.

Cauvery Delta - Figure 6



Harvesting rainwater in the Cauvery delta: About 55TMC rainwater is allowed in Cauvery and Vennar basins in the Cauvery delta since there is no storage facility for irrigation now. By constructing 1.04 million farm ponds at 1500 cubic metre and spending about Rs. 5000crores to Rs. 6000, crores, it could be possible to store the rainwater, provide it to the withering crops in the flowering stage and arrest the crop loss in future. Above all, this process could stop the farmers' suicides in the delta in future along with the proposed 177.25TMC water release by Karnataka, allocated to this delta by the 16.02.2018 Indian Supreme Court Award.

Treating and recycling the sewage: In Tamil Nadu about 126TMC water is used per annum for domestic purposes. In this water use, about 101TMC wastewater is generated. About 400 sewage treatment plants are necessary with 20 MLD capacity, each, to treat sewage. At Rs. 170 million per STP, the total cost for the 400 plants is Rs. 68,000 million for infrastructure, machinery etc. Annual maintenance cost per plant is Rs. 7.6 million. By this approach, pollution of land, water and the environment could be protected. By using this treated water for nondomestic uses, it is possible to save 100 TMC freshwater every year in Tamil Nadu. This is the way to arrest the pollution of water bodies, groundwater, land, ecosystems and the environment.

Generating a standby sustenance and basic water source by desalination: In the drought year, people are suffering for want water for sustenance and basic use. The 2016 Tamil Nadu drought is the standing example. Due to consuming the polluted water, several types of diseases affected a large number of people, the dengue fever death in 2016-2017 is considered as the largest in India, in Tamil Nadu comparing other states in India.

The per capita per day water demand for sustenance and basic uses are 5 litre and 50 litre respectively. The sustenance water demand for the present 79 million Tamil Nadu population is 395 MLD. To generate the Sustenance water at 190 MLD capacity per plant, 2 plants are necessary and the capital cost is Rs. 13,000 crores. For the basic demand of 5,500 MLD desalinated water for the 110 million people in 2050, 30 plants are necessary. Capital cost of one plant is Rs. 6500 crore and the maintenance cost of a plant Rs 111 crore. Capital cost of the 30 plants is Rs.1.95lakh crores.

Providing sustenance and basic water to Chennai City: Chennai city receives about 985 million litre per day (MLD) of water from ground and surface water sources, against the demand of 1,200 MLD. Hence, the supply and demand gap is 215MLD (FormB/TOR/Brief Summary/24, May 2016).

Already there are two desalination plants (Kattupalli-Minjur and Nemmeli each at 100 MLD) with 200 MLD to bridge the gap. Another plant with 150 MLD is coming up in Nemmeli shortly. If the Expert Appraisal Committee, Government of India gives approval for the fourth 400 MLD desalination plant at Perur, all plants are likely to supply 750 MLD desalinated water (Lakshmi K, January 13, 2018, The Hindu).

The projected population of Chennai city and Greater Chennai in 2049/2050 will be 15 million and 19 million respectively. Chennai city needs 2321 MLD in 2049/2050 and for Greater Chennai 2950 MLD (FormB/TOR/Brief Summary/24, May 2016). If the water supply is not improved, there will be a gap of 1336 MLD and 1965mld for Chennai city and Greater Chennai respectively in 2050 comparing the present available 985 MLD water. Hence, to bridge the demand gap, the only dependable source in the future will be desalinated water.

People are still remembering the train supplied domestic water to this city. Similar situation will arise at any time due to monsoon failure and hence this city has to plan to provide the basic demand at 50 litre water per capita per day (lpcd) by the dependable desalination source. Therefore, the basic demand of desalinated water for the Chennai city and Greater Chennai in 2050 will be 750 MLD and 950mld respectively.

Even with the present 750mld desalinated water planning to be produced, and taking this source as the basic demand in 2050-there will be a gap of 200mld in 2050 for the Greater Chennai. Therefore, “an action plan” is necessary to reach 950 MLD of desalinated water in 2050 to keep the basic demand at 50lpcd. Hence, there should be standby-desalinated water at any point of time. The above quantity of desalination water has to be generated systematically in this city. Since, Chennai city is growing due to the educational, industrial activities keeping the basic demand of water is very important.

To produce the 200MLD desalinated water to bridge the basic water demand in 2050, one plant at the above capacity, about Rs.6500 crores capital cost and Rs.111 crores annual maintenance is necessary (Source: Carlsbad desalination plant in San Diego, California state, USA).

Keeping the sustenance water at 5lpcd and basic water at 50lpcd is necessary everywhere in the world wherever there is water scarcity, and hence every nation has to plan to keep this quantity as the stand by reserve, by a dependable source, to meet the emergency.

To bridge the water supply demand gap of Chennai city, the present water use at 985MLD (12.69TMC) and wastewater generation 788 MLD (80% of water use) has to be treated to the tertiary level standard by 40 sewage treatment plants at 20MLD capacity (capital cost Rs. 17 crores per plant). This treated water can be recycled for nondomestic uses, thereby to reserve the freshwater.

Permanent option to arrest the water miseries in Tamil Nadu and in the whole India: To bridge the water supply demand gap of Tamil Nadu at 2056 TMC in 2050, sharing the excess water from the Indian rivers and in the east flowing, south Indian 4 rivers- Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Pennar are necessary. Presently from the Indian rivers, about 58,092 TMC water drains into the sea and in 2050 about 50,111TMC will drain. From the south Indian 4 rivers about 4,301 TMC floodwater will be flowing into the sea in this period. The water let into the sea in the Indian rivers and in the east flowing rivers in 2050 is 24 times and twice the demand of respectively of Tamil Nadu. Cost of water sharing is Rs.11 lakh crores as per the estimate of the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India. This is the permanent option to arrest the entire water miseries not only in India but also in the entire India.

Funds to implement the water security projects in Tamil Nadu

Since water scarcity is a disaster, the Indian Disaster Mitigation Fund should be utilized to improve the per capita annual water resources of Tamil Nadu to the Falkenmark Water Stress Indicator standard at 1700m³ per capita per annum by water management and water sharing paths.

India with 7.2 GDP growths could invest the fund

Indian, Budget 2018-19 estimates, assume real GDP growth of 7.2 percent and hence the present Indian economy \$2.5trillion/Rs.162.5 trillion (Rs.162.5 lakh crores) is likely to grow more with the anticipated growth rate. Hence, allocation of the above small fund is not a problem to this nation.

Tamil Nadu now with Rs. 3 lakh crores to 3.5 lakh crores debt is unable to generate fund to undertake these projects. *Since water scarcity is a disaster, the Indian Disaster Mitigation Fund need to be utilized.*

Conclusions and recommendations

Several water management paths are being practiced globally to improve the water resources and thereby to arrest the water miseries. Hence, appropriate water management paths are discussed in this paper to offset the Tamil Nadu water challenges. However, transbasin water diversion is the permanent option. It is sad to state, that in the 70years of independence, appropriate action has not been taken in India and Tamil Nadu to improve/save the water resources and this is the reason for the existing water miseries and the sad occurrence of farmers’ suicides in this state. Therefore, the sustenance and the minimum basic

demand of the per capita per day clean water at 3-5 litre and 50litre respectively cannot be supplied to the people. Hence, our mothers, sisters and daughters are spending much of their prime time to bring water for the daily use of their family in Tamil Nadu without economic activity for their family and nation.

Who is going to bell the cat and arrest the water woes of Tamil Nadu? Perhaps the Water Resources Organization, Government of Tamil Nadu along with the stakeholders' participation has to initiate action to implement the water security pathways, including inter-basin water transfer suggested in this paper by an 'Action Plan'.

If inter-basin water transfer is not achieved, the country has to lose about Rs.291lakh crores/\$39,203million in terms of paddy cultivation every year. The water that can supply domestic use at the WHO standard for 5years to the present population of the world (7,252million), or to India for 25 years (1,270million), or to Tamil Nadu for 429years (72.59million), or to Chennai city for 7,461years (4.7million) is lost every year, while 180million Indians have no access for clean water. It is pathetic that so much valuable fresh water is allowed into the sea without the attention of the people and the Indian Government, while the nation is suffering by varieties of water miseries.

Hence, for a water misery free and water related socioeconomic divide free India, water sharing is the need of the hour. Indians should understand that the water resources of India would get secular and democratic status only by sharing among the people. Therefore, Indians should unite to share the excess water to arrest the water miseries at least now after 70 years independence.

For the successful water sharing, a strong political will and legal intervention of India are necessary, at least now after 70 years of independence.

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A STUDY OF ECONOMIC IMPEDIMENTS AND TUBERCULOSIS AFFECTED FAMILIES IN COIMBATORE SOUTH REGION, TAMILNADU

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Abstract

The study focuses that economic burden of the tuberculosis affected families. Tuberculosis transmission is enhanced by poor living conditions and make the weakening the families economy in socially and psychologically. So the study express with their family through interview scheduled. In this study relating to the philosophical doctrine that all events, including economical human response, are ultimately determined by causes regarded as external model was developed to assess the impact of economic conditions. Supporting the argument that Tuberculosis is a disease of the poor. Interestingly, our results illustrate those economic impediments of the respondents.

Keywords: *Economic impediments, Tuberculosis, families*

Introduction

The Global TB strategies of WHO and its ambitious targets is one of the three goals of the End TB Strategy (WHO's post-2015, End TB strategy) is that "No patient or their household should face catastrophic costs" because of tuberculosis. This is unwavering with WHO having made fortification from financial threats and prevention of medical improvement key elements of health-system performance and included financial protection in universal health coverage.

It is given that the association between tuberculosis and poverty, and the recommendation to monitor related catastrophic costs. It is indispensable to understand how different interventions might prevent poverty. The extended cost-effectiveness analysis (ECEA), which estimates the distributional and financial protection benefits to be gained by resource allocation and hence, can explore the financial protection impact of different tuberculosis interventions.

Background of the study

India is one of the major contributions to the global tuberculosis burden. The World Health Organization (WHO) TB statistics for India for 2016 gives an estimated prevalence figure of **2.79 million** cases of TB from India. The estimated burden of Tuberculosis rate per 100000 populations around 211 people is affected. Also the extra burden to India in particular, mostly affected population belongs to the below poverty line. It is one of the major problems faced by India to spend some good number in GDP and nation productive strength. India is having good number of productive working age population (15 to 64 ages). India's dependency ratio should be just over 0.4. So that we feel India consistently growing towards developed country status but the major thread is having more poverty and in particular the poverty leads because of ill-health and unaware the level of ill health. Tuberculosis is one of the major contributions to Indians ill healthiness. The person affected with tuberculosis in a family leads to different kinds of problems and imbalances. If the affected person is the head of the family may contains severer financial crisis work life balance. Also it leads to gender sensitive. Based on the about concept this research travel through economic impediments of the affected families.

Reviews of Literature

Sinanovic et al., (2003), without proper support, a reduction in visits may have consequences for adherence and future drug resistance. The system of TB treatment through community-based care has been shown to be cost-effective and has been policy for many years; but has yet to be implemented in a comprehensive manner.

Goudge et al., (2009), coping strategies triggered by these financial stresses were activated in a cascade. During the phase of treatment, patients were relying on guardians and careers for assistance, and borrowing money was greatest during the intensive phase of treatment. Conversely, uptake of cash transfers only occurred during the continuation phase of treatment when the economic burden on individuals was at its lowest. The percentage of patients selling assets increased between the pre-treatment period and the continuation phase of treatment, as financial losses over time depleted household as well as social resources.

Peters. (2014), More comprehensive social protection programs, that covers more than the direct costs of care but also allows for better nutrition and prevent households from being further impoverished by illness are needed. In the short term, the priority for poverty focused Tuberculosis services must be the early detection of Tuberculosis.

Methodology

The study estimated the find in Tuberculosis- related economic impediments with an aggressive expansion of tuberculosis and were assessed by work life balance. Interview schedule was prepared to get information from the respondents to assess the financial burden faced by the respondents and their family. The systematic random samples are collected from south region of Coimbatore, Tamilnadu. The major part of the study is to identify economic burden of the person and their family this is classified into direct and indirect expenditures. In the direct form includes medical and non-medical expenditures. Consultation fees (if applicable) and money spend on investigation and drugs all comes under the medical expenses. The money spends on transportation, lodging, food with supplementary and expenditure incurred for persons accompanying the patent are considered as non-medical expenses. Indirect costs were classified as loss of wages due to illness, decreased earning ability due to illness, because of that necessitated change in type of work, separation and isolation from the community, not fulfilling life partners and children’s expectations. These are all the major factors affected direct and indirect of the respondents’ financial sickness.

Table 1 Demographic and Social Characteristics of Respondents

Demographic and Social Characteristics	No. of Respondents					
	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male(N)	Female(N)	Male(N)	Female(N)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Age (Years)						
Below 25	0	1	3	2	17	43
25 to 50	4	2	6	0	56	29
Above 50	3	0	2	2	28	29
Marital Status						
Married	6	1	8	3	78	57
Unmarried	1	2	3	1	22	43

Family Type						
Extended	3	2	0	1	17	43
Nuclear	4	1	11	3	83	57
Family Size (Numbers)						
Below 3	0	0	3	1	17	14
3	1	2	4	1	28	43
Above 3	6	1	4	2	56	43
Literacy and Schooling						
Illiterate	4	1	1	0	28	14
Primary	0	0	1	0	06	0
Secondary	3	2	5	3	44	71
Higher Secondary and above	0	0	4	1	22	14
Total	7	3	11	4	100	100

Table 2 Source of Intake from Hospitals

Type of hospital	Male(N)	Female(N)	Frequency	Percentage
Government Hospital	16	5	21	84
Private Hospital	2	2	4	16
Total	18	7	25	100

The result shows that majority of the respondents are taking treatment from the government hospitals. It clearly explains and evident of the government give more important to tuberculosis program. Like similar study shows from South Africa the system of Tuberculosis treatment through community-based care has been shown to be cost-effective (Sinanovic et al., 2003).

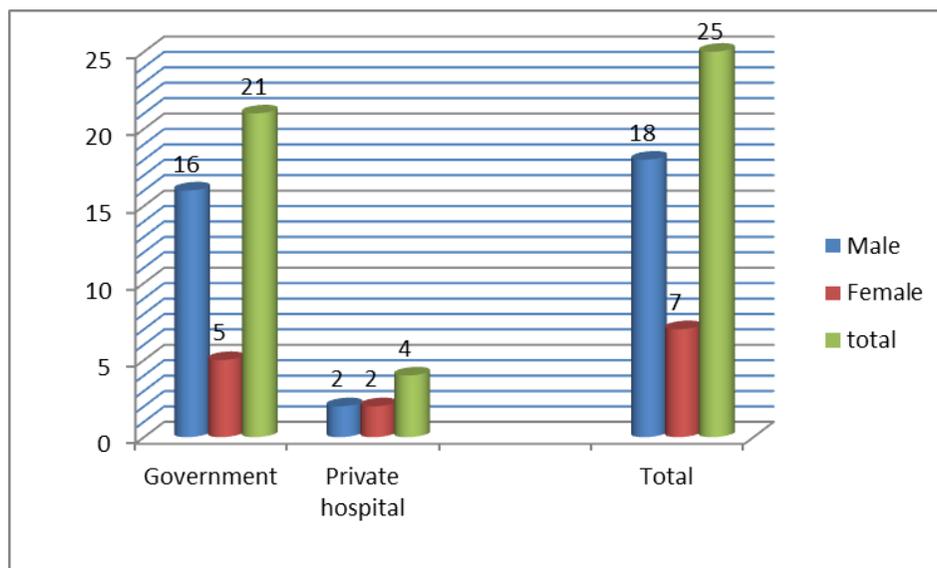


Diagram 1 About the public and private distributions of medical services

Findings and Discussion

Tuberculosis is a debilitating illness that lasts long enough to adversely affect earning potential and therefore, additional support is needed to alleviate these costs if households are to be protected. Globally all the research and policy makers focused on the delivery of core tuberculosis services. Based on the study it found that in general need to consider assessing systemic interventions that could reduce financial costs, such as decentralized care, transportation support. Intervention coverage is only one element among many, including quality and financial did not consider which member of the household was affected. Irrespective of gender, the head of the family had tuberculosis rather than the other members of the household might have been more likely suffers. From the above table the productive age group of the respondents also played a major role. In general in India the gendered tuberculosis is comparatively affecting more. Age and gender is the dominant and deciding factors to lead poverty. In this study comparatively male respondents are more but through the participant observation with their family the female respondents are more likely high risk and facing problems. By observation and discussion with the families those who are affected with tuberculosis the male respondents of the family and their family fully taking care of the person; in other part if the female member those who are affecting with tuberculosis; the family thing she is an extra burden and feel guilty to revile others. The social stigma plays a vital role to discriminate and give more burdens in both ways. The indirect cost factors for the person having tuberculosis likely to spend time for the treatment, not actively and productively involving in income generating activities to contribute for their family development, the another equal partner of the family holding triple burden to handling this situation namely the entire family burden is to come under one single person , secondly in the person have to earn for the family and for the person having tuberculosis in addition to tack are of his or her health and finally the person and their family direct or indirectly isolated from other family and from the community.

The discussion about the transportation; the respondents have to go to the hospital periodically and for that he or she need one assistance and to provide financial assistance or the person coming with the patent to loss their day wages. It leads double burden to the family and the person. The major spending amount for the family mostly for transportation and related items. Even though, TB treatment and diagnosis in India are pro-vided free of charge with the aim of decreasing the financial burdenfor patients, results from our study indicated that economicfactors still play an important role for poor adherence. Similar findings were also reported elsewhere in the country and the rest of the countries. The main aspects of financial burdens, as substantiated by many of the participants included; costs of transportation, house rent for those who came from rural area, and medical examinations. Non adherence was also intensified by the lack of food security. Inaccessibility of health services, especially for those who came from remote areas, was reported to have profound effects on adherence to TB treatment. This is the most prominent factor in developing countries where there is a limited physical accessibility to such services and poor infrastructure. For those patients who have job since the working hours are similar. Patients are forced to miss either their job or the pills especially during the intensive phases. For these kinds of study area, a community-based DOTS was documented to have key impact for improving accessibility to clients As implied by the participants, eventhough their treatment resort is caused, to a large extent, by cultural beliefs, the family members, as well as accessibility of the services had a role in the reported behaviors'

of the TB patients. Similar findings were reported in Ethiopia as well as abroad. Coupled with this, poor interpersonal communication between the patients and their healthcare providers has also brought about a gap in addressing clear and accurate information about the treatment. These may enforce patients not to express their concerns to the providers. Findings suggest that counseling plays an immense role in treatment adherence. Similar findings were also reported that patients isolated themselves from their family, the society and their friends due to the stigma they fear. Family and community support is identified as an important factor for influencing treatment adherence. They are crucial for adherence to anti-TB treatment not only by providing money for food and transportation but also by providing encouragement, motivation, as well as reminding their medication, assisting with the administration of medications and comfort for those patients who had lost hope. Similar findings are reported in various countries which reported that the role of family is immensely important, especially, in financial assistance, collecting medications and emotional support.

Conclusion

Stigma and discrimination were the factors that contributed to poor TB treatment adherence in the study. Health professionals and policy makers should be aware of such factors and initiate sustained health education campaigns directed towards patients, health care providers, patients' close contacts, traditional health practitioners, religious leaders and the community at each visit using local language. The programs should be comprehensive to include about; the nature of the disease, duration of treatment, possible side effects and how to deal with them and consequences of not completing TB treatment.

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CHINESE INFLUENCE AND REGIONAL SUPER POWER IN INDIA

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Abstract

The China – Sri Lanka relationship is proceeding in a positive direction. Particularly under the rule of President Mahinda Rajapakse the political, economic, and military co-operation has been intensified. At the regional as well as international level both countries have established very close diplomatic ties. This has led to the growth of the dominance of China at a regional level and consequently it has been included in the group of countries competing for control of the Indian Ocean, giving China enhanced power to exercise authority in the region. Though both countries are neighbours, The Indo – China war in 1962 deepened and consolidated the enmity and contradictions between the two countries. China is a South East Asian country without any direct link to the Indian Ocean and therefore India observes the activities of China with ever increasing concern. We can see that China is making a relentless effort to establish close ties with neighboring countries of India and trying to emerge as a global super power. Meanwhile, India on the other hand, based on the economic progress and its close relationship with US, is making headway in becoming a global super power by 2020. According to oceanic research scholars the oceans will play a vital role in deciding the destiny of global super powers.

Keywords: *Influence, Super Power, contradictions.*

Introduction

This research has substantially pointed out how China, through a successful soft power approach, has exercised its domination on regional politics in the Indian Ocean. Additionally, this research has pointed out that India was slow in its move to control the Indian Ocean and China has made its presence felt in the Indian Ocean in a way that is not easy for it to be dislodged. Similarly this research will examine the evidences that show how in Sri Lanka the influence of China has substantially strengthened. It will also take into consideration how China has, in an intensive manner, participates in the infrastructure developments in Sri Lanka. The research will further examine the possibilities India has to regain control of this region.

Discussion

First it would be fitting to examine the views expressed by the scholars of India. Former director of the RAW and Indian research scholar *B. Raman* states that ‘with regard to India’s geopolitical stance towards Sri Lanka, India’s interest in the Island is partly emotional and partly strategic. Our country should establish its relationship with its neighbour based on the interests of its own people and based on diplomatic initiatives. In such situation when it is initiating relationship on a priority basis, based on the interest of Tamil Nadu, it should make sure that its diplomatic initiatives are not adversely affected. This will create internal stability and avoid interference from the outside world. It would be wise to act in a way that will not jeopardize the unity of India. There is no counter argument to the fact that the strategies and diplomatic initiatives formulated by a country is a process of systematic planning. It is necessary to formulate a policy that integrates the welfare with that of the welfare of Tamil Nadu’.

Next the Indian research scholar and the director of Chennai Center for Chinese Studies, *D.S. Rajan* observes that there can be a parallel case with respect to India with Chinese opinion

veering towards Washington–New Delhi collusion to strategically encircle China. This statement emphasizes that with regard to China, India together with US should formulate a policy to defeat China. India in the last two to three years has progressed in this direction. However it is important to make a complete evaluation of the position that India should jointly act with China. We could look at this approach through *William H. Avery's* research. First, in order to strategically encircle China, India is trying to amass its naval power closer to the area of South China Sea. This is a strategically unwise move because India does not have any right in that sea area(s). Operating depending on countries such as Vietnam, Singapore, and Indonesia is dangerous. The backyard of India is the Indian Ocean to which India has rights and ownership. India should have acted swiftly to prevent China from exercising its dominance in this area, rather than competing with China in the South China Sea which is a well nigh impossible. Leaving a familiar territory and its backyard which is the Indian Ocean somewhat open and competing with China in the Pacific Ocean to exercise its dominance in the South China Sea is not only 'chopping tall cotton, but also of questionable prudence'. The best option is for India to increase and strengthen its activity aimed at regaining the control of the Indian Ocean. India should relate to its neighbours in the border in a friendly manner and engage intensely much more than at present in economic and trade activities with these countries. As *Alfred Thayer Mahan, K.M. Panikkar and Vaidya* have pointed out if India has to control Asia and if it needs to be independent then India will have to control the Indian Ocean.

What D.S. Rajan has stated is akin to what *William H. Avery* has stated. As *Avery* is an US, much criticism is generated on the remarks of *Avery*, yet the Indian leadership seems to wisely follow the ideas expressed by *Avery*. Although the US–India friendship is a move to dislodge China from control over Asia and the Indian Ocean, the success of this move is very much in doubt. China's naval power is much more than that of India. Therefore joining with US to defeat it is militarily logical. However, China is an Asian Country, and a neighbor to India. Thus it can be a hindrance to US's expansion in Asia and therefore US can calculate to make India and China fight with each other and consequently the US could emerge once again as the sole Super Power. US seem to be making astute moves in pursuance of this objective. Let us see what *William Avery* says on this aspect. The community of Indian US will be the corner stone of Indo-US relations in the twenty first century. Their wealth, their political influence, and their interest in both nations will ensure that Indo – US relations continue to strengthen. This is the basic ideological premise of *Avery*. To prioritize this objective he emphasizes that India should drive out China from Sri Lanka, from the rest of Asia and quite particularly from the Indian Ocean. He suggests many strategies to achieve this objective.

First, he recommends India should increase substantially its defence expenditure because China's defence expenditure is significantly higher than India's. In 2010 China's spending grew by 89 percent versus 54 percent of India. In 2010 China spent US\$119 billion on defence or 2.1 percent of its GDP. With this money China is building an armed force that will make it both a major land as well as sea power. It already has an army of 1.6 million, which is the world's largest. Experts predict that by 2025 China's submarine force could be larger than the US navy, this underwrites US's growing fear and China's evolving strength.

Avery, points out that if India wishes to strengthen its army adequately then, by 2022 it should increase its defence expenditure US\$200 million. He further points out that based on

recent estimates China by 2020 will increase its defence expenditure US\$225 million and by 2030 US\$425 million. Further, India will have to modernize its arms and ammunitions. He further notes that India should increase its naval power. It will be an essential component of the total military power. India is already preparing for this outcome. *Avery* further points out that India should increase and strengthen its *Cyber War* strategy. China boasts of being able to win 'informationised' (SIC) wars by the mid twenty first century. Towards this objective, it has allocated a US\$55 million from its annual budget for computer attacks, and has a force of 10,000 cyber soldiers who learn in Chinese military schools how to write virus that disable enemy systems and steal confidential information. It is on the justifiable belief that wars in the future would be of this nature. The Cyber war has already begun. This has been tested in 2008 in the war against Georgia and Russia and also in 2010 it has been tested in an effort to control the nuclear facility of Iran. There have been discussions between China and India on this matter. Many believe that Cyber war will decide the future Super Power.

Finally *Avery* puts forth the idea of the '*Big stick Foreign Policy*'. Only with the resources to fuel continued economic growth can India finance the defence, and investment necessary for a true 'big stick foreign policy' can India truly enjoy the security necessary to pull its 400 million people under out of poverty. It is noteworthy to observe that India is traditionally a large democracy that periodically has change of government in a non-violent manner. India enjoys the respect and good relations of the countries in the world and is respected as a just country. India is recognized as a country that has had great leaders such as *Mahathma Gandhi*, *Jawaharlal Nehru*, and *Indira Gandhi* under whose leadership it has functioned with a strong foreign policy. Thus to rediscover its strength India needs to reformulate a strong foreign policy to regain its leadership in the region. The foreign policy that India is following with regard to Sri Lanka is woefully inadequate in this context. The foreign policy initiatives of 2012 and 2013 depict this weakness of India. After the regime of Indira Gandhi, the foreign policy of India has shown a marked decline. Rectifying this is nothing short of essential.

Next India should establish close economic co-operation with Sri Lanka and other South Asian countries. The present trade co-operation with Sri Lanka is only 13percent. Nevertheless it is maintaining a 22 percent trade relationship with the European Union. India, for its strength and its total population can become a first partner. If this position is extended to economic investments in Sri Lanka then its relations with Sri Lanka will strengthen. Researchers argue that when the CEPA agreement is signed the economic relations should strengthen.

Further, when development happens in areas such as marine production, education, infrastructure, business facilities, and coir production (Both countries have a production capacity of 80 percent) and when there is a peaceful settlement of the Sri Lankan Tamils issue it is believed that the relationship between the two countries will improve. (Lankasri.com,; March,23, 2013)

Conclusion

China – Sri Lanka relations had made a new dimension in the Indian Ocean. As a result US and India its allies have formulated their policies against Sri Lanka and countries that are favorable to China and have established close ties with Sri Lanka. This has given rise to a new

conflict in the Indian Ocean. Consequently, there is a danger that a India – China conflict could arise due to Sri Lanka and due to the Sri Lankan navy and within Sri Lanka. Though President MahindaRajapakse has tried to handle both countries, yet he has not failed to insist that Sri Lanka is on the side of China. Further apart from China, Sri Lanka has also established close relationship with Iran, North Korea, Myanmar, and Bangladesh. In 2013 when UN resolution against Sri Lanka was tabled two warships of Iran were docked in Colombo harbour and they were ready to attack an Australian spy plane which narrowly escaped before the attack was launched. This definitely shows that Sri Lanka is not interested in maintaining its relationship with US and India. This only further affirms an aggressive and confronting approach of Sri Lanka. The new President of China Xi Jing Ping stated over a telephone conversation prior to the Geneva decision the following to the President MahindaRajapakse. 'China and Sri Lanka are friendly neighbours for many years. Their bilateral ties have maintained a healthy and a stable development momentum with fruitful co-operation in all sectors. China firmly supports Sri Lanka's efforts to protect its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and would like to continue to provide assistance to Sri Lanka within China's capacity'. This further proves the point that China–Sri Lanka relationship is steadily increasing. India's effort to countermand this should increase. Nevertheless, India does not have economic power or political strategy to overcome the soft strategy of China. While considering the initiative of these countries in this regard, it can be stated that China is stronger than India.

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WORK AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT AMONG THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED PERSONS LIVING IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU – A STUDY

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Abstract

This article aims to measure the work and social adjustment of the visually impaired persons living in resettlement colonies in Tiruchirappalli district, Tamil Nadu. In order to measure the work and social adjustment, Work and Social Adjustment Scale developed by Mundt et al. (2002) was used. In this section, the results of the statistical analysis like analysis of variance, t test and correlation related to work and social adjustment among the respondents have been provided. The interpretation has been done with the help of data provided in the tables and graphs / charts.

Keywords: *Work and Social Adjustment, visually impaired, resettlement colonies.*

Introduction

India is home to the world's largest number of blind people. Of the 37 million people across the globe who are blind, over 15 million are from India. Among these, nearly 75 per cent of the cases are avoidable blindness (Sinha, 2007). Among the total world population of visually impaired, the people with total blindness and low vision constitute 8.08 million (20.5%) and 54.54 million (22.2%) respectively in India. Thus, a total of 62.6 million of the Indian population or little higher than one fifth (21.9%) of people with visually impaired (next to China with 26.5%) to total world population lives in India. More than 82 per cent of all blind persons are 50 years of age or older. (WHO, 2012, and Pascolini, & Mariotti, 2012). According to 2011 census the 26.81 million disabled people India's disabled population has increased by 22.4 per cent (26.81 million) between 2001 and 2011 (Sivakumar, 2013). The number of disabled, which was 21.9 million (2.1%) in 2001, rose to 26.8 million (2.21%) in 2011 (Census of India, 2011, Sivakumar, 2013). Among the total disabled 5.03 million (18.77%) were visually impaired of which 2.64 Million (52.43%) were male and 2.39 million (47.57%) were female. In Tamil Nadu, among the total population of 72.1 million, the disabled population was 1.18 million(1.64%) of which 0.66 million (55.72%) were male and 0.52 million (44.49%) were female. Among the total disabled population, 1.27 lakh (10.81%) were visually impaired of which 0.68 lakh (53.17%) were male and 0.61 lakh (46.83%) were female (Government of India. 2015).

Review of Previous Studies

Various studies have been conducted on adjustment problems of the visually impaired persons. Kef (2002) conducted a study on psychosocial adjustment and the meaning of social support Dutch adolescents with visual impairments. The findings revealed that social support, particularly the support of peer groups, is vital to adolescents with visual impairments. The differences between visually impaired and sighted adolescents proved to be small, but significant. Ademola-Popoola, et al (2010) found that majority developed blindness in childhood and 16% had a family history of blindness and 77% had never used conventional eye care, with corneal disease being the most frequent cause of blindness. Many feared that their children may also become blind. Thirty-one (51%) scored ≥ 5 on SRQ and were classified as probable cases of

psychological disorder. Bambara et al (2009) highlights the literature on the function and adjustment process of family members of persons with adult-onset vision loss and emphasized the need for research on the adjustment of family members and patients with low vision is more urgent than ever in this particular area. Tunde-Ayinmode et al., (2011) reported that most of the blind people were reasonably adjusted in key areas of social interaction, marriage, and family. Majority were considered to be poorly adjusted in the areas of education, vocational training, employment, and mobility. Many were also considered to be psychologically maladjusted based on the high rate of probable psychological disorder of 51% and concluded that most of the blind had no access to formal education or rehabilitation system, which may have contributed to their maladjustment in the domains identified. Gill (2014) reported that there is no significant difference between the educational social and emotional adjustments of Visually Handicapped special school Students belonging to boys and girls. Banoo, et al (2017) in their study on study of differently abled adolescents on visual impairment and physical deformity reported that physically deformed were more adjusted than visually impaired on the basis of Home Adjustment, however with respect to social adjustment physically deformed were more adjusted than visually impaired. Physically deformed were more adjusted at School. The review of earlier literature revealed there are no adequate studies on work and social adjustment of visually impaired persons. Few attempts were made to study the relationship between social support and quality of life in visually impaired persons, but with smaller sample sizes. There are no recent studies among visually impaired persons of India with specific focus on work and social adjustment. In view of the research gap enumerated in the aforesaid paragraph, the researcher has proposed to design an in-depth study to explore the various correlates of psycho-social aspects of the visually impaired persons in Tiruchirappalli district, wherein the magnitude of visually impaired persons is expected to be high. With this backdrop, the present piece of research work has been carried out as a field-based empirical study in the selected area.

Method and Participants

Objectives

The objectives of the present research work is to measure the work and social adjustment and its correlates with socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents

Sampling Procedure

The researcher purposely selected Dheeranmanagar and Gandhinagar areas in Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu as the study area. The researcher has chosen these two locations as the government has constructed houses specifically for the visually impaired persons for their rehabilitation.. The researcher enumerated a total consists of 396 visually impaired persons through a benchmark survey in those areas. This constitutes the universe of the study. It was decided to select 75 per cent of the total universe as sample for the present research, due to constraint in time and money. The individual respondents were selected by adopting simple random sapling procedure using lot method. Accordingly a total of 296 visually impaired persons were selected as sample for the present research. While going for data collection, 16 respondents were not available at their home due to the nature of their occupation and four respondents expressed their inevitable inability to provide information to the research

investigators. Hence, the sample size for the present research was only 276 visually impaired persons (158 male and 118 female). The data were collected during the period of January to June, 2017

Tools of Data Collection

The Work and Social Adjustment (ability to do certain day-to-day tasks- - work situation, home management, social and private leisure and personal or family relationships.) **was measured with the help of the Work and Social Adjustment Scale developed by Mundt et al.** (2002). This scale assesses the impact of a person's mental health difficulties on their ability to function in terms of work, home management, social leisure, private leisure and personal or family relationships. It consists of five items on eight point rating scale ranging from 0 to 8, 0 indicates 'no dysfunction at all' and 8 indicates 'very severe dysfunction'. The maximum score is 40, **lower scores are better the work and social adjustment.** The score above 20 will be considered as moderately severe or worse psychopathology. Scores between 10 and 20 are associated with significant functional impairment but less severe clinical symptomatology. Scores below 10 appear to be associated with subclinical populations. The Cronbach's Alpha (α) values for the work and social adjustment scale is **0.982**

Results

Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

The results showed that the respondents in the middle age group of 36 – 59 years form largest majority of 71.7% with an average age of 43.73 years and their average age at marriage was 28 years. The male and female respondents constitute 57% and 43% respectively. Most (91%) of them were married, vast majority (89%) of the marriages were held outside their respective castes (exogamy).The respondents from nuclear families predominated (99%) over the joint family system and their average size of family was 3.25 with a minimum of one to a maximum of six members in a family. Most (81.5%) of them belong to Backward Castes. One-fourth (25 %) of them were illiterates and those who have studied up to high school and higher secondary level form a single largest majority with 39.1%. Their average level of education/ schooling was 7.23 years with a maximum level of post-graduation. The percentage of literacy among the male and female respondents is 79.1% and 75 % respectively. Nearly two-thirds of the respondents (63.4%) are engaged in sales. Their average monthly family income and expenditure was Rs. 6548 and Rs.2559 respectively. Majority (88%) of the respondents live in their own houses. About 96% of the respondents were living in houses with concrete roofs. The findings also revealed that 85% of the respondents were totally blind and the remaining 15% were partially blind. Majority (74%) of them lost their vision after birth due to infectious diseases like measles and other diseases that is avoidable/preventable blindness. Their average age at loss of vision was 6.5 years while 36 % of them -lost their vision by birth itself. A little more than one fourth (26.8%) of the respondents' families have had a history of blindness and 23.2% of the respondents have siblings who are also blind. It was reported that 84% of the respondents' spouses were also blind, nine per cent of the blind men married sighted women while two of the blind women married sighted men. The result also shows that a little higher than half (53%) of the respondents scored low level of work and social adjustment problem

Work and Social Adjustment Across Respondents' Demographic Characteristics Age and Work and Social Adjustment

The ANOVA results in Panel 1 of Table 1 indicate that there is no statistically significant difference in the mean scores of work and social adjustment across the age group of the visually impaired persons. However, the middle aged respondents reported higher mean score of work and social adjustment problems than the younger generations with 35 years or less. The respondents in the old age category shows lower mean score of work and social adjustment. It shows that the respondents in the old age category are able to better adjustment/function in terms of work situation, home management, social and private leisure and personal or family relationships.

Table 1 Mean score of work and social adjustment across respondents' Age, Sex, Marital Status, Type of Marriage

S.No.	Variables	N	Mean	SD	Df	F/t	Sig.
1	Age					2.200	0.113
	Young (35 or <)	64	13.14	7.73	2		
	Middle (36-59)	198	15.31	9.06	273		
	Old (60 & >)	14	11.93	8.09			
	Total	276	14.63	8.77			
2	Sex					14.997	0.000 P < 0.001
	Male	158	12.91	8.81	1		
	Female	118	16.94	8.19	274		
	Total	276	14.63	8.77			
3	Marital Status					20.037	0.000 P < 0.001
	Unmarried	16	13.81	9.34	2		
	Married	252	14.11	8.25	273		
	Widowed	8	32.75	2.49			
	Total	276	14.63	8.77			
4	Type of marriage					0.136	0.938
	Unmarried	16	13.81	9.34	3		
	Within sub caste	7	14.14	13.31	272		
	Within caste	7	16.27	9.43			
	Outside caste	246	14.65	8.62			
	Total	276	14.63	8.77			

Sex and Work and Social Adjustment

Panel 2 of Table 1 reveals that the female respondents reported higher level of work and social adjustment problem than their male counterparts. Moreover the independent sample t test results have also reveals that there is a statistically very highly significant difference between the male and female respondents in the mean score of work and social adjustment ($p < 0.001$). Thus, the research hypothesis that the women experienced higher level of work and social adjustment problems than their men counterpart is proved in this regard.

Marital Status and Work and Social Adjustment

Panel 3 of Table 1 found that the mean score of work and social adjustment problem is reported high among the widowed than the unmarried and married respondents. The ANOVA results have also reveals that there is a statistically very highly significant difference between the marital status of the respondents in the mean scores of work and social adjustment. Hence the research hypothesis that there is a statistically significant difference between the marital status of the respondents in the mean scores of work and social adjustment is accepted.

Type of marriage and Work and Social Adjustment

Panel 4 of Table 1 shows that the mean score of work and social adjustment problem tend as higher among those respondents who have got married within their own castes than those who have got married from outside castes and within the sub castes. However, The ANOVA results shows that there is no statistically significant difference between the type of marriages in the mean scores of work and social adjustment of the respondents. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted in this regard.

Table 2 Mean score of work and social adjustment across respondents' Social Standing, Religion, Family Size

S.No.	Variables	N	Mean	SD	Df	F/t	Sig.
1	Social Standing					0.242	0.785
	SC	33	13.64	7.91	2		
	MBC	17	14.82	10.06	273		
	BC/OC	226	14.76	8.81			
	Total	276	14.63	8.77			
2	Religion					1.279	0.280
	Hinduism	109	14.53	8.93	2		
	Christianity	160	14.48	8.51	273		
	Islam	7	19.86	11.67			
	Total	276	14.63	8.77			
3	Family Size					2.458	0.088 P < 0.10
	Small 7(3 or less)	165	15.56	9.24	2		
	Medium (4-5)	104	13.14	7.82	273		
	Big size (6 +)	7	14.85	8.69			
	Total	276	14.63	8.77			

Social standing and Work and Social Adjustment

Panel 1 of Table 2 reveals that the mean scores of work and social adjustment problem is a little lower among the respondents belong to scheduled caste category than the other social categories. However, the ANOVA results show that there is no statistically significant difference between the caste of the respondents in the mean scores of work and social adjustment. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted in this regard.

Religion and Work and Social Adjustment

Panel 2 of Table 2 reveals that the mean scores of work and social adjustment do not vary much across the religion of the respondents. The ANOVA results also show that there is no statistically significant difference between the religion of the respondents in the mean scores of work and social adjustment. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted in this regard.

Family Size and Work and Social Adjustment

Panel 3 of Table 2 indicates that the mean scores of work and social adjustment problem is higher among those respondents who are living in small families than those respondents who are living in medium and big size families. Moreover, the results of the ANOVA test ($p < 0.10$) have also supported the said findings at a marginally significant level.

Work and Social Adjustment Across Respondents' Socio Economic Characteristics

Education and Work and Social Adjustment

Panel 1 of Table 3 reveals that as the level of education increases the work and social adjustment scores decreases except in the case of middle school level. However, there is no statistically significant difference between the level of education of the respondents in the mean scores of work and social adjustment. Hence, the null hypothesis in this regard is accepted.

Table 3 Mean score of work and social adjustment across respondents' socio-Economic Characteristics

S.No.	Variables	N	Mean	SD	Df	F/t	Sig.
1	Education						0.277
	Illiterates	69	16.04	9.01	4	1.283	
	Primary school level	28	15.00	9.50	271		
	Middle school level	55	15.31	8.83			
	High school & HSc	108	13.73	8.16			
	Graduate//Post gratuities	16	11.69	9.82			
	Total	276	14.63	8.77			
2	Occupation						0.028
	No Occupation	101	16.36	8.22	2	3.629	
	Sales	171	13.53	8.86	273		
	Teacher/Ind. workers	4	17.75	12.87			
	Total	276	14.63	8.77			
3	Respondent's. Income						0.086
	Non earners	101	16.36	8.22	3	2.222	
	1000- 2500	19	14.11	10.36	272		
	2501-5000	116	13.80	8.67			
	5001 +	40	12.93	9.199			
	Total	276	14.63	8.77			
4	Family Income						0.078
	5000 or less	148	15.20	8.99	2	2.575	
	5001 - 10000	97	14.82	8.64	273		
	10001 +	31	11.32	7.56			
	Total	276	14.63	8.77			

Occupation and Work and Social Adjustment

Panel 2 of Table 3 reveals that mean scores of work and social adjustment is less among those who are participating in sales/ business than their counterparts who work as teachers in schools and industrial establishment and/or not working. The ANOVA results also supported the fact that these differentials in mean scores of work and social adjustment, by occupational status categories at significantly moderate level ($p < 0.05$).

Income and Work and Social Adjustment

Panel 3 & 4 of Table 3 reveals that, the mean scores of work and social adjustment under consideration are consistently lower among those respondents whose personal and family incomes are comparatively higher than those whose personal and family incomes are less and no income category. The ANOVA results ($p < 0.10$) also show that there are marginally significant difference between the income categories of the respondents in the mean scores of work and social adjustment. Thus these results accepted *the research hypothesis the lower the personal and family income of the respondents, the higher would be their work and social adjustment.*

Expenditure, Debt and Savings and Work and Social Adjustment

The other findings reveal that, as the family expenditure increases mean scores of work and social adjustment also increases. However, the ANOVA result ($p < 0.05$) shows that there is no statistically significant difference between the expenditure categories of the respondents in the means scores work and social adjustment.

The next finding highlights that the respondents who have debt than those respondents who have no debt. The independent sample t test result ($p < 0.05$) has also turned out as moderately significant level in this regard.

The mean scores of work and social adjustment is lower among those respondents who have the habit of savings than those respondents who do not have the habit of savings. However, the independent sample t test result ($p > 0.05$) shows that there is no statistically significant difference between the saving habits of the respondents in the mean scores of work and social adjustment thereby, the null hypothesis is accepted in this regard.

The mean scores of work and social adjustment is higher among those respondents who are living in rented houses than those respondents who are living in their own houses. The independent sample t test results have also turned out as highly significant ($p < 0.01$). Hence, the null hypothesis there is no statistically significant difference between the ownership of the houses in the mean score of work and social adjustment is rejected.

Mean Scores of Work and Social Adjustment, Across Respondents' Visual Impairments

Type of Vision Loss and Work and Social Adjustment

Panel 1 of Table 4 reveals that the mean scores of work and social adjustment do not vary much across the respondents' type of vision loss. The ANOVA results also did not turn out statistically significant ($p > 0.05$) in this regard. Hence, the null hypothesis that there is no

statistically significant between the types of vision loss of the respondents in the mean scores of work and social adjustment is accepted.

Vision Status of Life Partner and Work and Social Adjustment

Panel 2 of Table 4 reveals that the mean scores of work and social adjustment do not vary much across the vision status of life partner of the respondents. The ANOVA results also did not turn out statistically significant ($p > 0.05$) in this regard. Hence, the null hypothesis that there is no statistically significant difference between the Vision status of life partner of the respondents in the mean scores of work and social adjustment is accepted.

Table 4 Mean score of work and social adjustment across respondents' visual impairment related aspects

S.No.	Variables	N	Mean	SD	Df	F/t	Sig.
1	Type of vision						
	Totally Blind	235	14.52	8.67	1	0.271	0.603
	Low vision	41	15.29	9.41	274		
	Total	276	14.63	8.77			
2	Type of life Partner						
	Blind	232	14.86	8.525	2	0.514	0.599
	Sighted	28	13.21	10.465			
	N.A. (Unmarried)	16	13.81	9.340	273		
	Total	276	14.63	8.766			
3	Age at vision loss						
	By birth	99	16.61	8.950	2	5.878	.003
	Childhood age (5-7)	168	13.24	8.119	273		
	Adulthood period (19-20)	9	18.89	13.252			
	Total	276	14.63	8.766			

Age at Vision Loss and Work and Social Adjustment

Panels 3 of Table 4 reveal that the mean scores of work and social adjustment problem is higher among those respondents who lost their vision during their adult hood period (between 19-20) than those respondents who lost their vision by birth itself. The ANOVA results have also turned out as statistically highly significant ($p < 0.01$). Hence, the null hypothesis there is no statistically significant difference between the age at vision loss of the respondents in the mean scores of work and social adjustment is rejected.

Relationship between Socio-Economic Variables and Work and Social Adjustment

Table 4.3.6 shows that education and family size of the visually impaired persons increases the work and social adjustment score decreases. That is those who have higher level of education and living in small size families experienced lesser work and social adjustment problems in their life.

Table 5 Inter correlation matrix between the socio-economic variables of the visually impaired persons and work and social adjustment score

Variables	Current Age	Age at Marriage	Edu.	R. income	Family income	FS	Exp. P.M.	No. of rooms in home	WASA score
Current Age	1								
Age at Marriage	***.408	1							
Education	*-.127	.001	1						
R. income	.076	.087	***.203	1					
Family income	** .171	.084	** .159	***.451	1				
Family size	***.193	.042	-.017	.099	***.245	1			
Monthly expenditure	.021	.041	.006	*.146	***.298	***.269	1		
No. of rooms in home	** .155	-.072	-.098	.002	***.242	** .186	.088	1	
Work and social adj.	.015	.045	*-.127	-.106	-.112	**-.187	.073	-.047	1

Conclusion

The results revealed that the mean scores of the work and social adjustment scores is 14.63, in the score range of 5-40. The middle aged respondents reported higher mean score of work and social adjustment problem than the younger generations while the old age category shows lower mean score of work and social adjustment problem. The female reported higher level of work and social adjustment problem than their male counterparts. Higher level of work and social adjustment problem is reported among the widowed/ separated than the unmarried and married. Work and social adjustment problem score is higher among those who have got married within their own castes than those who have got married from outside castes or within sub caste, among those respondents who are living in small families than those respondents who are living in medium and big size families. The mean scores of work and social adjustment problem is a little lower among the respondents belong to scheduled caste category than the other social categories. The level of education increases the work and social adjustment problem scores decreases. The mean scores of work and social adjustment problem is less among those who are participating in sales/business than their counterparts who work as teachers in schools and industrial establishment and/or not working. The income of the family increases, work and social adjustment problem score decreases whereas family expenditure increases the work and social adjustment increases.

The mean score of work and social adjustment do not vary much across the respondents' type of vision loss. But it is higher among those respondents who lost their vision during their adult hood period than those who lost their vision by birth itself. Further, the result revealed that those who have higher level of education experienced lesser work and social adjustment problems in their life.

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**INFLUENCE OF GLOBALIZATION ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION OF
CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY OF JAFFNA IN SRI LANKA –
A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE**

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Abstract

Jaffna society is a very conservative society which dose not accepts changes occurring morality very easily. There is a possibility of drastic change in the attitudes and values about sex and sexuality among the population in general and specifically among the youth. If so there would be changes in the sexual practices. This would cause a moral conflict among the population. The following information indicates that there is indeed a change. In Jaffna various other social factors also would conflict to these problems. Average age of marriage is fairly high when compared to rest of the island¹. In addition to this several families are split families because of the migration of male members of the family due to uncertain security situation and for employment opportunity

Keywords: *Jaffna society, Sexual Orientation, Sri Lanka*

Introduction

Jaffna society is in a period of rapid transition following the opening of A9 highway and the subsequent sudden exposure to alien cultures. People from all over the world especially from western Europe came in thousands and this direct contacts spurred several changes both positive and negative in different spares of social life of the fairly insulator community of Jaffna. Further various forms of mass communication such as new TV channels, radio broadcasts, films, internet and printed materials flooded in to Jaffna. This phenomena above has its inevitable consequences on the population. In addition to this, thousands of commercial items were brought in and in order to promote business, sophisticated commercial advertisements techniques were employed by the business establishments.

The most vulnerable group for all these sudden upheavals and changes are the youth who are already in a turmoil and uncertain situation. When they are subjected to various kinds of ideas, ideologies the overwhelming resultant dilemma causes socially in appropriate behaviors. This leads to socially chaotic situation and this causes numerous problems to socially responsible adults.

Jaffna society is a very conservative society which dose not accepts changes occurring morality very easily. There is a possibility of drastic change in the attitudes and values about sex and sexuality among the population in general and specifically among the youth. If so there would be changes in the sexual practices. This would cause a moral conflict among the population. The following information indicates that there is indeed a change. In Jaffna various other social factors also would conflict to these problems. Average age of marriage is fairly high when compared to rest of the island¹. In addition to this several families are split families because of the migration of male members of the family due to uncertain security situation and for employment opportunity. Apart from this a significant number of households are female-headed households, headed by young widows. According to the statistics ⁴ available from the Jaffna district secretariat it is about 18200 in 2001. Further due to the socio cultural norms of Jaffna society youngsters' to are shun from discussing sex related issues with adults and

mainly discuss these issues with their peers. Thus the chances for acquiring proper knowledge are very limited. Further the chances for getting wrong guidance is more.

The Reproductive health education is included in the school curriculum ⁵ from grade 6 to 9 in Health and physical education as compulsory subjects in that child abuse and other sexual offences are included. From grade 10 to 11 it become optional subject. In the science subject the anatomy and physiology of the reproductive system were included. Social aspect of the reproductive health are included in social studies. Malarum jeewanam is an introductory hand book for reproductive health education in schools was introduced by Ministry of health, but teachers seldom used this material or even paying attention to what is stated regarding the reproductive health education in their syllabus.

A properly planned sex education programme would be a remedial measure for this problem. But then various questions are looming over head about determining a suitable approach. In Jaffna most of children attend school at least up to GCE O/L. thus using schools as disseminating sex education would be a feasible approach but previous experiences showed that this was not very effective in the earlier attempts of Department of education and Department of health. The main reason sighted for this is lack of cooperation from the teachers. Thus looking in to the teachers' perception and the expectation of students would facilitate further planning of sex education.

Earlier studies concerned with sex and sexuality primarily focused on finding out knowledge attitude and practices among Jaffna population but this study is initiated in order to obtain information about the teachers' perception and the expectations of students regarding reproductive health education in Jaffna schools.

Objectives

- To describe the teacher's perception and student's expectation, problems faced by the teachers in carry out reproductive health education

Methodology

This was a Cross Sectional Descriptive Study

The study area is situated in Jaffna district. The Jaffna society is very conservative. Despite the influence of alien culture, Jaffna culture continues to maintain its unique. There are set standards for moral values and moral values regarding sexual behavior are strictly adhered violating these norms are considered very serious offences. Jaffna district contains 5 educational zones. They are Jaffna, Thenmarachi, Vadamarachi, Valigamam and Island zone namely. The Jaffna educational zone under which the study area comes, it has 3 educational divisions which are Jaffna, Kopay and Nallur. From among Jaffna educational division was selected. There are 32 schools in which only 23 are functioning now. Other schools are temporarily closed. There are four type of schools, type 1 AB, which contains up to GCE A/L with all four A/L subject disciplines, type 1C which contains up to GCE A/L with arts and commerce field only, type 2 contains schools which has up to GCE O/L and type 3 which contains only up to grade 5. In the functioning schools from Jaffna division, there are 8 type 1AB schools, 10 type 1C and 4 type 2 schools. Rests are type 3. Only type 1AB, type 1C and type 2 schools were selected because type 3 schools have classes only up to grade 5.

The descriptive details of Teachers are shown in tables 1 & figure 1.

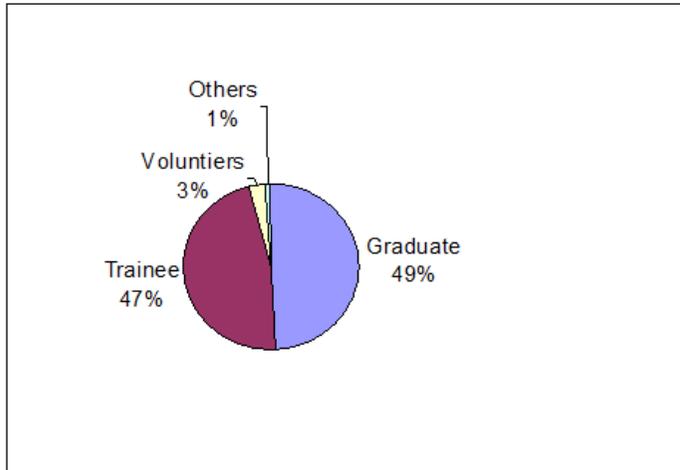


Figure 1 Educational Qualification of Teachers in pie chart

This pie chart shows that almost all the teachers included in this study were either graduate or trained. Tables in thus resign were taken Questionnaire

Table 1 Teachers’ involvements and behaviors

Involvements and Behaviors	Yes		No		Total
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	
Social Involvement	76	73.1	28	26.9	104
Religious & cultural involvement	91	87.5	13	12.5	104
Sports Involvement	62	59.6	42	40.4	104
Habit of Smoking	5	4.8	99	95.2	104
Habit of Alcohol	4	3.8	100	96.2	104

Most of the teachers participated in this study are involved in religious and cultural activities next to that is social involvement (respective percentages are 87.5% and 73.1%). Smoking and alcoholic habits are very rare 4.8% and 3.8% respectively.

Teachers perceptions about syllabus, allocated period and special training

During focus group discussion with teachers most of the teachers said that the syllabus and allocated period for reproductive health education are not enough. The teachers trained in reproductive health are most suitable for the teaching. The findings regarding this are shown in the tables 2, 3& 4.

This table shows that 74% of teachers said the allocated periods for reproductive health education are not enough.

Teachers Perception about Separate Classes for Both Sexes in Reproductive Health Education

In focus group discussion teachers expressed the controversial opinion about sex separation in reproductive health education. Some of them said there is no need for separation in students and teachers, others had opinion against this. They told marital status of teachers also considered during the teaching. The tables 5, 6 & 7 show the details.

Table 2 Teachers' perception about classroom environment in reproductive health Education

Reproductive Education Taught Separately for Girls and Boys	Sex of teacher				Total
	Male		Female		
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
Yes	11	36.6	45	60.8	56
No	19	63.4	29	39.2	48
Total	30	100	74	100	104

X^2 value = 5.007 df 1 P value = 0.025

In our study teachers' perception about separate reproductive health education for girls and boys has association with the sex of the teacher.

Table 3 Teachers' Perception about Sex of the Teacher in Reproductive Health Education

Taught by Same Sex of Teacher as Students	Sex of teacher				Total
	Male		Female		
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
Yes	14	46.6	44	59.4	58
No	16	53.4	30	40.6	46
Total	30	100	74	100	104

X^2 value = 1.416 df 1 P value = 0.234

In our study teachers' perception about same sex of teacher as students in reproductive health education is not significantly associated with the sex of the teacher.

Table 4 Perception about the Marital Status of Teacher in Reproductive Health Education

Age of the Teacher	Married Teacher is Best for Teaching				Total
	Yes	%	No	%	
20-29	4	44.4	5	55.6	9
30-39	16	45.7	19	54.3	35
40-49	21	53.8	18	46.2	39
50-60	14	66.7	7	33.3	21
Total	55	52.8	49	47.2	104

This table illustrate in the age group of 50-60, 66.7% of the teachers thought that the married teachers are the best to teach reproductive health education.

Reproductive Health Education in Various Types of Schools and Various Period of Life

Teachers had an opinion during the focus group discussion that the reproductive health education is given in low amount in mixed and girl's schools when compared to boys' schools. They also told that reproductive health education is better to start during adolescence period.

Table 5 Teachers Perception about Amount of Reproductive Health Education in Various Type of Schools

Type of school	Adequate reproductive health education given				Total
	Yes	%	No	%	
Boys school	31	29.8	73	70.2	104
Girls school	32	30.8	72	69.2	104
Mixed school	29	27.9	75	72.1	104

This table shows teachers said in all 3 type of school the amount of reproductive education are not adequately given. The percentage varies between 69.2 to 72.1

Problems Encountered by Teachers during Teaching

Teachers point out some problems during focus group discussion. They were misunderstood by students during teaching, they unable to teach these subjects like others and they faced un acceptable behaviors of students. Perception of these aspects are shown in tables 9 & 10.

Table 6 Problems Faced by Teachers during the Teaching of Reproductive Health Education

Problems During Teaching	Yes		No		Total
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	
Miss understanding by students	35	33.7	69	66.3	104
Unable to teach like other subjects	77	74	27	26	104

This table shows only 33.7% of the teachers said misunderstanding by students while teaching is a problem for them. At the same time 74% of the teachers said they unable to teach this subject as others.

Table 7 Teachers Perception about Reasons for Unacceptable Behavior of Students in Sexual Aspects

Reasons for Unacceptable Behavior	Yes		No		Total
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	
Poor knowledge of reproductive health.	99	95.2	5	4.8	104
Cinema, television, internet	99	95.2	5	4.8	104
Opportunities to close livings (Hostels)	84	80.8	20	19.2	104

In this study, teachers said poor knowledge in reproductive health, cinema, television and internet are the main reasons for unacceptable behavior of students in sexual aspects.. Students expectations regarding reproductive health education

During the focus group discussion with students majority of the students said they would like to get reproductive health knowledge from friends. They also said different opinions regarding the classroom environments and their teachers. The results of these opinions are shown in following tables 11.

Table 8 Expectation of Students Regarding the Class Environment of Reproductive Health Education

Environment of class	Yes		No		Total
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	
Has only single sex of students	126	82.4	27	17.6	153
Teacher must be the same sex as students	118	77.1	35	22.9	153

This table shows 82.4% of the students willing to study in class with same sex of students and they also like the same sex of teachers to teach them. (77.1%)

Discussion

This study illustrates the present scenario of the reproductive health education in Jaffna. In the sample schools (numbering 9) 104 teachers and 153 students, who taught from grade 8-11 and those who study in those grades were selected respectively. Teachers were selected through stratified random sampling. Students were also selected through stratified random sampling. Among teacher's males were only 28.8%. This is a common phenomenon in almost all the schools. This may be due to the migration of young males from the district or male's preference for better paid jobs. (Table1)

Among the sampled teachers 15.4% have less than 5 years of teaching experience 21.1% have 6-10 years' experience and majority of them (63.5%) have more than 10 years' experience. In the teacher's sample, 49% were graduates, 47% were trained and rest were volunteers. (Table 2 & Figure 1)

In order to consider their personal attitudes and behavior data regarding their social, religious, cultural and sports involvement were obtained. 73.1% have involved in the community programs, 87.5% have involved in religious and cultural activities and 59.6% still involve in sports activities. Only 4.8% have smoking habits and 3.8% have the habit of alcohol use. (Table 3) These data indicate that the social health level among the teachers is in good condition thus it is expected they reflect the correct social attitude and thinking pattern of society regarding reproductive health education.

Majority of the teachers (64.4%) think the present syllabus of reproductive health education is not sufficient enough to cater the knowledge requirement of children in the modern society. Further large portions (74%) of them think that periods allocated for reproductive health education are also not sufficient enough. Apart from this 71.1% teachers said they need further training regarding teaching reproductive health. (Table 4, 5&6)

A study to see knowledge attitude practice in science teachers ¹² done in 2002 at Jaffna, in that 51 (60.7%) teachers said that the time allocated for teaching was sufficient 57 (67.8%) teachers said that they satisfy with the available teaching aids to teaching. Change in this opinion with in three years may be due to rapid transition of Jaffna culture following the opening of A9 highway and the subsequent sudden exposure to alien cultures and the changes caused by this in adolescence behavior in sexual aspects.

Among male teachers 36.6% felt that the students of the both sex should be taught separately when teaching reproductive health, while 63.4% felt it is not necessary. On contrary 60.8% of the female teachers felt that boys and girls should be taught separately. This perception significantly associated with the sex of the teacher (p value=0.025) This might be due to the conservative social structure and the culture of the Jaffna society which allayed down strict rules regarding male-female relationship and interaction. (Table 7)

46.6% of the male teachers felt that teachers and students should be of same sex while teaching reproductive health. Among female teacher's prevalence of this kind of thinking is little high (59.4%). (Table 8)

The data regarding the age of the teachers and their perception, it is to see the thinking that married teachers are more suitable to teach reproductive health, increased with age. In the group of 20-29 it was 44.4%, in the age group of 30-39 it was 45.7%, in the age group of 40-49 it was 53.8% and in the age group above 50 it was 66.7%. (Table 9)

Majority of the teachers who taught at different type of schools (boys' schools, girls' schools and mixed schools) felt that adequate reproductive health education is not given in schools. They are, in boy's schools 70.2 %, in girls' schools 69.2 % and in mixed school 72.1 % respectively. (Table 10) This finding corroborate with view expressed by the teachers regarding inadequate syllabus and lack of training.

90.2% of the students felt that the teacher who could interact with them freely are suitable for reproductive health education, 69.9% felt that married teachers are more suitable while 73.9% do not preferred young teachers.

76.1% of the male students and 87.2% of the female students felt that reproductive health education classes should consist same sex students. It could be concluded that this might be due to the cultural influence of the tradition at Jaffna society.

67.1% of the male students and 84.9% female students felt that the teacher should be of same sex as students while teaching. The above sited reason is also applicable to this notion.

Conclusion

This study portrays the present scenario of the reproductive health education, the perception of teachers and the expectation of students in Jaffna schools. Majority of the teachers felt that the present syllabus, allocated periods of reproductive health education is not adequate. Many teachers stated they need further training in teaching of reproductive health education. It can be concluded from the above mention facts that the problem in the curriculum, lack of time allocation and lack of training are the major hindrances for reproductive health education.

Majority of the female teachers felt that the boys and girls taught separately while teaching reproductive health education. Majority of the students expect that the teacher of reproductive health education is same sex as students, majority of the students do not like to get reproductive health education from parents. So socio cultural values also greatly influence the dynamics of teaching in the class room and students thoughts.

Recommendations

1. The curriculum of the reproductive health education must be revised and redesigned to suit the present needs of the society according to the socio cultural aspects and requirement. That the suitable curriculum for reproductive health education would solve most of the sex related problems of the adolescence.
2. The reproductive health education should start well before the adolescence, since this is relatively a new concept in Sri Lankan context. It is better to draw the experiences of similar programmes of other countries.
3. Training programme in reproductive health education especially concerning the methodology should be given to the teachers. Apart from this attention of trainers should also focus on attitude and believes system of the teachers. This would further help to enhance the programmes.

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**SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF NARIKURAVAS AT PAAMANI,
MANNARGUDI – A STUDY**

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Introduction

Narikuravas are one of the community living at Tamilnadu in India. Narikuravas are called 'Jackal People'. Narikuravas is the combination of two Tamil words, Nari (Jackal) and Kuravar (People). Hunting was the main occupation of this community in the past. As hunting was prohibited by government they had no other option but to choose an alternative occupation which is making ornaments out of beads and selling it. So they started moving from one place to the other place to find the market for selling their beaded ornaments. This makes them nomadic and due to this they face many problems like, as they don't have a permanent address they do not have Voter identity card and ration card which acts as a barrier to avail the service from the government, their children could not go to school continuously which results in illiteracy. As many of the people in the community are illiterate it further leads to unemployment, and it leads to low economic status and less or no savings and finally it results in poverty. They were categorised under MBC (Most Backward Community) in the state of Tamilnadu, and OBC (Other Backward Class) by central government, but they protest to categorise them under ST (Schedule Tribes) as it might could bring a change in their lives.

This study is on the socio-economic status of the Narikuravas living at Paamani, Mannargudi. There are over 100 families in that area, living since 1961. Vagri boli is the language they speak. People in this area are grouped as vagri. They worship two gods. Some people worship Madurai Meenatchi Amman with goat sacrifice and some people worship Kaali with buffalo sacrifice.

Discrimination

As they have unique culture like consumption of animals, way of dressing, language they are isolated from rest of the society. They are classified as untouchables in Hindu Varna system. We might consider illiteracy is the cause for discrimination in the modern society, but the children of Narikuravas are being discriminated at schools. So the children refuses to go to school. They are not treated equally in any public places. This makes themselves to isolate from this society.

'If we address some person in public as Anna (Brother) or Akka (Sister), they tell us to address them as Ayya (Lord) or Saami (God)' says Chinnadurai one among the Narikuravas.

Educational Status

None of the person have passed SSLC exam in that community. As children were being discriminated in the schools it demotivates them to continue going to school. Parents of such

school dropouts do not show interest in sending their children to go back to school as they were not aware about the importance of education. It results in illiteracy and they were forced to do the same work done by their parents. This is the main reason they have no representatives in decision making bodies and none of them are government officials. Illiteracy is also seen as a paving way for poverty and isolation.

Occupation and Living Condition

People at Paamani are living in that area since 1961. Every house have Patta. This colony was built by State government during the period of Mr.K.Kamarajar (Former Chief Minister). More than 80 families live there. As they were living here for many years and have permanent address many families have Ration card and some also have Aadhar card. There is no issue in getting Aadhar card. Their main occupation is to make and sell beaded ornaments. Some have opted other occupation like driving Tata Ace. None of the families in the community own any land or assets other than vehicles (two wheeler). Though they all are Hindu, some people go to church in that area but they were not converted.

Economic Status

Approximately women in that community earn Rs.200 per day and men earn Rs.500 per day. They also had two Self Help Groups (SHG) that was functioning in the past for their economic support. At present there is no SHG. They also get weekly loans from various finance companies at a rate of 6% interest for their daily living. They also get loan from Bank up to Rs.36,000. For 31 months the bank charges an interest of Rs.11,400. As a result of unemployment and low economic status, Narikurava youth are taking to crime and illegal activities. There have also been instances when Narikuravas have been arrested for the possession of unregistered firearms as country rifles which are banned according to the Indian laws. So far 17 cases were filed against the Narikuravas living at Paamani.

Marriage

In marriage the woman always marries a man whose Goddess is different from that of her father. The bride groom's family gives Rs.20,000 as dowry to the bride's family at the time of marriage. Their marriage will be done only during the night. Child marriage exist in this community. Girls are most probably married at the age of 16. And boys are getting married before 21 years old. As a result of this there is early pregnancy. They were not aware of the consequences faced because of early marriage. It denies the young an opportunity to grow and empower themselves. It challenges the basic right of these children to education, health, protection and development.

Gender Discrimination

In Narikuravas community there exist gender discrimination, but surprisingly it is comparatively less when compared to the rest of the society. At times of marriage only bride groom's family give dowry to bride's family which is extremely opposite from the rest of the society. As girls are married early they are forced by their families to get married where such impact of compulsion is less with boys. And as a result of early marriage they do not have a right to choose what they need, it also hinders their basic right of right to education and right

to be empowered. And at times of pregnancy they also don't give much important to finding the gender of baby before birth, which is also restricted in India. But some men wants a male child and they threaten the wife that they would leave them if they give birth to a girl child.

Low Human Development Index and High Relative Deprivation Index

In other words in matters of health, livelihood, occupation and education, their Community are lowly placed in Society. They have long periods of hunger; they remain in debt-bondage for longer period, and are unable to pay off their debts for generations; they perpetually experience the scarcity of resources. This is reflected in their social, economic, cultural, and educational backwardness.

Conclusion

We live in an era of global social life where every ethnic community are being recognized and acknowledged that their inclusion into the social mainstream is not an 'option' but a 'compulsion' for the respective Governments and other stakeholders. The government and NGOs must take appropriate steps to uplift the living standard of this community. They need social and economic support. And categorising them under ST status will bring solution to majority of the problem. We need a commitment strategic system of Social Welfare Administration to ensure that the Narikuravas Community has a focussed intervention to bring them out of their existing cycle of poverty and deprivation.

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IDENTITY FORMATION AMONG THE MIGRANT BENGALIS IN BANGALORE: A STUDY THROUGH THEIR ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES

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Abstract

The study aims to find out how the Bengalis form identity after they are migrating from west Bengal. The study also tries to find out how the familiar way of life in the native place and place of destination affects the Bengalis in their day to day life in Bangalore. This research is aimed at quantitative study. The study mainly tells that how the Bengali people form identity of their own after they migrate from their native places. People when they come out from their own states they never try to co operate with other people and they face lots of problem in their day to day life and they try to form a basic identity in forming an association. It will also give an idea to other people who don't know about Bengali association and even it will be helpful for the Bengali people who are new to Bangalore to get a connection with other Bengalis. In the study the researcher wants to find out how much the people are closely bonded to each other in order to bring out their identity as Bengalis and how much they are associated in their associations and how much they are culturally inspired in the associations and what activities they are indulging themselves in the association in order to form their culture as their inspiration to bind them in a group and form a group identity. Here the researcher found out that the act of associating is an organized body of people who have an interest, activity, or purpose in common, in a society. It is also a mental connection or relation between thoughts, feelings, ideas, or sensations.

Introduction

Bangalore is one of Asia's fastest growing cities, and India's fifth largest city. Situated at an altitude of 920 meters above sea level, Bangalore is the principal administrative, cultural, commercial and industrial Centre of the South Indian State of Karnataka. The erstwhile garden city has now been pegged the 'Silicon Valley' of India. The people in the city are warm, hospitable and friendly. Bangalore is the land of migrants and immigrants. Migration is an area of study which permits multidisciplinary approach in social sciences, including as it does, social demography, sociology, social and cultural anthropology economics history geography and psychology. Association is an organized body of people who have an interest, activity, or purpose in common; a society or a mental connection or relation between thoughts, feelings, ideas, or sensations.

A Short of Description of Bengali Association in Bangalore (Karnataka)

“The **Bengali Association** was founded and registered under The Societies Act on **16th September 1959**. The present building of the Association near Ulsoor Lake was built in 1980 and has been expanded twice, once during 1995-96 and again in the year 2000. **The Bengali Association** has two definite directions of its activities and services. Primarily it is a social commitment, a home away from home, a link between varied communities, a mouthpiece to the local administration and a solace to the people in distress. On the other hand essentially it is a platform to propagate our rich cultural heritage, an arena to pursue integration of cultural diversity of our country, an institution to cultivate cultural passion. Identification is something which every individual should have with them and it's very important when they are away from their home land.

Review of Literature

An association is an organization of social equals agreeing to work for a common purpose or to promote a common cause. Identity is a very broad and influential concept in the social sciences and humanities. It has proven to be remarkably fluid and malleable, with different disciplines able to define identity in ways that best suit their purposes and emphases.

The paper by Habibul Haque Khondker examines the notions of “home,” “nation” and “the world” among the Bengali-speaking families in Singapore. The forces of globalization have played a significant role in making the Bengali-speaking families transnational, first by uprooting them from Bengal, a territory now shared between Bangladesh and the Indian state of West Bengal, and then re-linking them to a complex web of relationships redefining the contours of community. The Bengali-speaking families in Singapore belong to two distinct “communities”: Bengalis from West Bengal, India who is predominantly Hindus, and Bengalis from Bangladesh who are predominantly Muslims. They formed two different “communities” not simply on the basis of differences in religion but also in terms of social networks and ties. Common language, similar food habits and love for certain cultural practices like cricket and *adda*, are not enough to bring them into the fold of a common Bengali community. The division in the Bengali-speaking community is influenced not so much by religion but nationalism. Nationalism, however imagined, continues to play a powerful role in the globalized world, especially among transnational communities. Yet, the two “communities,” one from Bangladesh and the other from West Bengal, are not antagonistic to one another by any means; their relationship is an ambivalent one based on a tacit principle of “civil inattention.” The situation changed in the 1990s when Bengali was introduced as a second language in Singapore, and a Bengali language school was set up thereafter. The two communities were drawn into a common physical space and a new set of social ties and networks began to emerge, opening and redrawing the boundaries of community. The paper demonstrates how nations separate a people who share a common notion of home, as well as how cosmopolitan world-views redraw the contours of community. (*Ananda Bazar Patrika*, 2004)

The article named ‘English as a compulsory language’ scrutinize the collection of languages that six children for whom English is an additional language (EAL) choose to use at home and in their primary school settings in the West of England. The study bears out and extends previous research, which indicates that children from various ethnic backgrounds are involved in a struggle where they construct and reconstruct their identities according to the social situations they find themselves in. In addition to code switching between languages, the study reports on children using ‘bilingual parallel speech’, on researched practice. It shows that there may be a tension between schools' efforts to build upon the children's use of the home language and the children's reluctance to use it in a school setting, where the dominant institutional language is English, and where they would prefer to appear ‘like everyone else’. Social capital would appear to be an important factor affecting children's use of language and this may make them reluctant to maintain and develop their home language. Schools may need to consider strategies that value bilingual children's commonality with the school culture. (Williams 2003)

The author tries to tell in the beginning with the Turkish conquest of the region and underlines the well-known fact that the conquerors and the Muslim upper classes of Bengal, the Ashraf, had little interest in the conversion of the local population—a fact that, incidentally,

is not part of the popular common sense perception. Conversion occurred largely through association with the *pir* who came from Muslim lands, especially Arabia, and pioneered settlement in uninhabited territories, especially to the east. The graves of these holy men, often Sufi in their mystical orientation, became centers of Islamic communities and practices peculiar to them, but not exclusively so. The *mazhars* attract significant numbers of Hindu devotees. Ms. Uddin traces this early history of Islamization in considerable detail. This account does not contest but either underplays or ignores two other insights into the nature of the rural Muslim community in the pre-colonial period.(Uddin 2005)

Research Methodology

The study aims to find out the identity formation among the migrant Bengalis in Bangalore. It is done by understanding their participation in the association activities. This research is basically a quantitative study.

Need for the Study

Bangalore is one of the largest cities in India. It attracted people because of its Information Technology (IT Boom) and employment opportunities. The Bengali migrants are huge in number in Bangalore which is 11.5% of those who have migrated to Bangalore out of the total population of West Bengal from 2001 census. The increasing Bengali population in Bangalore, makes it becomes important to study their participation in their association activities and identity formation. Considering the importance of the study the following objectives are framed. They are:

Objectives

- To understand the major activities of those associations
- To study the involvement of members in the activities of the association
- To examine to what extent these associations are functioning for the benefit of the migrant Bengalis and for their identity formation.
- To understand the problems faced by the members in their association activities

Study Area

Study area includes the different committees which are linked with the main association in Bangalore i.e., THE BANGALEE ASSOCIATION.

Selection of Respondent

For the present study, of the total numbers of 400 members in the selected association the researcher selected 80 members using Probability Sampling Method.

Sampling Method

Probability sampling today remains the primary method for selecting large, representative samples for social science and business researches.

Tools for the Data Collection

A questionnaire is prepared for the respondent to answers. The questionnaire is basically based on those people or rather respondents who are from Bengali community and how they are forming their identification while they come to a different place where they cannot find their tradition, culture, language, way of behavior etc. now for all these things they need a place where they can have everything.

Limitations of the Study

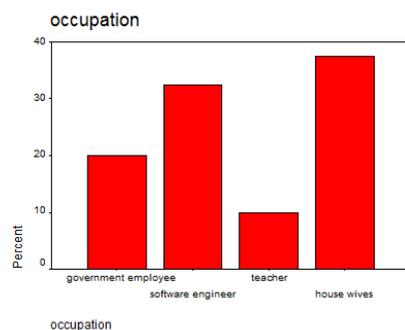
In this study two different limitations criteria is preferred one is inclusion criteria and the other one is exclusion criteria. Under the Inclusion criteria both male and female are being chosen as respondents because in the association both male and female members are associated with the committee and for women they have their own association name inside the main association one is Lady Wing and the other one is Kristhi The Theatre Wing Association. There is an age limit in the study because people who are associated with the association are mostly aged people and age is above 25. The most important is that in this study process the respondents are only Bengalis because the topic is very much focusing on Bangalee association which is very helpful for the dissertation topic and the other reason is that it will aid to the latest information. The exclusion criteria is that Army and Air force Bengalis are not included because they also have their own association inside their areas and due to less time limit it is not possible to go to their areas for the data collection and even the study is conducted mainly on the main Bengali association.

Data Analysis

The study was conducted with 20 respondents. Among them 10 of them were the male members, and the other 10 of them were from female members, but basically they are from West Bengal and they are the migrants who are basically staying here for more than 10 years or even less than that.

Occupations of the Respondents

People who come from Bengal to Bangalore mainly because of jobs or either they get married and then they migrate from that place and even sometimes it happens that they come after marriage and start doing their jobs. So from the research we found out that 32.5% are having their occupation as software engineer but they still are house wives also then after that it comes for teachers who are for 10% who are basically engaged in colleges as well as schools. Then we can see that about 20% are engaged as government employee and out of them some are retired and they basically does work in banks, LIC, BHEL, clerks etc. after that the last is the house wives who mainly comprises about 37.5% and they are mostly the highest in number because they mainly comes within the age group of 51-55 and even those who are in 60's they are there to organize the cultural programmes in the association and mainly they are

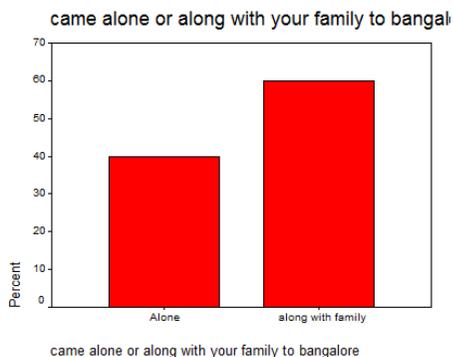
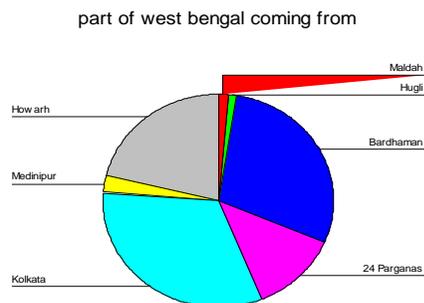


very good in organizing the programmes and the people who are newly married they also join them. There they mainly do dancing and singing practice where they mainly engage them with these works and also they are house wives as well.

In West Bengal there are nearly 18 districts and people move from different parts from their native place to other districts up to a certain time and after that they move to other states in search of jobs and for better purposes and facilities. So from the study it is being concluded that people who are from Kolkata are more in number than others which mainly comprises of 32.5% and next is Bardhaman which consists of 28.8% and others are less because they doesn't want to come so far away from their house because of financial problem sometimes they prefer government jobs rather than private jobs.

Majority of 60% responded that they came along with their families because it is easy for them to stay with their families rather than staying alone. And the person who came alone that is 40% are having a family but some prefer staying in Bengal and some cannot come because of their job also where they cannot get transferred so they have to stay alone only.

Representing the relationship between number of members in the association and close interaction with the members of the association.



Count		family member			Total
		4	less then 4	more then 4	
occupation	software engineer	2	11	12	25
	government employee	2	8	12	22
	teacher	0	10	4	14
	house wife	2	7	10	19
Total		6	36	38	80

The above table says that members who responded nearly more than 400 members responded that they interacts but sometimes because from the busy schedule they brings out sometime to meet each other and that also does not happen every time only during organizing any type of activity of programme they meet to discuss.

Conclusion

The proportion of ethnic minorities in Bengal has been increasing at least in part due to the migration of individuals from all over the world. Migration is a complex process, involving a heterogeneity of causes, experiences, cultural adjustment and stages, that influence the mental health of migrants. The stresses of the migration process itself combined with a lack of social support, a discrepancy between achievement and expectations, economic hardships, racial discrimination and harassment, and a lack of access to proper housing, medical care, and

religious practice can lead to poor self-esteem, an inability to adjust, and poor physical and mental health.

Thus in the conclusion the researcher found out that the act of associating. An organized body of people who have an interest, activity, or purpose in common; a society. A mental connection or relation between thoughts, feelings, ideas, or sensations. A remembered or imagined feeling, emotion, idea, or sensation linked to a person, object, or idea. Thus the chemistry happens with various processes of combination, such as hydration, solvation, or complex formation, depending on relatively weak chemical bonding. And the ecology of the association a large number of organisms in a specific geographic area constituting a community with one or two dominant species. Association basically forms a group of people having a common purpose or interest, a society or club the act of associating or the state of being associated friendship or companionship their association will not last a mental connection of ideas, feelings, or sensations association of revolution with bloodshed.

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GENDER FRIENDLY GRAMASABHA

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Abstract

Self-government does not and should not imply the use of political agencies alone. Progress is born of cooperation in the community - not from governmental restraints-Herbert Hoover

Woman decision making in grass root level makes the world become subsequent level of democracy. Purpose of the study is to uncover the role of empowering women and achieving gender equality in the sustainable development in political participation. To achieve this purpose, the researcher deployed qualitative methodology with primary source as in-depth interview of data collection. Based on the data analysis and findings of the study, it shows that, the role of women across difference dimensions of women participation. The political sphere of the country is reserved for men alone. Theoretically speaking about the gender equality and friendly participation is well established and maintained in the documents and reports. These kind of research shows that, it would bring out the reality of the women in family and public. This paper calls for the strong commitment of the government to empower men and the grassroots level administration to promote and provide enough space for women to walk through their own path.

Keyword: Gender, Participation, PRI.

Introduction

The millennium world should focus to reinforce the accountability and oversight mechanisms for gender equality and mainstreaming initiative across and within government local bodies; It is more important and active gender balanced representation in decision making positions in public life by encouraging greater participation of women from government's from bottom levels and other public institutions. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2015OECD) recommendations to promote a "whole-of-society" approach to reducing gender stereotypes, encouraging women to participate in politics and removing implicit and explicit barriers to gender equality.

Conceptualization of Terms

Women are the most underutilized economic asset in our societies. Gender equality remains one of the most universal challenges to inclusion with decision making process. The numbers of women involving in decision-making process are still remains too low, with improving averages hiding wide disparities. To reduce those disparities; the policy change only is not a solution. The change should start from grassroots level too. Government would like to lesion voice from the bottom of the country had given the provision name called "Gramsabha". The main objective of the study is to find the gap between gender participation in an equal way of quantitative as well as in a qualitative manner. So this study focus to facilitate and enhance the gender inequality and to find out the balancing level of participation.

If the real Gramsabha exists in a consisting manner the output from the grassroots would be given in a developed modus. But still now the Gramsabha is a conversing factor for the administrative purpose rather than in a democratic way to help citizen's development of the country. Bereft of any decision-making space, there is hardly any motivation for attendance at

the Gramsabha, especially for women and other weaker sections. The amendment by the Tamilnadu Government, reducing the quorum for Gramsabha to a mere 10% has added to the cynicism all over handling the Gramsabha in the hands of existing power and caste interests. Even that also, those who are having power; can fulfill the government requirement without their presence. Ahmed et al.,(2001) Gender inequality is widespread in all culture; in developing countries, gender disparity is highly rampant compared to the developed countries. Malhotra et al., (2009) in the same way, women’s empowerment refers to “women’s ability to make strategic life choice where that ability had been previously denied them. Accordingly, empowerment is central to the process of maintaining the benefits of women at individual, household, community and broader level. Stevens,(2010) it is also affirmed that gender disparity is prevalent across the cultures of the world and that without serious steps to tackle it, sustainable development can’t be achieved. A number of studies have shown that sustainable development is impossible without women’s empowerment and gender equality. Alvarez and Lopez, (2013) it is asserted that gender equality are both a human rights issues and a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable development.

Gramsabha means a body consisting of all persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls for the panchayat at the village .The term is defined in the term is

Methods and Discussions

Morita and Zaelke, n, d, political development/good governance is an essential instrument for sustainable development. The methods to reach good governance are a mechanism to bring out from the respondents gap between the community and the governance. This study was taken from the women members those who are actively participating in Gramsabha, with the help of in depth interview the study brought various levels of hindrance and problems to the policy developers. The OECD 2008 brings out the active involvement of women in decision-making positions will help foster the overall quality of governance in terms of boosting accountability and transparency, reducing corruption and protecting the interest of marginalized section of society. In the public sector, they need to rethink the effectiveness of long-held policies. Thus, tapping into the whole talent pool, with a more diverse personality to give suggestions for the betterments.it will be more likely to find innovative solutions to the pressing and complex challenges tapping into the under-exploited talent pool of qualified women can also give a competitive edge.

Factors influencing to not reaching from home to Gramsabha

Indicators	Response	Respondents(N)	Percent (%)
Participating Panchayat Meeting	Frequently	8	27
	Often	13	43
	Never	9	30
In Absence Frequent Signing the Meeting Records	Yes	11	37
	No	19	63
Freedom of Express their Views	Yes	15	50
	No	6	20
	Some extents	9	30
Constitutional understanding of the Gramsabha Procedures	Yes	12	40
	No	18	60

Gramsabha is the place to legislate various developmental activities and for the people prerequisite needs. So this is the place to discuss and prioritize their need and wish for the individuals and for the community. In general mostly; male members of the community use to participate and make decision according to their own requirement and priority. The gender equality make no in a sense of participation. It leads women's priority drastically getting down. So the women participation and gender equity is in dormant. Various physical and psychological factors influence and make stumbling block for the women to reach from their home to Gramsabha. From the in-depth interview findings from the women respondents as follows

Specific Gramsabha Days

All Gramsabha meeting is conducting in a Government holidays. From the government and policy formation group may think it very useful for the people to attend the assembly without absence and more comfortable to remember in the grassroots level. In reality it is extra burden for the people and implementing agencies. By natural the participants and authorities psychological level of involvement not in active way; also it leads to do as like only in mandatory. It is mostly happening in the public holidays; its make busier than normal days. So it does automatically restrict the women to not involve in public activity.

Priority for Family Responsibility

In general woman in India is having more family responsibilities rather than ministerial responsibility. Domestic responsibilities are more in the hands of women rather than men. Robotically woman gives more important to family and household things. Also mindset influence to the direction of motherly and partners role. So the public responsibility and involvement are basically very low but in gradually upsurge from the graph level. Due to more domestic responsibility women give less important to those kinds of gatherings

Influence in Ritual Practices

The traditional practice is more likely to the women usually gather in ritual practices and ceremonial functions, family marriages shopping places with their male member of the family or along with female neighbors.

Voiceless Contribution

Women mostly participate in the meeting since it is mandatory by the government. But there are accompanied by the male and dominated by them, here too their passive and their representation is voiceless in the meeting.

Conceptual Level

Comparatively rural women are having low educational background and less involvement in public activity; this leads to make more shy and uncertainty in their suggestion for the common discussion.

Cultural Barriers

If they want to attend the meeting; the cultural barriers make the women not to perform in an active way in front of the families and community. Palanithuri(1997) in the case study 'New

Panchayat Raj System at work: An evaluation of Tamilnadu' reported that they were not informed or invited to the meetings in male headed Gramsabha. Women members have always projected the issues relating to women. It is common that the husband of the members used to accompany them when they come out to attend the meeting.

Recommendation's for the Gender Friendly Participation

- There is a need to provide training for women regarding panchayat raj instructions.
- Along with political sources, public administration also should be taught to students for detail knowledge of local self-governance organization and also make it more in detail to handle and understand for the women.
- Only reservation is not alternative solution but the gravity of knowledge is always greater in helping hand the confident of women for active participation in panchayat systems.
- Awareness is needed for women about their power, capacity, ability, and problem solving methods.
- Women should get to know the knowledge and importance of women participation, benefits of participation, rules of reservation and participation, reason for the delaying participation and obstacles in the progress of women's authority.
- Strict application of legal provisions.
- Making digital documentation afore records submission.

Conclusion

The conscious of the women respondents is very low-slung in public participation. In parallel male member and rest of the family members are given passive important to their participation. The study shows that most of the women and their families are not giving much important and unaware of the importance of Gramsabha. It automatically leads to make corruption and also give space for the administrative people to manipulate their own convince. Hence, male manipulation to women in their role performance virtually disrupts the vitality of women participation. Therefore, party politics, specifically, the ruling party interference and dominance over the PRIs violate the very essence and philosophy of democratic decentralization and grassroots governance. The recommendations should be taken into consideration and women should be given more opportunities to practice and actively participate in gramsabha and create a space for gender Friendly Gramsabha.

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CHALLENGE OF PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN THROUGH CHILDREN PARLIAMENT

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Abstract

Our Dream is, 'New Democratic governing structures must be formed for the world of tomorrow.' The basic child rights are, right to live, right to protection, right to development and right to participation. From the concept of neighborhood, we form Children Parliament.

Educating, organizing, empowering and networking the children through a program called, 'Children Parliament.' Under the program following an election, children are nominated as Minister for Health, Finance, Education and other portfolios. Each Minister and his committee will have a specific role to play. The program is guided by certain principles like Numerical Uniformity, Smallness of size, Subsidiarity, Convergence and the principle of Recall. We have more than 10,000 Neighborhood Parliament of Children in Tamilnadu and we have Neighborhood Parliament of Children in 23 States in India. A Children parliament in North conducted Rally for Rivers. 25% of India is turning into desert. In 15 years we may have only half the water we need for our survival. The Ganga is one of the most endangered river in the world. The Godavari was dry along much of its length. The Kaveri has lost 40% of its flow. Krishna and Narmada have lost around 60%. There is Children Campaign on Nine is Mine. One of the CP has started a Library with 3000 books. Through these Children Parliaments children can achieve their goal to protect their rights.

Keywords: *Children Parliament, Rights of Children, Challenges.*

Introduction

I look at the children as they are our treasure. In the present society they need to be protected. We should have awareness on the rights of Children. When I come to know about Children Parliament I realize that we can use this as a tool to do the right things and make wonders in the Society.

“Parliament” comes from the Latin word “parlare” which means to speak. So the parliament of children is the forum for children to speak. . It serves as a platform for the children to develop leadership skills confidence, team spirit, analytical skills and maturity.. This study aims at describing the roles, functions and impact of children parliament thus placing valuable suggestions and recommendations for the NGOS and the public to take measures to enhance the children parliaments.

Present day social challenges like social injustice, inequalities, poverty, corruption, terrorism, unemployment, lack of basic humanness, disease, caste, communication and atrocities against women, and children exclusion of persons with disability and socially and economically weak, global warming and so on affect our children very much. So we need this type of movement.

The Meaning of Children Parliament

Parliament is the highest decision making body in any democracy but people do not have any accessibility to these parliaments and their processes. They do not have any assertive say in anything which is directly related to them and to their welfare and development and they are

left high and dry powerless and helpless at the mercy of their “Elected Representatives”.. Hence, we propose to bring this parliament to the streets their people live. As neighborhood parliament where will have a strong assertive say and where people have active participation which alone will ensure the permanent eradication of social challenges. .Since making people participate (due to their already filled up selfish notions and other factors) is a long and laborious process, we have felt the need of introducing this participatory process among children and form them as children parliaments.

Children parliaments are formed at every neighborhood level of 25 to 35 houses, as only these children are going to be the adult in their neighborhood in a few years, so that the neighborhood parliaments becomes a possibility in the near future. According the UN’s guidelines those below the age of 18 are considered children. We form children parliament with about 30 children from neighborhood families. This is called **Neighborhood Parliament of Children**. We have more than 10,000 NPCs in Tamilnadu. We have NPCs in 23 states in India too. We have NPCs in many countries also.

Objectives

- To study the impact of social cultural changes among the respondents.
- To provide opportunity to children’s to participate in governance.
- To analyze the participation of children in children parliament.
- To provide platforms to the children to speak and to be heard.
- To asses the political knowledge among the respondents.
- To explore the impact of children parliament on their health and education.
- To know about their managerial skills among the respondents.
- To provide the children with an opportunity to create a movement of fight for their rights.
- To motivate them to work together and to discuss their problems

The Need of Children Parliament

- It helps children to succeed in life
- Their involvement can go a long way in bringing about self-discipline and self -correction in children
- It helps them to study systematically.
- Character formation and development of skills occurs.
- It provides opportunities for participation

Concept

Our dream is the parliaments come to the streets. The whole gets organized into neighborhood of 30 families because a kind of mini – world or a mini – nation.

Each neighborhood parliament has a neighborhood cabinet. With a neighbourhood chief minister and ministers for various concerns like education, Health, Environment,finance Food, Defence,sports and a minister for disability concerns. The program is guided by certain principles like Numerical Uniformity, smallness of size. Subsidiarity, convergence and the principles of recall.

Case Study

Mary comes from karayanchavadi village,Poonamallee panchayat in Thiruvallur district. When she was 7 years old her mother expired. Her father was alcoholic patient and she was staying in the platform. At present she and her brother live with her grandmother. Both of

them are studying in a nearby Government school. She is in VIII stand her brother is in III std. Since her grandmother is sick she goes for work. The responsibility fell on Mary to look after her grandmother. She is drop out of the school. Though her grandmother passed away shortly after that she continued to take care of the house hold and did not go back to school.

The children parliament takes initiative to take her back to school and to continue her studies. Now her father also lives with them. Now she is happy and proud to be in the children's parliament as well as in the school. She feels grateful to all the children who helped her to go back to school.

Investing on Child Rights for Participation

Swarnalakshmi, 13, a visually challenged girl, won thunderous applause when she made an intervention at the main event on March 8, 2013 to mark the Women's Day at UN headquarters, New York. She introduced herself as the State child prime minister of the Tamilnadu-Pondicherry State Parliament of Children and explained how through their parliaments they came to know, for example, the case of a girl forced to get married at the age of 15, discussed about it as a violation of rights and violence, made interventions and eventually stopped the marriage.

MuthuSelva Ganesh, 19, at a parallel event during the week introduced himself as the former State child prime minister of the same State parliament children, and recounted how he began his governance-participation involvement at a neighbourhood parliament of children and how he got elected to the various levels the federation of these neighbourhood parliaments and ultimately became the State prime minister, and how this type of governance participation at various territorial levels helped him to grow.

Both Swarna Lakshmi and MuthuSelva Ganesh and a host of other children were products of the resource allocation for child rights by UN agencies like UNICEF, various INGOs and, in some cases, the government. In the State of Kerala for example, with the push by UNICEF, the State government allocated resources for neighbourhoodization, by way of establishing a structural framework for participation, especially of women, resulting in nearly 2,58,000 neighbourhood forums, federated the level of the area and local governance institution. Against this background they have also nearly 52,127 children's neighbourhood forums. Investing for child rights should also be in terms of building structures for child participation. Participation is one of the core rights of the child and participation presupposes forums for participation and a structural framework for participation. And the forums have to be available to not just a few children on a token basis, but to all children. An important aspect of child participation is participation in governance. The best way to ensure a structural provision to enable children for governance-participation is getting them organized on neighbourhood basis and federated at various governance levels.

A defined neighbourhood of about 30 families gives the children a territory to be responsible and accountable for and to be challenged about. The children, as a parliament, take responsibility for this "mini-nation" of theirs. They elect various ministers to respond to its various concerns.

By responding to the concerns of their respective geographical territories, they grow as proactive citizens, and articulate and effective leaders.

A Clean School Environment

Students of both Government Primary and Middle School of Nallampatty village had been littering the school premises since the school did not have dustbin and water facility in the school toilet. Children's parliaments of the area appealed Mr. Shanmugam- the Panchayat president in the Grama Sabha meeting stressing a clean school environment. Now the school has a dustbin and water facility in the school.

Integrated Toilet for Women and Children

Women and children had to use open toilets in Mutthampatty village of Vazhapady block in Salem. Children's parliaments of that village decided to do all the possible to ensure privacy to women and children of the village. The Panchayat now has built integrated toilet for women and children.

Gopalapuram Children's Parliament Forestalls Child-Marriage

Gopalapuram village falls under PethaNayakkanPalayam Panchayat Union of Salem district, Tamilnadu. 'Sathanai Poo' Children's Parliament is active in this place. A girl of this village, who had appeared for her Std. X examination, was at home waiting for results. Stealthily, the girl's parents and relatives made brisk arrangements for her marriage. But the girl did not want to marry. So, she took up the matter for discussion at the Children's Parliament. A resolution was passed as to forestall the forced child-marriage. They forwarded the information to the Village Administration.

Conclusion

The children can bring the change in the society. They think in a different way and act according to the need. They are given a platform through Neighborhood Parliament to express their own views and ideas. The Neighborhood parliament enables the children to develop their personality and self-esteem where there is a opportunity to grow and to be a good citizen in the Society. The Society also comes forward to protect the rights of Children and give them a new vision.

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WORLD RENOWNED PERSONALITIES AND THEIR ASTROLOGICAL ANALYSIS**K.Periaiah***Ph.D. Research Scholar, Department of Social Sciences, Tamil University, Thanjavur***Dr.C.Subramanian***Professor and Head, Department of Social Sciences, Tamil University, Thanjavur***Abstract**

A man's life is determined by the dominance of five elements called Land, Water, Air, Fire, Sky and nine major planets while birth. Namely, his character and conduct, his qualities include knowing the family, courage, brothers and sisters, the house, the vehicle, the child, the sick, debt, wife or husband, life, health, father's status, profession, livelihood, profits and losses can be analysed through his birth. Our ancestors and sages had written about astrology in palm-leaf from ancient days. After that, many genius astrologers have written the same and published in book. Let's know what they are. There are thousands of stars in the space. Among them there are twenty seven stars and nine planets. They were taken into account and predicted horoscopes.

Co-ordinated arts are 64. Astrology is one among them. Astrology has its origin from the Vedas that are in constant truth. In the six parts of the Vedas, astrology is adored as eyes in the primary body. Jothisha means "the light fit". A man who experiences pleasure and affliction needs astrological knowledge or astrologer guidance for the restoration of difficulties in his life.

Introduction

Astrology is the finest science that describes the laws of nature. We are currently suffering from the sin we committed in the past. Astrology makes clear that we are now successful by the (virtue) excellence of doing. Astrology is based on the concept of reaction and reincarnation. It tells about the kind of karma one did in one of the past birth and that it should be experienced at this present birth.

Based on the Karmas human beings are created. Astrology clearly explained that all his effects are the will of destiny. At the same time, astrology supported the Newton's third law of motion. Every activity has its equal and opposite reaction. No action is vain and nothing will happen without any reason. Hence, astrology is an accepted as science. Since ancient days, Jyothida Sastra means the Sun, Brahmadevan, Naradar, Vasishtar, Karki, Parasarar, Veda Vyasar, Athiri, Badharayana, Chanakaiya, Uromasar, Pulisha, Susamakasiyapar, Manu, Bowlagar, Chayavanan, Briugu, Angressor, Varagamishar, Kalyanavarmar, Chatyachariyar, Patotpalar, Manthreshwar, such divine Rishis, developed the human life as science and developed in the ancient days.

Astrology has been divided into several sub sections by the above Rishis in the ancient period of scientific development. Various higher mathematical modes were divided into a wonderful science. Their astrological formulas, calculations and prediction methods are accurately adapted even in present stage. Researches in history say that Indian astrology has a history of over 2000 years. The reality is that Astrology is the most influential among the people and it is the divine power and is the perfect guide for their everyday life, even after 2000 years.

People are suffering in different causes in day-to-day life. Some of the specific causes and definite guidelines are required by the fact that the problems are being solved through astrology scientifically. It is the duty of the scholar who learned astrology, to explain, examine,

prediction and understand the birth chart. A new approach and dimension is necessary to the powerful science of astrology.

In fact, the science of astrology, which has so many debates, problems and controversies, requires a new dimensional approach. In order to learn the astrological mathematical techniques and rules of astrology, we need the guidance and contribution of well-trained astrologers and the university.

Rules of Astrology

The horoscopes of saints who have lived and worked for the sake of living, Rishigal, Gnanigal scholars and Philosophers were taken for review.

Thannai arintha thathuva gnanigal
Munvinaiyin mudichai avilppargal
Pillai vinaiyai pidithu pisaivargal
Senniyl vaithu sivanarulale.

- **Thirumoolar**

The Divine blessings are available to only a few. The astrology rules mention the great Yogas, like blessed Yoga, philanthropist Yoga, Sanniyasi yoga, the Position and fame Yoga.

Spiritual Yogam Given by Saturn and Jupiter

1. When Jupiter and Saturn have connection with 5th and 9th house or its house lords, that gives divinity
2. When Jupiter and Saturn joined or view each other or in kendras will give spiritual sense.
3. When Jupiter and Saturn are in 5th house, Mars and Venus are in 10th house, that person is blessed with God
4. When Jupiter and Ketu, one of them relevance with 5th or 9th house will have meditation, yoga and involves the blessings of the deity.
5. When Jupiter and Saturn jointly or with Ketu in 5th house will give Yoga Sithi

Ashtama Sithi Perum Yogam

MAGIMA	- One appears in multiple places at the same time
LAGIMA	- Make the body tough to shrink
HARMA	- To enlarge the body
PRAPTHI	- Go everywhere while thinking
PRAKAMIYAM	- Enjoy all Yogas as per desires
VISITHVA	- Controlling all the worlds
ANIMA	- Hiding from the eyes of others
ESATHUVAM	- Keeping everything under his commands

Ketu, the wisdom of planet should be strong. 1st and 5th house Lords with strong and strengthened Jupiter or conjoin with them will give Sithi Yoga. When the Saturn ruling sign in Magaram and Kumbam and exaltation sign in Thulam and strong in Navamsa will give Yoga Sithi.

Rules of Nadi

- If the Jupiter or Saturn is in 1-5-9 house to Ketu will have spiritual thinking.
- Likewise Saturn or Ketu is in 1-5-9 house to Jupiter will also have divine feelings.
- Moon or Ketu is in 1-5-9 to Saturn will give Bakthi Yoga
- Gnana Yogam - Those who work without personal gain, volunteers, those who found God in the smile of the poor will have wisdom Yoga if Mercury or Ketu is in 1-5-9 house to Jupiter and 1-5-9 house to Saturn.
- Mars or Ketu is 1-5-9 house to the Saturn will be named as Kadayogeswarar.
- Rajayogi – Kings, Hon'ble Ministers and high officials will give respect and get blessings
- Sun and Ketu are in 1-5-9 to Saturn will become Rajayogi
- Venus and Ketu are in 1-5-9 house to Saturn will become Sithar

For example, in the horoscope of Sri Krishna, Sun and Jupiter are in 10th house and Sivaraja Yoga, Gajakesari Yoga and hence, as per the astrological rules, he taught Gita.

Likewise, Sri Ramar was worshiped by all as the houses of 1-5-9 were strong by obtaining Guruchandra Yoga as per the rules of astrology.

Moreover, as mentioned in the astrology rules the houses of 1, 5, 9 will be strong or conjoin is Lakshmi Yogam, Manthira Sithi Yogam, giving the spiritual sense of the planet to the saints, gives the power to see the God. The astrology rules of 1-5-9 houses is applicable to the horoscopes of Sri Ramar, Aathi Sankarar, Jesus, Nabigal Nayagam, Ramakrishna Paramahamsar, Sri Ramana Maharishi, Vivekanander, Ramalinga Adigalar, Sri Sathya Saibaba, Sri Ragavendirar, Magathma Gandhi

As per the Astrology rules, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn are in Kendra to the Ascent (Lagna) or Moorn having exaltation(Ucham) sign or Own signs, (Ruling) is called Pancha Maha Purusha Yoga like Guru Yogam, Badra Yogam, Hamsha Yogam, Malavya Yogam, Sasa Yogam.

World Renowned Reputed Persons and their Astrological Analysis

In the birth chart of **Lord Sri Krishna**, Taurus(Vrishabha) Lagnam(Asc) Taurus Rashi, birth star is Rohini. As the Lord of 5th House Mercury exalted in 5th house, Sun is in 4th house in his own sign with Jupiter gives Maharaja Yogam (Shivaraja Hoga) and hence, he had power to rule the country. As Moon exalted and Jupiter in 4th house from Moon (exalted) with Sun in his own sign gives Gaja-Kesari Yogam and hence he got victory by defeating the strengthened enemy. As Sun and Jupiter is connected with 10th house, he become Teacher and spiritual leader as per the rules of Astrology and hence, He taught Gita for people.

In the horoscope of **Lord Sri Ramar**, Cancer (Karka) lagnam and Cancer Rasi. Moon the lord of ascendant. 6th and 9th house lords Jupiter exalted, Sun exalted in 10th house, 5th and 10th house Lords Mars exalted. Even though Sun viewed by Mars, he born in Royal heredity and became King.

As The Lord of 11th house was strong and Jupiter and Moorn are also strong has given Guru Chandra Yogam and hence, finally he got victory in the war. The Lords of 1,5,9 houses (Own Sign Moon in 1st, exalted Mars in 5th house, exalted Venus in 9th house) were strong and connected with each other He was worshiped God by all.

In the Horoscope of **Lord Sri Anjeneyar**, Aries (Mesha) lagnam, Dhanus Rashi, Ketu in 4th place to Moon, likewise Venus in 7th house and hence, he got piety. In the Horoscope of **Shree Adi Sankarar**, Cancer Lagnam (Asc) Gemini (Mithunam) Rasi. As the 2nd house Lord Sun is exalted in 10th house, he became Saint as per the rule of astrology. As the Lord of Ascendant Moon viewed by 9th house Lord Jupiter, Ketu in 5th house, the lord of 5th house Mars in 9th place, 1,5,9 houses are being strong, spiritualism has given him a steady reputation.

In the Horoscopes of **Lord Jesus**, Kanni Lagnam, Meena (Pisces) Rashi. Ketu is in 9th house. 5th house Lord Saturn conjoined with own sign Jupiter with 11th house and viewed the Lagnam hence, He got Pancha Maha Purusha Yogam. The 9th house is being viewed by the lord of 9th House Venus, the Moon is in the star of Saturn, 1-5-9 houses were relevance with each other and hence, it gave spiritual feelings. The Venus in 9th place to Jupiter and viewed by the Ketu and also Ketu was viewed by Saturn. Hence, he became famous saint in the world.

Cancer (Kadaga) Lagnam, Libra (Thulam) Rashi is in the horoscope of **Lord Budha**. Five planets viz., 6-9, 4-11, 5-10, 7-8, 2nd Lords are in 10th house and hence it gave Badwaraja Yogam to him.

In the horoscope of **Bhagavan Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsar** Kumba (Aquarius) lagnam, Kumba Rashi. The Lords of 1st and 9th houses Saturn and Venus exalted in 5th house. Mercury exalted is in the sub-star of exalted Venus. As 1-5-9 house Lords are strong it gave abstinence to him. As 5th and 9th houses were connected with Jupiter and Saturn and Saturn was viewed by Jupiter has given spiritual feelings.

Thanush lagnam, Meena Rashi is in the horoscope of Arunagirinathar. The Lord of Ascendant Jupiter exalted and conjoined with Saturn in 4th house and they were viewed by Venus. Hence, he became saint in early days of childhood. As Jupiter is relevance with the houses of 1-9-12, he attained wisdom (Sithi). The exalted Jupiter in 4th house and hence, Hamsha Yogam. As six planets were relevance with 10th house, he lived as a saint by leaving all things.

Thulam (Libra) Lagnam, Mithuna (Gemini) Rashi is in the horoscope of **Sri Ramana Maharishi**. As the Lords of 1-5-9 houses connect with Ketu, he experienced spiritual feelings in the young age and became saint. Sun and Moon are in equal place, Moon conjoined with Ketu, Ketu in 9th place to Lagnam is called Pournami Yogam. It gave spiritual feelings and will become saint. As the lord of 10th house got “Varkothamam” in 9th house make Ramana developed spiritual work.

In the Horoscope of **Swami Vivekanandar**, Lagnam is Thanus(Sagittarius) Rashi is Kanni (Virgo) The 2nd and 3rd Lord of Saturn conjoin the Lord Moon of 8th House are in 10th house. Hence, it gave Parasari Yogam and became Raja Rishi (King of Rishi) .The 9th and 10 house Lords of Sun and Mercury are in 2nd house. It gave Budha Athithya Yogam by giving oratorical. He lived as Raja Rishi and became famous King of Saint as the Sun and Ketu are in 5th and 9th house to Saturn.

In the horoscope of **Ramalinga Adigalar**, Meena(Pisces) lagnam, Thula (Libra) Rashi. As Ketu in the 5th house and 2-9 house lord Mars have Neesabanga Raja Yogam (debilitation sign of Raja Yoga) gave wisdom way to him. There is a rule that Jupiter, Moon and Saturn are relevance to 1-5-9 houses, it gave divine form and worshiped by people.He attained Gnana Yogam (Wisdom Yoga) as Saturn is 11th and 12th house Lord and view the 12th house.

In the horoscope of **Parasuramar**, Simha (Leo) Lagnam, Thanus(Sagittarium) Rashi . The Lord of Ascendant (Laknathipathi) Sun ruled in lagnam, the exalted Mercury in 2nd kouse, 5th House lord Jupiter is in his own sign, 9th house lord in 10th house, Ketu in 9th house. Hence, he lived with spiritual feelings.

Cancer Lagnam, Mithuna Rashi is the horscope of **Sri Ramanujar**. Ketu is in 5th house, Mars, Venus, Sun and Mercury are in 10th house, the lord of 9th House Jupiter is in 12th house. Hence, he lived as asceticism. The 9th and 10th house Lord Saturn and Jupiter are in equal position to Moon gives him Dharmakarmathipathy Yogam and did Selfishness spiritual work.

Thiyagaraja Swamigal has Kadaga lagnam, Kadaga Rashi in which Moon in his own sign and viewed by Saturn. As Jupiter which is the Lord of 6th and 9th Houses and viewed the exalted Sun and Venus and connected with 9th and 10th house, have spiritual feelings and lived as a devotee to Lord Vishnu. He got sweet voice as the 9th house Lord Jupiter connects with 2nd house and got constant reputation as Sun and Venus are in 10th house to Lagnam.

In the horoscope of **Annai Teresa**, Mahara Lagnam, Rishaba Rashi . Saturn in Neesabanga Raja Yoga (Debilitation) Venus and Mercury is in Exchange Yoga (Parivarthana Yoga) Further Dharmakarmathipathi Yoga. Hence, she renders voluntary services. She worked hard for the welfare of the people as Jupiter in 9th House.

Sri Sathya Saibaba has Virichiga Lagnam, Muthuna Rashi. Ascendant Mars is in neesavakiram (retrogression and debilitation) and exalted and hence, it is strong. As Jupiter view the 9th house, and Saturn which is in 9th place to Moon is viewing the Jupiter, the 5th and 9th house lords Venus and Saturn conjoined he got the power of magic (Manthira Sithi). Raghu in 12th to Moon in degree basis gives Mahasakthi Yogam and blessed by Sakthi. He has devotees all over the world as Saturn views the 10th house.

In the birth chart of **Lord Sri Ragavendirar**, Dhanus lagnam, Rishaba Rashi. Ascendant Jupiter in the 6th and 8th house lords with exalted Moon is viewing 12th house and Ketu, the 5th and 12th house Lord Mars is viewing 12 house from the 9th house, 5-8-12 houses are in connection with Jupiter and Ketu will give Ashtamasithi and become Mahan. 5th house Lord Mars in 9th house, 9th House Lord is viewed by Sun and Mars, is the man with spiritual. As he got Bhutha Athiya Yogam, Dharmakarmathipathi Yogam, he was admired becoming a pontiff.

In the birth chart of **Mahatma Gandhi**, Thulam Lagnam, Simah Rashi. As the Jupiter views the Saturn which is in 2nd house as equal sight (Samasapthamaga) and 5-6 house lords connection, gives a positive character and spirituality on the way to truth. Raghu is in 10th house, 10th house Lord Moon is in 11th house and supported by Saturn. Raghu in 12th house to Moon is Mahasakthi Yogam and hence blessed with God. The connection of 1-5-9 house will give spiritual feelings and was also an honest political leader.

Conclusion

Any one of the rules mentioned in the Astrology is applicable to the horoscopes of Scholars. Among the nine planets (Navagrahah), most important planet is Ketu that brings wisdom for which the Sun (Atmakaragan) and Moon (control of mind) are supporting. The houses of 1-5-9-10 are positioned to support the 12th house to get wisdom. The 1-5-9 house lords interconnected with each other and Jupiter and Ketu are connected with these houses will give the attitude to serve the public and serve God without selfishness and become spiritual leader.

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Like Gajakesari Yogam will give the character of rendering service without expecting any personal gain. Wisdom planet Ketu in 1-5-9 house and the house lords found to be strong and relevance to Jupiter will feed wisdom and pave way for spiritual world. If the 7th house is strong it gives involvement in family life and also to render public service. If Ketu is in 1-5-9 houses, it gives fullest devotion state of mind. It creates spiritual thought that mind is holy place and body is temple.

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AWARENESS ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY AMONG HRM STUDENTS

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Abstract

This study explores the awareness level of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) among the students pursuing their Post Graduate Degree in Human Resource Management (HRM) at St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu, South India as these students represent future Human Resource Management personnel in all kinds of profit-making organizations. All studying HRM students were surveyed and 50 valid responses were entered the analysis. Two dimensions were investigated: General CSR Awareness and Human Resource related CSR Awareness. In this study, significant differences were not found in respondents' awareness of these two dimensions based on their Gender, Religion, Under Graduate degree and Nature of Residential Area.

Keywords: *CSR, HRM Students, CSR Awareness*

Introduction

The term Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) can be referred as Corporate initiative to assess and take responsibility for the company's effects of the environment on social welfare. The term generally applies to companies efforts that go beyond what may be regulators or environment protection groups. The World Bank defines Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as the commitment of business to contribute to sustainable economic development by working with employees, their families, the local community and society of large to improve their lives in ways that are good for business and for development. The concept of globalization has forced corporations to face massive pressure in achieving their strategic goals and objectives in the contemporary business environment. The global business environment is rapidly changing due to various factor such as shortage of resources, financial down turn, environment pollution...etc. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is internal to a corporation; it dictates the way in which it has to plan the course of action it has to carry out with respect to society.

Evolution of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in India

The evolution of Corporate Social Responsibility in India refers to changes overtime in India of the cultural norms of co-operations' engagement of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), with CSR referring to way that business are managed to bring about an overall positive impact on the communities, cultures, societies and environments which they operate. The fundamental of CSR rest on the fact that not only public policy but even corporate should be responsible enough to address social issues. These companies should deal with the challenges and issues looked after to a certain extent by the states. Among other countries, India has one of the oldest traditions of CSR. But CSR practices are regularly not practiced or done only in namesake especially by MNCs with no cultural and emotional attachments to India. Much has been done in recent years to make Indian Entrepreneurs aware of social responsibility as an important segment of their business activity but CSR in India has yet to receive widespread recognition. If

this goal has to be realized then the CSR approach of corporate has to be in line with their attitudes towards mainstream business companies setting clear objectives, undertaking potential investments, measuring and reporting performance publicly.

Statement of the Problem

One of the particular interesting groups comprising of the Industry Environment are students of Management Studies especially Human Resource Management. In the course of their studies, they have an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the topic of CSR. However, there are few research results on students' awareness about CSR and whether it undergoes changes depending on the level of knowledge to acquire in the field of HRM. So that the HRM Students' awareness towards CSR should be studied in the present scenario. For this purpose, this study was done among the students pursuing HRM.

Objectives of the Study

The purpose of this study is to explore the awareness level of CSR among HRM students at St. Joseph's College, Trichirappalli, Tamil Nadu, South India, since these students represent future Human Resource Management personnel in all kinds of profit-making organizations. Since India has distinctive cultural, economic and political circumstances as compared to western countries, this study will be a valuable contribution to the CSR literature as there is not much research conducted on this issue among the students especially HRM students.

Literature Review

There are differences on the perception of business students with practicing managers, the former manifest slightly lower ethical standard and less than concern for CSR (Stevens, 1984). It has examined the importance of social responsibility in identifying effectiveness long-term and short-term success of undergraduate acting as the potential managers. The results reveal that students viewed social responsibility as relatively unimportant compared to other determinants associated with different specializations in their students (Kraft, 1991). It has examined college major as an explanatory variable in students' ethical perceptions. The results indicated that accounting major exhibited higher ethical development compared to students majoring in other business disciplines (Jeffrey 1993). It has investigated gender differences in social responsibility perception. It has found that female students were sensitive business social responsibility compared to male students (Paul et.al., 1997). It has tested whether extensive class reading and discussion make a difference in students' perception of the importance of social responsibility. It has found that students viewed social responsibility as more important to organizational effectiveness after the reading and discussion (Gordon, 1998). It has studied the perception of what kind of skills, business school graduate students should learn (Tanyel et.al., 1999). It has found that MBA graduate are attracted to organizations that they perceive environmentally friendly practices (Aiman-smith et.al., 2001). It has found that the percentage of business students who believed that maximizing shareholders' values was the company's prime responsibility increased from 68% upon entrance to college to 82% by the end of the first year (Gioia, 2002) it has found that students in general perceived business social responsibility to be more important to productivity and long-term achievement of the business and less

important to short-term success after media publicity of corporate scandals (Elias, 2004). The ranking of MBA programmes based on how well MBA studies incorporate social responsibility and environmental issues into the training of future business leaders (The Aspen Institute, 2007). There are differences of perceptions on CSR between business students and business executives and several factors that are perceived by them as vital in determining the CSR practices among companies (Norhazlina Ibrahim et.al., 2008). The perception of business and compare the perception of business students on improvement of social responsibility as compared to profitability (Gray, 2009). The perception of CSR practices helpful in setting up appropriate codes of conduct and training for expatriates to reduce potential conflicts and the likelihood of dirty trends (Elankumaran, 2010). The perception of business students in terms of business social responsibility as company in long term and short term (Abdulla Hassen, 2014).

Methodology of the Study

The study was mainly based on the primary data collected from the respondents by using self-prepared questionnaire. It was prepared in such a way that questions were simple and intelligible so as to enable the respondents to express their responses freely and frankly. The data collection procedure used in this study was census, a survey method. The sampling size was 50 respondents. The statistical tools used to analyse the data in true with the objectives of the study were;

- Percentage Analysis
- Chi-Square Analysis

Analysis and Interpretation

The data collected from the respondents are systematically analysed under different headings. They are;

- Section A** : Deals with analysis of data relating to the respondents by using percentage analysis
- Section B** : Deals with application of statistical analysis of Chi-Square

Application of Statistical Tools

Section A

The data collected from the respondents were systematically analysed. Based on the percentage analysis, the interpretations are given below;

- Majority (70%) of the respondents aware on CSR in general.
- More than half (65%) of the respondents aware on CSR in relation to HR.
- Majority (74%) of the respondents have known about the principle of CSR
- Majority of (76%) respondents have known about objectives of CSR
- Majority of (74%) respondents have preferred CSR related topics in their syllabus.
- Majority of (76%) respondents have agreed that CSR activities are essential for social development.
- Majority of (76%) respondents have agreed that knowledge about CSR is necessary for HRM students.

- More than half (68%) of the respondents have agreed that HRM students should know about the contemporary social problems
- Majority of (70%) respondents have agreed that leadership skill is essential for HR Managers to implement the CSR activities effectively
- More than half (64%) of the respondents have agreed that establishment of separate foundation is essential for organization to implement CSR activities effectively.

Section B

The collected data were classified and tabulated as well as statistical tool was used to analyse the data in details:

Chi-Square Analysis

Chi-Square test was used to test the significance of two attributes. In other words, Chi-Square test was used to test if one factor has significant influence over the other.

Personal Factors Considered for this Analysis are given below

- Gender
- Religion
- Under Graduate Degree
- Nature of Residential Area

The Dimension of Awareness Considered for the Analysis Regarding the Level of the Awareness of the Respondents are;

- CSR in General
- CSR in relation to HR

All the tests were carried out at 5% level of significance. The Chi-square test was applied between the personal factors and the dimensions as well as results are given in the following table with suitable hypothesis and interpretation;

Table 1 Chi-square Analysis between Personal Factors and Dimensions of Awareness

Source: Primary Data

Sl. No	Personal Factors	Chi-square value	Table value	Significant or Not Significant
1	Gender	0.008	3.84	Not Significant
2	Religion	0.011	5.99	Not Significant
3	UG Degree	0.024	5.99	Not Significant
4	Residential Area	0.023	5.99	Not Significant

Hypothesis – 1

Gender of the respondents has no significant influence over the awareness about CSR in general. Table shows that the

hypothesis is accepted. In other words, Gender of the respondents has no significant influence over the awareness about CSR in general.

Hypothesis – 2

Religion of the respondents has no significant influence over the awareness about CSR in general. Table shows that the hypothesis is accepted. In other words, religion of the respondents has no significant influence over the awareness about CSR in general.

Hypothesis – 3

UG degree of the respondents has no significant influence over the awareness about CSR in relation to HR. Table shows that the hypothesis is accepted. In other words, UG degree of the respondents has no significant influence over the awareness about CSR in relation to HR.

Hypothesis – 4

Residential area of the respondents has no significant influence over the awareness about CSR in relation to HR. Table shows that the hypothesis is accepted. In other words, nature of residential area of the respondents has no significant influence over the awareness about CSR in relation to HR.

Suggestions

- The students of HRM may refer more books, journals and magazines in relation to CSR.
- The students of HRM may place in the CSR activities implemented organizations for their internship training
- The students of HRM may select the topic of role of HR in CSR for their research work during the study.
- The students of HRM may involve as the volunteers in the CSR activities implemented by the organizations
- The students of HRM may observe and learn about the challenges of HR department while engaging CSR activities.

Conclusion

The major findings of the study reveals generally that majority of the students who are pursuing HRM have high level of awareness about CSR in general followed by the awareness about CSR in relation to HR. The study findings clearly indicate that no significant based on gender, religion, UG Degree and nature of residential area. On the academic level, these results put more responsibility on HRM faculty members to organize guest lecture programmes on CSR for the students of HRM that aim at sustaining a high level of awareness among the future students of HRM.

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A STUDY ON PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AMONG VISUALLY CHALLENGED COUPLES AT TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU

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Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to examine the perceived social support among the visually challenged couples from their family, friends and significant others. For the present study Dheeranmanagar also known as Housing Board Colony and Gandhi Nagar, Tiruchirappalli District was purposively selected as the study area. 112 visually challenged couples (consisting of 224 visually challenged persons – 112 male and 112 female) were selected through simple random technique by adopting lottery method. In order to measure the social support, the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support developed by Zimet, et al (1988) was used. The findings reveal that 60 percent of the respondents have high level of social support.

Keywords: *Social Support, Visually Challenged, Couples*

Introduction

Social support is the perception that one feels emotional and physical comfort and assistance from their family, friends and significant others. Weiner A (1991) carried out a study on “Social Support Networks of the Blind and Visually Impaired Young Adults” to analyse the social support networks of a non-random sample of 55 legally blind and visually impaired young adults, 20 to 50 years, inclusive. Majority of men and women in the sample showed evidence of access to all essential varieties of social support including: companionship, advice, material assistance, physical assistance, affirmation, and emotional support. Bernbaum et al. (1993) conducted a study on “personal and family stress in individuals with diabetes and vision loss.” Visual impairment was a significant stressor in the spousal relationship and that it was related to separation or divorce, with a greater risk of separation and divorce among those who were legally but not totally blind. Foxall MJ, et al. (1992) carried out a study on “living arrangements, loneliness, and social support of low-vision older clients” to examine the living arrangements, loneliness, and social support of low-vision older clients. It was observed that loneliness has been linked to both psychological and medical problems. The study results indicate that low-vision older clients who lived alone were no lonelier than those who lived with others. Barron et al. (1994) carried out the study on “Marital status, social support, and loneliness in visually impaired elderly people” with the aim of investigating the relationship between marital status, social support, and loneliness in visually impaired elderly people with a sample of 87 visually impaired elderly people who were at least 65 years of age. Loneliness was associated with greater network dissatisfaction related to caring and relaxation.

Objectives

- To study the demographic and socio-economic background characteristics and visual impairment related aspects of the respondents.

- To assess the social support received by the visually challenged couples and its correlates with selected demographic and socio-economic background characteristics as well as visual impairment and related aspects.
- To bring out the relationship between various subject dimensions under consideration.

Methods and Materials

For the present study Dheeranmanagar also known as Housing Board and Gandhi Nagar, both situated in Nagamangalam Panchayat of Manikandam block in Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu was purposively selected as the study area. As there is no official data available about visually challenged couples the researcher enumerated a total of 165 families with couples through a benchmark survey in those areas. This constitutes the universe of the study. Using the Krejcie and Morgan formula (Guthrie, 2010) 112 visually challenged couples (consists of 224 visually challenged persons – 112 male and 112 female) were selected using simple random technique by adopting lottery method. In order to measure the **social support**, the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support developed by Zimet, et al (1988) was used. This scale is based on 12 items that produces 3 domains, viz., support received from Family (4 items - 3, 4, 8 & 11), Friends (4 items - 6, 7, 9 & 12), Significant Others (4 items - 1, 2, 5 & 10). The reliability (Alpha) value for this scale in the present study is 0.935.

Results

Demographic Background Characteristics of the Respondents

The findings reveal that majority (74 percent) of the respondents fall under middle age group (36-59 years), the average age of the respondents at the time of marriage was 30 years, majority (60 percent) of the respondents belong to Christianity, backward caste forms the largest majority (83 percent), more than half of the respondents (58.5 percent) stated that they belong to small size family (3 or less members), almost all of the respondents (99.1 percent) are from nuclear family, overwhelming percentage of them (95.5 percent) have married outside their caste, that 40.6 percent have education up to high school and higher secondary level, 54.5 percent are involved in small business such as selling incense sticks, 39 percent of the respondents monthly income ranges between Rs.2501 and Rs.5000, 51 percent of the respondents family income was Rs.5000 or less per month, (49 percent) family expenditure ranges between Rs.2500 or less per month, (87.5 percent) of the respondents save a part of their income, large majority (73.7 percent) did not have any debt, overwhelming percent of the respondents (92.4 percent) were living in own house, vast majority (97.8 percent) of the respondents live in terrace building, 94.2 percent of the respondents live in single room house, vast majority (98 percent) of the respondents use public water taps for drinking purpose, all the respondents (100 percent) have electricity facility in their homes, all the respondents (99.1 percent) have toilet facilities within their house, majority (63.4 percent) of the respondents have television, majority (62.5 percent) of the respondents have two mobiles, vast majority (75 percent) of the respondents reported that they did not have history of vision loss in their family, same (75 percent) of the respondents reported that they did not have any vision loss among their family members, majority (63.4 percent) of the respondents lost their sight due to infectious

diseases,35.7 percent of the respondents have lost their sight at birth,all the respondents children have normal vision.

Level of Social Support

It is inferred from the table-1 that majority (61.2 percent) of the respondents have low level of family support while 39 percent of the respondents have high level of family support. The average mean score is 5.3 with a minimum of 2 and maximum of 7,Half of the respondents (52 percent) have high level of support from friends and nearly half (48.2 percent) have low level of friends support. The average mean score is 5.3 with a minimum score of 2 and maximum score of 7. Majority (60 percent) have low level of support from significant others and 40.2 percent of the respondents receive have high level of support from significant others. The average mean is score 5.2 with a minimum of 2 and maximum of 7. The overall score indicates that 60 percent of the respondents have high level of social support and 40.2 percent of therespondents have low level of social support. The average mean score is 14.6 with a minimum of 8 and maximum of 21.

Table 1 Distribution of the Respondents Based on the Level of Social Support

S.No.	Variables	Level			
		Low		High	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Family Support	137	61.2	87	38.8
		Min. : 2 Max. : 7 Mean: 5.30			
2	Friends Support	108	48.2	116	51.8
		Min. : 2 Max. : 7 Mean: 5.30			
3	Significant Others	134	59.8	90	40.2
		Min.: 2 Max.: 7 Mean : 5.15			
4	Total Social Support score	90	40.2	134	59.8
		Min. :8 Max. : 21 Mean: 14.63			

Mean Scores of Social Support across the Respondents Demographic Background Characteristics

Age and Social Support

Data provided in Panel 1 of Table 2 suggests that the mean score of support received from family (5.52), friends (4.58) and significant others (5.40) are higher among the respondents who belong to older age group. The ANOVA test results in this regard did not turn out as statistically significant in all the three domains viz ., support received from family (F=0.94, p >0.05), friends (F=1.761 ,p>0.05) and significant others (F=0.320, p>0.05). Thus the null hypothesis states that *there is no statistically significant difference between the age group of the respondents in the mean score of support received from family, friends and significant others*'s accepted and the research hypothesis is rejected.

Sex and Social Support

Panel 2 of Table 2 shows that male respondents have a higher mean score in support received from family (5.47), friends (4.48) and significant others (5.42) than female respondents. The independent sample 't' test reveals that there is a statistically significant difference in

support received from family ($t= 16.45$, $p<0.001$), friends ($t= 11.94$, $p<0.001$), significant others ($t=16.35$, $p< 0.001$). Thus the research hypothesis shows that *'the mean score of support received from family, friends and significant others are higher among the male respondents than their female counter part is accepted and there by the null hypothesis is rejected'*.

Religion and Social Support

Panel 3 of Table 2 reveals that the respondents who belong to Hinduism scored high only in family support (5.34), whereas the respondents who belong to Christianity scored high in friends support (4.29) and significant others (5.18). The ANOVA test results shows that there is a statistically significant difference in the domains of support received from friends ($F=3.922$, $p<0.05$) and significant others ($F=2.956$, $p<0.10$) except in the case of family support ($F=3.419$, $p>0.05$). Thus the null hypothesis states that *'there is no statistically significant difference between the religious background of the respondents in the mean score of family support is accepted and rejected in the case of support received from friends and significant others'*.

Social Standing and Social Support

Panel 4 of Table 2 shows that the mean score of support received from family (5.31), friends (4.21) are high among the respondents who belong to backward caste and the respondents who belong to scheduled caste received high level of support from significant others (5.33). However the ANOVA test results shows that there is no statistically significant difference in support received from family ($F=0.4.3$, $p>0.05$), friends ($F=.817$, $p>0.05$) and significant others ($F=0.711$, $p> 0.05$). Thus the null hypothesis that *'there is no statistically significant difference between the caste of the respondents in the mean score of all the three domains of social support is accepted and the research hypothesis is rejected'*.

Size of Family and Social Support

Panel of 5 Table 2 shows that the respondents who belong to big size family had a higher mean score in family support (5.50) and significant others (5.50) except in the case of friends support (4.25), the mean score is high among the respondents who belong to small size family in domain of friends support. The ANOVA test reveals that there is no statistically significant differences in support received from family ($F=1.630$, $p > 0.05$), friends ($F =0 .526$, $p>0.05$) and showed significant only in support received from significant others ($F=0.274$, $p>0.05$). Thus the null hypothesis state that *'there is no statistically significant difference between the support received from family and friends, is accepted except in the case of significant others'*.

Type of Family and Social Support

Panel 6 of Table 2, it is noticed that the mean score of all the three domains of social support viz., family support (6.12), friends support (5.50) and significant others (6.00) is higher among those respondents who belong to joint family. The independent sample 't' test results shows that there is a statistically significant difference in family support ($F=3.319$, $p<0.10$) and no statistically significant difference was observed in the support received from friends ($F=1.994$, $p>0.05$) and significant others ($F=1.416$, $p> 0.05$). Thus the null hypothesis state that *'there is no statistically significant difference between the type of family in the mean score of*

family support is rejected whereas it is accepted in the case of support received from friends and significant others’.

Table 2 Mean Scores of Social Support across the Respondents Demographic Background Characteristics

S.No.	Variables	N	Family	Friends	Sig.Others	Social Support
			Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
1	Current Age					
	Young age (35 yrs or less)	48	5.22	4.43	5.16	14.81
	Middle age (36-59years)	166	5.31	4.08	5.13	14.52
	Old age (60 > years)	10	5.52	4.58	5.40	15.50
	Total	224	5.30	4.17	5.15	14.63
	F – ratio p – level		0.945 0.390 NS	1.761 0.174 NS	0.326 0.722 NS	0.891 0.412 NS
2	Sex					
	Male	112	5.47	4.48	5.42	15.36
	Female	112	5.13	3.87	4.88	13.89
	Total	224	5.30	4.17	5.15	14.63
	t – value p – level		16.447 0.000 p < 0.001	11.942 0.001 p < 0.001	16.353 0.000 p < 0.001	21.219 0.000 p < 0.001
	3	Religion				
Hinduism		86	5.34	4.08	5.16	14.58
Christianity		134	5.28	4.29	5.18	14.75
Islam		4	5.06	2.50	3.94	11.50
Total		224	5.30	4.27	5.15	14.63
F – ratio p – level			0.462 0.630 NS	3.922 0.021 p < 0.05	2.956 0.054 p < 0.10	3.419 0.034 p < 0.05
4	Social Standing					
	SC	28	5.20	4.10	5.33	14.65
	MBC	10	5.30	3.68	5.32	14.30
	BC	186	5.31	4.21	5.11	14.64
	Total	224	5.30	4.17	5.15	14.63
	F – ratio p – level		0.403 0.669 NS	0.817 0.443 NS	0.711 0.492 NS	0.089 0.914 NS
5	Size of Family					
	Small (3or less members)	131	5.23	4.25	5.02	14.50
	Medium (4-5 members)	89	5.38	4.07	5.33	14.79
	Big (6+ members)	4	5.50	3.94	5.50	14.94
	Total	224	5.30	4.17	5.15	14.63
	F – ratio p – level		1.630 0.198 NS	0.526 0.904 NS	0.274 0.065 p < 0.10	0.397 0.673 NS
6	Type of Family					
	Nuclear Family	222	5.29	4.16	5.14	14.60
	Joint Family	2	6.12	5.50	6.00	17.62
	Total	224	5.30	4.17	5.15	14.63
	T – value p – level		3.319 0.070 p < 0.10	1.994 0.159 NS	1.416 0.235 NS	2.957 0.087 p < 0.10

Mean Scores of Social Support across the Respondents Socio-Economic Background Characteristics

Education and Social Support

Panel 1 of Table 3 revealed that the mean scores of the respondents who have studied upto graduation level and above, scored higher in family (5.50) and friends (4.60) support, whereas those who studied up to high school level scored high in the case of support received from significant others (5.24). The ANOVA test results shows that there is a statistically significant difference only in the case of support received from friends ($F=3.85$, $p<0.01$) and no statistically significant difference was observed in family support ($F= 1.12$, $p >0.05$) and significant others ($F= 0.550$, $p>0.05$). Thus the null hypothesis shows that *'there is no statistically significant difference between the respondents' level of education in the mean score of support received from friends is rejected and accepted in the case of family support and significant others'*.

Occupational Status and Social Support

Panel 2 of Table 3 portrays that the mean scores of family support (5.78) and significant others (5.50) are high among the respondents who working in government sectors and the respondents who are engaged in small business (such as selling incense sticks) scored high in friends support (4.31) alone. Apparently, the ANOVA test turned out to be statistically significant in family support ($F= 4.916$, $p<0.01$) and significant others ($F= 3.469$, $p<0.05$) except in the case friends support ($F=1.563$, $p> 0.05$). The null hypothesis shows that *'there is no statistically significant difference between the respondents' occupational status in the mean score of family support and significant others is rejected and accepted in the case of friends support'*.

Table 3 Mean Scores of Social Support across the Respondents Socio-Economic Background Characteristics

S.No.	Variables	N	Family	Friends	Sig. Others	Social Support
			Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
1	Education					
	Illiterate	57	5.15	4.00	5.00	14.17
	Primary	22	5.35	3.49	5.11	13.95
	Middle school	44	5.35	3.95	5.19	14.49
	High school and HSc	91	5.33	4.51	5.24	15.08
	UG/PG degree	10	5.50	4.60	5.08	15.18
	Total	224	5.30	4.17	5.15	14.63
F - ratio		1.120	3.851	0.550	1.834	
p – level		.348	.005	.699	.123	
			p < 0.01	NS	NS	
2	Occupation					
	Non Earners	94	5.17	3.99	4.95	14.11
	Small Business	122	5.37	4.31	5.28	14.96
	Government service	8	5.78	4.25	5.50	15.53
	Total	224	5.30	4.17	5.15	14.63
F - ratio		4.916	1.563	3.469	3.711	
p – level		.008	.212	.033	.026	
			p < 0.01	NS	p < 0.05	

3	Monthly Income of the Respondents					
	Non earners	94	5.17	3.99	4.95	14.11
	Rs.1000- 2500	12	5.48	4.69	5.56	15.73
	Rs.2501-5000	88	5.32	4.22	5.20	14.75
	Rs.5001 +	30	5.58	4.40	5.46	15.43
	Total	224	5.30	4.17	5.15	14.63
	F - ratio		3.508	1.526	2.994	3.335
	p – level		.016	.209	.032	.020
			p < 0.05	NS	p < 0.05	p < 0.05
4	Family Monthly Income					
	Rs.5000 or less	114	5.26	4.07	5.12	14.46
	Rs.5001 - 10000	87	5.30	4.25	5.12	14.66
	Rs.10001 +	23	5.51	4.39	5.38	15.28
	Total	224	5.30	4.17	5.15	14.63
		F - ratio		1.459	.748	.660
	p – level		.235	.475	.518	.352
			NS	NS	NS	NS
5	Family Monthly Expenditure					
	Rs.2500 or less	109	5.20	4.49	5.15	14.84
	Rs.2501-5000	96	5.34	3.81	5.09	14.25
	Rs.5001+	19	5.62	4.21	5.46	15.29
	Total	224	5.30	4.17	5.15	14.63
		F - ratio		3.806	7.043	1.049
	p – level		.024	.001	.352	.113
			p < 0.05	p < 0.001	NS	NS

Monthly Income of the Respondents and Social Support

From Panel 3 of Table 3 shows that the mean scores of friends support (4.69) and significant others (5.56) are high among the respondents whose monthly income ranging from Rs.1000-Rs.2500. The ANOVA test reveals that there is a statistically significant difference in the mean scores of family support ($F=5.58, p<0.05$) and significant others ($F=2.994, p<0.05$). Thus the null hypothesis shows that *'there is no statistically significant difference between the monthly income category of the respondents' in the mean scores of support received from family and significant others is rejected and accepted only in the case of friends support'.*

Family Monthly Income and Social Support

Panel 4 of Table 3 shows that support received from family (5.51), friends (4.39) and significant others (5.38) are high among the respondents whose family monthly income bracket was Rs.10001 and above. The ANOVA test reveals that there is no statistically significant difference in all the three domains of social support viz., family support ($F=1.459, p>0.05$), friends support ($F=0.748, p>0.05$), significant others ($F=0.660, p>0.05$). Thus the null hypothesis shows that *'there is no statistically significant difference between the respondents family monthly income in the mean scores of all the three domains of social support is accepted'.*

Family Monthly Expenditures and Social Support

Panel 5 of Table 3 shows that the support received from family (5.62) and significant others (5.46) were found to be high among the respondents whose family monthly expenditures

ranging from Rs.5001 and above. The ANOVA test reveals that there is a statistically significant difference in family support ($F=3.806$, $p<0.05$) and friends support ($F= 7.043$, $p<0.001$) except in the case of significant others ($F=1.04$, $p >0.05$). Thus the null hypothesis that *'there is no statistically significant difference between the respondents family monthly expenditures in the mean scores of support received from family and friends is rejected and accepted in the case of significant others'*.

Mean Scores of Social Support across the Respondents Socio-Economic Background Characteristics

Education and Social Support

Panel 1 of Table- 4 revealed that the mean scores of the respondents who have studied up to graduation level and above, scored higher in family (5.50) and friends (4.60) support, whereas those who studied up to high school level scored high in the case of support received from significant others (5.24). The ANOVA test results shows that there is a statistically significant difference only in the case of support received from friends ($F=3.85$, $p<0.01$) and no statistically significant difference were observed in family support ($F= 1.12$, $p > 0.05$) and significant others ($F= 0.550$, $p > 0.05$). Thus the null hypothesis that *'there is no statistically significant difference between the respondents level of education in the mean score of support received from friends is rejected and accepted in the case of family support and significant others'*.

Occupational Status and Social Support

Panel 2 of Table 4 portrays that the mean scores of family support (5.78) and significant others (5.50) are high among the respondents who work government sectors and the respondents who are engaged in small business (such as selling incense sticks, key chains and toys) scored high in friends support (4.31). The ANOVA test turned out to be statistically significant in family support ($F= 4.916$, $p < 0.01$) and significant others ($F= 3.469$, $p<0.05$) except in the case friends support ($F=1.563$, $p > 0.05$). The null hypothesis that *'there is no statistically significant difference between the respondents' occupational status in the mean score of family support and significant others is rejected and accepted in the case of friends support'*.

Monthly Income of the Respondents and Social Support

From Panel 3 of Table- 4 show that the mean scores of friends support (4.69) and significant others (5.56) were high among the respondents whose monthly income bracket were Rs.1000-Rs.2500. The ANOVA test reveals that there is a statistically significant difference in the mean scores of family support ($F=5.58$, $p<0.05$) and significant others ($F=2.994$, $p<0.05$). Thus the null hypothesis that *'there is no statistically significant difference between the monthly income category of the respondents' in the mean scores of support received from family and significant others is rejected and accepted only in the case of friends support'*.

Family Monthly Income and Social Support

Panel 4 of Table- 4 shows that support received from family (5.51), friends (4.39) and significant others (5.38) are high among the respondents whose family monthly income bracket was Rs.10001 and above. The ANOVA test reveals that there is no statistically significant difference in all the three domains of social support viz., family support ($F=1.459$, $p > 0.05$),

friends support ($F=0.748, p>0.05$), significant others ($F= 0.660, p>0.05$). Thus the null hypothesis that *‘there is no statistically significant difference between the respondents family monthly income in the mean scores of all the three domains of social support is accepted’*.

Table 4 Mean Scores of Social Support across the Respondents Socio-Economic Background Characteristics

S.No.	Variables	N	Family	Friends	Sig. Others	Social Support
			Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
1	Education					
	Illiterate	57	5.15	4.00	5.00	14.17
	Primary	22	5.35	3.49	5.11	13.95
	Middle school	44	5.35	3.95	5.19	14.49
	High school and HSc	91	5.33	4.51	5.24	15.08
	UG/PG degree	10	5.50	4.60	5.08	15.18
	Total	224	5.30	4.17	5.15	14.63
F - ratio		1.120	3.851	0.550	1.834	
p - level		.348	.005	.699	.123	
		NS	p < 0.01	NS	NS	
2	Occupation					
	Non Earners	94	5.17	3.99	4.95	14.11
	Small Business	122	5.37	4.31	5.28	14.96
	Government service	8	5.78	4.25	5.50	15.53
	Total	224	5.30	4.17	5.15	14.63
F - ratio		4.916	1.563	3.469	3.711	
p - level		.008	.212	.033	.026	
		p < 0.01	NS	p < 0.05	p < 0.05	
3	Monthly Income of the Respondents					
	Non Earners	94	5.17	3.99	4.95	14.11
	Rs.1000- 2500	12	5.48	4.69	5.56	15.73
	Rs.2501-5000	88	5.32	4.22	5.20	14.75
	Rs.5001 +	30	5.58	4.40	5.46	15.43
	Total	224	5.30	4.17	5.15	14.63
F - ratio		3.508	1.526	2.994	3.335	
p - level		.016	.209	.032	.020	
		p < 0.05	NS	p < 0.05	p < 0.05	
4	Family Monthly Income					
	Rs.5000 or less	114	5.26	4.07	5.12	14.46
	Rs.5001 - 10000	87	5.30	4.25	5.12	14.66
	Rs.10001 +	23	5.51	4.39	5.38	15.28
	Total	224	5.30	4.17	5.15	14.63
F - ratio		1.459	.748	.660	1.050	
p - level		.235	.475	.518	.352	
		NS	NS	NS	NS	
5	Family Monthly Expenditure					
	Rs.2500 or less	109	5.20	4.49	5.15	14.84
	Rs.2501-5000	96	5.34	3.81	5.09	14.25
	Rs.5001+	19	5.62	4.21	5.46	15.29
	Total	224	5.30	4.17	5.15	14.63
F - ratio		3.806	7.043	1.049	2.205	
p - level		.024	.001	.352	.113	
		p < 0.05	p < 0.001	NS	NS	

Family Monthly Expenditures and Social Support

Panel 5 of Table- 4 shows that support received from family (5.62) and significant others (5.46) are found to be high among the respondents whose family monthly expenditures ranging from Rs.5001 and above. The ANOVA test reveals that there is a statistically significant difference in family support ($F=3.806, p<0.05$) and friends support ($F= 7.043, p<0.001$) except in the case of significant others ($F= p> 0.05$). Thus the null hypothesis that *'there is no statistically significant difference between the respondents' family monthly expenditures in the mean scores of support received from family and friends is rejected and accepted in the case of significant others'*.

Mean Scores of Social Support across the Respondents Housing Amenities and Related Aspects

Ownership of House and Social Support

From Panel 1 of Table-5, depicts that the mean scores of all the three domains of social support viz., family (5.3), friends (4.25) and significant others (5.19) are high among the respondents who live in own houses than those who live in rented houses. The independent sample 't' test results depicts that there is no statistically significant difference in the case of support received from family ($F=0.380, p>0.05$) and shows statistically significance in the case of support received from friends ($F=8.813, p<0.01$) and significant others ($F= 4.300, p< 0.05$). Thus the null hypothesis that *'there is no statistically significant difference between the ownership of the house in the mean scores of support received from friends and significant others is rejected and accepted in the case of family support'*.

Type of House and Social Support

From Panel 2 of Table-5, it is evident that the mean scores seems to be high in all the three domains of social support viz., family (5.31), friends (4.20) and significant others (5.18) among the respondents who live in terrace building than the respondents who live in tiled house. The independent sample 't' test result shows that there is a statistically high significant difference in all the three domains of social support viz., family ($F= 5.239, p <0.05$), friends ($F=3.999, p<0.05$), significant others ($F= 6.710, p<0.05$). Thus the null hypothesis that *'there is no statistically significant difference between the type of house in the mean scores of all the three domains of social support is rejected and the research hypothesis is accepted here'*.

Table 5 Mean Scores of Social Support across the Respondents Housing Amenities and Related Aspects

S.No.	Variables	N	Family	Friends	S.O	SS score
1	Ownership of house					
	Own	207	5.31	4.25	5.19	14.75
	Rent	17	5.21	3.26	4.66	13.13
	Total	224	5.30	4.17	5.15	14.63
	t – value p - level		0.380 0.538 NS	8.813 0.003 p > 0.01	4.300 0.039 p > 0.05	6.803 0.010 p > 0.05
2	Type of house					
	Tiled	5	4.65	3.00	4.00	11.65

	Terrace building	219	5.31	4.20	5.18	14.69
	Total	224	5.30	4.17	5.15	14.63
	t - value		5.239	3.999	6.710	7.531
	p - level		0.023	0.047	0.010	0.007
			p < 0.05	p < 0.05	p < 0.05	p < 0.01
3	Number of rooms in the home					
	1 room	211	5.29	4.19	5.12	14.61
	2 room	8	5.22	2.91	5.41	13.53
	3 room	5	5.70	5.35	5.80	17.00
	Total	224	5.30	4.17	5.15	14.63
	F – ratio		1.031	5.796	1.348	3.112
	p - level		0.358	0.004	0.262	0.046
			NS	p < 0.01	NS	p < 0.05

Number of Rooms in the House and Social Support

Panel 3 of Table-5, shows that the mean scores of all three domain of social support viz., support received from family (5.70), friends (5.35) and significant others (5.80) are high among the respondents who live in houses with three rooms. The ANOVA test results shows that it did not turn to be significant in the case of family support (F=1.031, p>0.05), and significant others (F=1.348, p>0.05) and showed statistically significant difference only in the case of friends support (F=5.796, p<0.01). Thus the null hypothesis that *‘there is no statistically significant difference between the number of rooms in the mean score of support received from family and significant others is accepted and rejected in the case of friends support’*.

Mean Scores of Social Support across the Respondents Vision Loss and Related Aspects.

History of Vision Loss and Social Support

Panel 1 of Table-6, it was interesting to note that the mean scores of family support were similar among the respondents with and without history of visual impairment, (5.30 respectively), whereas the mean scores are high in support received from friends (4.20). The mean scores of the respondents with no history of vision loss was little higher in significant others (5.16) than the respondents with no history of vision loss. The independent sample ‘t’ test reveals that there is no statistically significant difference between the respondents history of vision loss in the mean scores of all the three domains of social support viz., family (F=.004, p>0.05), friends (F=.269, p>0.05), significant others (F=.003, p>0.05). Thus the null hypothesis shows that *‘there is no statistically significant difference between the respondents history of vision loss in the mean scores of social support is accepted and the research hypothesis is rejected’*.

Table 6 Mean Scores of Social Support across the Respondents Vision Loss and Related Aspects

S.No.	Variables	N	Family	Friends	S.O	SS score
1	History of vision loss in the family					
	Yes	56	5.30	4.09	5.16	14.57
	No	168	5.30	4.20	5.15	14.65
	Total	224	5.30	4.17	5.15	14.63

	t-value		0.004	.269	.003	.042
	p –level		0.953	.605	.955	.838
			NS	NS	NS	NS
2	Type of Vision Loss					
	Totally Blind	192	5.28	4.21	5.11	14.60
	Low vision	32	5.43	3.96	5.38	14.77
	Total	224	5.30	4.17	5.15	14.63
	t-value		1.522	.949	1.975	.130
	p –level		0.219	.331	.161	.718
			NS	NS	NS	NS
3	Cause of vision loss					
	By Birth	80	5.31	3.98	5.02	14.31
	Disease	142	5.30	4.28	5.21	14.79
	Accidents	2	5.25	4.50	6.00	15.75
	Total	224	5.30	4.17	5.15	14.63
	F – ratio		.012	1.369	1.587	1.177
p – level		.988	.257	.207	.310	
			NS	NS	NS	NS

Type of Vision Loss and Social Support

Panel 2 of Table-6, shows that the mean scores of family support (5.43), significant others (5.38) are high among the respondents with low vision. Friend's support (4.21) are high among the respondents with total vision loss. The independent sample 't' test results shows that there is no statistically significant difference in all the three domains of social support, viz., family support ($F=1.522$, $p>0.05$), friends ($F=.949$, $p>0.05$) and significant others ($F=1.975$, $p>0.05$). Thus the null hypothesis that *'there is no statistically significant difference between the type of vision loss in the mean scores of all the domains of social support is accepted and the research hypothesis is rejected'*.

Cause of Vision Loss and Social Support

Panel 3 of Table-6, portrays that the mean scores of friends support (4.50) and significant others (6.00) are high among the respondents who lost their sight due to accidents, whereas those who lost their sight at birth scored high only in family support (5.31). The ANOVA test results did not turn out to be significant in all the three domains of social support viz., family ($F=.012$, $p>0.05$), friends ($F=1.369$, $p>0.05$) and significant others ($F= 1.587$, $p>0.05$). Thus the null hypothesis that *'there is no statistically significant difference between the cause of vision loss in the mean scores of social support is accepted and the research hypothesis is rejected'*.

Correlation Coefficient between Social Support Scores and the Background Characterizes of the Respondents

Family support is positively correlated with respondents income ($r = .208$, $p<0.01$) and number of family members ($r = .135$, $p<0.05$). Further the findings reveal that support received from friends is positively correlated with education ($r = .190$, $p<0.01$). With regard to significant others it is positively correlated with respondents' income ($r = .137$, $p <0.05$) and with number of family members ($r = .135$, $p < 0.01$). The findings of inter correlation Matrix shows that

respondents education, respondents income and number of family members increases the social support score also increases.

Conclusion

The findings reveal that 60 percent of the respondents have high level of social support. The family support is positively correlated with respondents' income and number of family members further the findings reveal that support received from friends is positively correlated with education. With regard to significant others it is positively correlated with respondents' income and with number of family members.

For those who have lower social support, the government and nongovernmental organizations could take an effort to promote clubs for the young, where they can gain social support.

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A STUDY ON YOUTH CULTURE AMONG THE EDUCATED YOUTH

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Abstract

Youth culture provides for interaction among a number of individuals with similar problems, which leads to the emergence of new cultural forms and they become the elements of youth culture. It provides a solution to the problems of adjustment shared by this community. There exist a set of common understanding, sentiments and loyalties among the members. In the absence of a commonly accepted approach to youth Furthermore, in the absence of a clear definition of youth culture- it may be defined as that which consist of all the secret and apparent norms and standards of behavior of youth, which are shared and cherished in common by the members of the same generation To analyze and to find the youth culture changes and to suggest social work implication To know about socio demographic back ground of the youths To know the emerging trends in youth culture To understand youth culture To understand the usage of mass media among the Youth. Youth represent a dynamic and revolutionary force in all societies. In social- demography three type of definitions statistical, bio- graphical and socio- cultural have been used to indentify youth (commonwealth secretariat, 1992). Most countries including commonwealth members of Asia have used a statistical definition, which is based on the specific age group to denote youth. The total population of 844 million 12.85 percent people belong to the age group of 0-4, 23.14 percent belong to 5-14 years 19.17 percent belong to 15-25 years 32.38 percent 25-29 years and 6.5 percent to 60 plus (India Yearbook 1992:19). Thus nearly one fifth of our country's population constitutes youth.

SOCIAL WORK IMPLICATION After having understand the culture its is envisaged to interpret the findings to explain the implications in social work practice. Day today living, Dressing pattern, food habit and health style, Belief & opinion of values, habits and moral, Social involment, Political involment and religious involment, behavior on using mass media, using opportunity and Sexual behaviors of Educated Youth.

Keywords: Youth Culture, Educated Youth, Social Work Implication

Introduction

Youth Meaning

Youth represent a dynamic and revolutionary force in all societies. In social- demography three type of definitions statistical, bio- graphical and socio- cultural have been used to indentify youth (commonwealth secretariat, 1992).

Most countries including commonwealth members of Asia have used a statistical definition, which is based on the specific age group to denote youth. The total population of 844 million 12.85 percent people belong to the age group of 0-4, 23.14 percent belong to 5-14 years 19.17 percent belong to 15-25 years 32.38 percent 25-29 years and 6.5 percent to 60 plus (India Yearbook 1992:19). Thus nearly one fifth of our country's population constitutes youth.

Youth Culture

In the absence of a commonly accepted approach to youth culture there is an urgent need for a unified approach, which should be 'all inclusive' and give a holistic explanation of youth culture. It is contended here that youth culture is a subculture, which consist of all those elements that are essential to subculture for its emergence and existence. And youth culture fulfils all the required conditions of subculture:

Youth culture provides for interaction among a number of individuals with similar problems, which leads to the emergence of new cultural forms and they become the elements of youth culture.

It provides a solution to the problems of adjustment shared by this community.

There exist a set of common understanding, sentiments and loyalties among the members.

Furthermore, in the absence of a clear definition of youth culture- it may be defined as that which consist of all the secret and apparent norms and standards of behavior of youth, which are shared and cherished in common by the members of the same generation: Which exhibits passage to the younger generation Through symbolic or non-symbolic elements which provide for the fulfillment of the psychosocial demands. Of course this definition cannot be claimed to be holistic but it is hoped that It will serve a basis for further analysis and clarification of the concept.

There exist different sociological perspectives on youth culture. One such perspective refers to their style that is their distinct manner of dress and behavior. An important aspect of youth culture is the differentiation of work and leisure. Work and leisure are strictly separated so the leisure become channeled into acceptable by- product o work ethics. Mass production and consumption create a semi- mythical popular elite youth culture. promoted by the mass media and advertising by which the purchase of clothing and artifacts is brought within the reach of average youth consumer.

In the situation, **Burns (1967)** drawing on the works of Italian sociologist **Pizzorno (1959)** and **Ableroni (1964)** suggest there is an attachment to this mythical elite by the limitation of style and clothing to an identity which stands outside the traditional class definition. The average girl youth imitating heroines or stars, feels she is the part of specific “Classless” group of other girl who look like that movie star. Indeed style is usually a predominant defining feature of youth culture. The precious gains of working life; money and leisure become invested in the dermatological statements about self- image. Use of fashion in the youth culture is a rhetorical usage of formalized style, a sort of slang or argot. style cease to be merely informative or taxonomic and becomes both subjectively for the actor and objectively in it statement about the actor’s relationship to his world. Today, fashion as a signifying system increasingly dominates what John Berger would call our contemporary field of visibility. No longer limiting itself to designing and shaping the human body, fashion is now the overriding and stylistic code that is configuring our whole environment and mannerism. Designers such as Ralph Lauren have moved beyond their humble origins in neckties, clothing, accessories and perfumes to nothing less than the design of the “total home environment”.

Gone it seems are the days when fashion success was simply a matter of putting together and perfecting the “total look” Today’s youth culture states fashion as a way of “wearing you attitude”. No longer singularly occupied with the latest styles in the clothing and hair, the contemporary youth’s fashion magazines increasingly provides us with up to date reports on what, where, and with whom it is fashionable to be eating, dressing, working, Living travelling etc. We find regular column on “Beauty style” “Food style” Health style” “travel style” and even “driving style”.

The general thesis held about youth culture is that “The young people of today love luxury”, “They have bad manners, they scoff at authority and lack respect for their elders. Children now

-a - days are real tyrants, they no longer stand up when their elders come into the room where they are sitting, they contradict their parents, chat together in the presence of adults, eat gluttonously and tyrannise their teachers (Socrates) (Mike Brake 1980).”

There is a school of thought led by Pearson (1983:92) which holds that number of factors in the last few decades have given rise to youth culture. Following this school a few factors may be identified in the Indian context. They are : expansion of education decreasing employment opportunities, lack of proper guidance to young from their over busy parents, increasing influence of mass media, impact of professional courses over commerce, science and humanities. Long hours of training in short term courses such as computers etc. along with study courses leading to more anxiety for future job settlement.

Youth's and there Life Style

The Present youth is fast catching the attraction of going to gym for building their body and maintaining their figure and yet the percentage of girls as compared to boys going to gym is pretty less. Most of these guys largely prefer to work out in the morning in the fresh state of mind and body, however they largely prefer the gyms to the nearby to their place of residence.

Effect of media on present youth is very important in selection of dresses, as large number of respondents were of view that they buy only those dresses that flatter their personality and look pretty smart and fashionable at the same time.

Historically, the joint family system was characteristic of Indian life. More than three generations lived together in the same dwelling at any time under this system. It was a kind of patriarchal organization where the eldest male member controlled all economic and social affairs correspondingly, the senior female member exercised authority in matters of household managements and wielded considerable influence in general matters as well.

Both men and women have become more liberal over the years and that changes for females were particularly large. Today dating or going out and interacting with opposite sex members is no longer as new term for people. In fact dating has become a fashion symbol. A girls or boy who goes out on dating and have premarital sexual relationship is considered as modern and smart.

More science students take up higher studies keeping in mind its higher prestige value of holding a science degree.

Despite its importance in nation building the present education in India has been severely criticized for various reasons, as far from satisfactory to bring any perceptible change in the country. Since the students are direct participants in the educational system, it was intended to know their opinion about the present education.

Modern education equips a man with talents that enables him to play totally new roles different from the ones played by their parents. Thus the respondents' job aspiration is worth examining in a land of job in security.

Youth are now much eager to enter into challenging areas or administrative and respondents were also interested in taking up business and in some creative lines like computer, graphic or fashion designing and to achieve name and fame over there through their creations and had adequate degree of confidence to achieve their occupational aspirations. This reflects that the present youth wants to live easy, glamorous, prestigious and comfortable life, where there are adequate promotion avenues, power and prestige and more money.

Today's youth, the norms and traditions, which were viable in their parent's generation, have lost or altered their meaning. We are witnessing cultural erosion whose consequences are two folds- on the one hand, it leads to a lack of norms (the Durkheimian anomie), and on the other it involves a freedom. It is possible to experiment with norms and values, to arrive at what is important, what one wishes to believe in. There is now a possibility – often coercive for the individual to choose his or her identity, which Ziehe calls “individualization’ The result is a condemnation of the self- to develop oneself, create one's own style, mirror oneself in comparison with others and change in step with ever thing else. Today's youth have relatively high degree of self- esteem and are capable of dealing and adjusting themselves to the fast changing world where nothing seems to be constant and fix, in a gradual learning – oriented manner that leads to healthy personality development. However, some youth do experience turmoil and conflict and may experience extremely serious problem in their effort to cope with and adapt of life. Some nervous disorder which are seen in the youth are self-estrangement conflict and may experience extremely serious problem in their effort to cope with and adapt of life. Some nervous disorder which are seen in the youth are self- estrangement, anxiety, anorexia nervosa, depression, phobias, difficulty in coping up with stress and strains. However, most of these disappear as the person assumes work and family responsibility.

The collected data showed that present youth prefer to watch romantic movies, however a large number of law respondents gave first preference to comedy movies. More students of science faculty as compared to other faculty members go out more to watch adult movies.

The data shows that large numbers of respondent watch TV daily however the frequency of watching TV among girls is more as compared to boys.

We are witnessing Culture erosion whose consequences are two folds: on the one hand, It leads to a lack of norms (the durkhemian anomie) and on the other, it involves a freedom, to choose his or her identity, creating one's own life style. Contemporary youth have expanding possibilities to ponder and express their own identity and self, to create a distance from themselves. They are young, confronted with picture of how they should be as young people. The culture and media industry helps to inflate unrealistic expectations of how a young person should be. All this entails more possibilities of shaping oneself and developing, creating one's own style etc. Their life worlds have become a number of different arenas almost daily, both private and public ones and this pluralization of the life world thus are more alternatives to choose between then ever before. There is no one- fashion style but expressive life styles. Young people's leisure and work activities are more active today than it was before. work is not merely something you have to do in order to survive but it now means more than that. Both leisure and work are seen as productive and constructive parts of everyday life. Work as well as leisure, has to be mentally and socially rewarding. Thus there is more and more obliterating of distinction between the two domains as much as possible, spending ones free time with people from work as well as working at home, which becomes easier to do with the help of new communication technologies. Traditional structuring factors such as class, gender and age are losing their importance and people increasingly make individual choices, based on individual interest, people look at different options, they discuss them with friends and they reflect upon them. Every option may not be possible to attain, but that does not stop individual from reaching after

them. There is a tension inherent between what a person does, and what he or she would like to do, a tension never felt by so many people before.

Present youth exhibits no specific value preference except that at the most general level every person ought to be able to be what they want to be and is found constantly engrossed in blending together their preferences and attitudes to create a life style. What is most notable among youth in present day is their entertainment orientation. Outside of the fixed parts of daily life comprised by educational institutions and the workplace, most young people want to have fun. They want to amuse themselves and meet friends. Interest in pleasure is stronger for the majority of youth than interest in more serious activities, than it is for adults. Youth are generally becoming more diligent media consumers, T.V occupies a central position in present day mass media society and means for young people in their everyday lives can be clearly seen from the fact that media no longer occupy a room, but they occupy rooms, Activities still go on in the home, but different family members carry out different activities simultaneously in different rooms. With Several radios and television, and with music apparatus in more than one room, the use of media and in extension, the whole of leisure is more and more individualized.

Another clear change is that the of consumption is increasing and not only as regards clothes, jewelry, perfumes etc. but entire leisure activities and whole life styles are drawn into an ever more rapid dance. With the development in the fashion industry, it is not only the elite group but also common masses, now thin It necessary to be continually modern, to exchange one ward robe when fashion change. Consumption is being transferred from goods to service. Instead of buying, capital goods, we pay for keeping body and mind in trim. We begin with workouts and go to films or museums. And since the life cycle of these immaterial products is much shorter than that of capital goods, we are forced to constantly consuming them.

Furthermore, in the contemporary era the geographical distance play an increasingly vague role. Moreover, Social relations are "Lifted" from their physical context the people once considered as far of could be just close at distance. In late modern societies, we increasingly organize our lives around the mass media. We use the media regularly, and by doing so; we create routines for the whole of everyday life. It seems natural for us to see the mass media as solidly anchored in the private sphere. We all know that the daily newspapers, TV and radio are common in most homes and we know how entrenched media habits can be. But the placements of the mass media in the private sphere is by no means self- evident, they do not by definition belong to the home. The expansion of the daily papers is intimately associated with the expansion of a bourgeois public sphere. The radio was originally utilized to convey music more to public places than to the homes and it could be used for military purpose. Initially, television had its greatest audiences in public environments where it contributed to the creation of new public forms. Why did than Media land in the home? A number of factors converge here. Obviously, Commercial reasons have been important. The radio and TV industries augmented their markets enormously when they offered attractive sets for home use. However, political reasons cannot be overlooked. For instance, the introduction of the radio was accompanied by a desire to create a calmer society by diverting the more excitable citizens away from the streets and public arenas and into the home (**Moores, 1981**)

The mass media, however, have not only been transferred from the public to private sphere; they have also in a parallel process, been naturalized in the home: The naturalization

processes have long been completed for the daily press, radio and TV. This does not mean that the media cannot be denaturalized, but from the time being they belong in the private sphere. They have also helped to make this sphere attractive; they have helped to shift the center of gravity in everyday life from the public to the private.

Radio and TV have influenced daily life in a much more palpable way than did the press. Radio and TV sets have physically occupied central locations in homes. They have obtained an obvious place in the living room, kitchen and even bedrooms. If the media once gathered the family together in front of the radio or TV sets, now there is a differentiation of everyday life in the private sphere. With several radios and televisions, and with music apparatus in more than one room, the use of the media- and in extension, the whole of leisure- is more and more individualized. Activities still go on in the home, but different family members carry out different activities simultaneously in different rooms. They have also created fixed listeners/viewers habits: the day becomes organized around radio and TV programs.

The consumption of cultural products in the home occurs primarily via the mass media. Youth are generally diligent media consumers, and it is first and foremost the aesthetic that appeals to them. This distinguishes them from adults, who prefer to utilize the mass media for other purposes. Youth have other needs and desires than those of their parents. These needs and desires do not necessarily collide with those of their parents, but they are not identical and the risk of conflict exists. Youth have more free time than adults and even if the whole of this is not spent at home, they are there in any case a fair amount of each day. Thus home becomes a sphere that must be constantly filled with meaning. The fast space- moving world with the constant use of internet, computers and telecommunication has increased the pace of social life and spatial distances are decreasing in importance, the world is collapsing inwards towards us. Geographical distances play an increasingly vague role. Furthermore, Social relations are “Lifted” from their physical Contexts; the people once considered to be far can be just as close at a distance.

Another clear- cut impact of mass media is the radical changes, which have occurred in the norms and the lifestyles of youth in the modern India. The role- played by the Political institutions and rapid means of telecommunication has brought about changes in the agrarian and industrial economy, which in turn has brought about emergence of a new scale of Values. No doubt the elements of the western culture and lifestyle has occupied much space in the cultural life of the modern Indian youth. One of the most noticeable aspects of radical and rapid changes in media sphere is the youth’s preoccupation with clothing hairstyles and grooming or in other words the heightened “fashion consciousness” In fact any youth will testify to it. Casual dresses, beach wears, and expensive casual wears like kahaki pants, wrinkle free pants and trouser ranging from 500 to 5000 rupees are the testimony of preoccupation with the latest styles in clothing and hair. The predominance of fashion even in the leisure activities. can be seen when the stylist code that is accessories, Clothes, Cosmetic pay an important role in their life style. Present youth have become completely absorbed by models, completely absorbed by fashion, fun or leisure culture in the contemporary era has completely engrossed our youth when we see that no youth would walk out in his slippers or pajamas (Once considered to be a comfortable attire, even to the end of his/ her home street) or where we find that even his/ her home street) or where we find that even his/ night wears or under wears have designer label

costing from thousand to five thousand rupees. Every day market is being flooded with new and varied national and a international brand clothes and accessories from Lee, Pantaloons, scarlet, and park Avenue. Postmodern advertisements makes one guilty about perspiration, the slightest lapse in the personal hygiene, pimples, wrinkles, age spots, age sports, bleaching, sweating, passing gas and all sorts of natural processes that our ancestors accepted as the natural order of things gone are the days when people in their free time used to sit together and create rangoli, alpana or meheendi. Today's youth unlike their ancestors spend their time either In front of TV, computers or in learning new skills.

Aim of Study

To analyze and to find the youth culture changes and to suggest social work implication

Objectives

- To know the emerging trends in youth culture inclusive in Youth life style
- To understand the utilization of opportunities
- To understand the usage of mass media among the Youth.

Methodology Used

The Researcher used Focused Group Discussion as a Tool for this Study. It has been done among the Educated Youth. The discussion about Life Style Mass Media and using opportunity.

For this, Researcher selected Focused Group from Bharathidasn University, Trichy. He selected 16 Youths from the different Dept. like Arts, Science and Management discipline by simple Random sampling, it is inclusive from postgraduate age between 21 years to 25 years.

Method of Discussion

Initially he oriented about life style, Mass Media and opportunities to youths.

Then he divided into 3 Sub Group. 1st discussed about Life Style, 2nd Group discussed about Mass Media and 3rd Group discussed about utilization of opportunities.

After having discussion, finally he companied the Groups and rap ported all the Sub Groups' discussions what he observed while they were discussing and concluded the session after understanding the their Culture on life style ,mass media and using opportunities.

Social Work Implication

After having understand the culture its is envisaged to interpret the findings to explain the implications in social work practice to reduce the negative sense on dressing pattern, food style. Using Mass Media and opportunities

Concluded Findings

Life Style

Eating style and Dressing pattern gradually have been changed into Western pattern and they go for Restaurant often spend more money for this. They keep-up Peer Group relationship by charting often.

Using Mass Media

Most of them do not have habit of reading Newspaper, because they do not find the time and not plan for this. Mostly they use Smart phone and charted by Watts App and Face Book. And listening songs and watching pictures. Mostly they also use Lap Tap for watching Pictures, some other entertainment programs and getting into online application.

Using Opportunity

Now days most of them using all the availing opportunities.

After completion the degree they apply for the job in both Govt. and Private and preparing for the examination. But they rarely use library and Employment Newspapers

Succession and Conclusion

The above discussion reflects some negative corner on Youth culture regarding eating style and dressing pattern. So the Youths have to been educated through applying Community Organization methods, Group Work methods and conducting these type of awareness studies on consuming natural food seasonal food and traditional food.

The Youth may use cotton dresses and dresses made by Handlooms and it will safe guard their Skin from Sun light in the Indian Climate context.

If the Youth use Smart phone regularly they shall be addicted by Screen and it will affect their Eyes, Ears, Brain and sleeping. Hence, this issue concentrated carefully and education institutions may produce strict order to prohibit the Cell phones during the work hours inside campus. At lease it control them to prevent evils made by the cell phone.

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LIFE STYLE STRESS AND FAMILY STRESS SITUATION AMONG THE WORKING AND NON-WORKING MARRIED WOMEN IN THANJAVUR

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Abstract

This paper deals with the life style stress family stress situation with reference to working and non-working married women. It outlines the factors determining family stress situation.

Introduction

Every person has their own definition about stress. But in words of Van Wyk (in Olivier & Venter, 2003), stress is derived from the Latin word "Strictus" that translate into taut i.e., stretched. According to Dr.Hans Selye, one recurrent disagreement among researchers concerns the definition of stress in humans. Is it primarily an external response that can be measured by changes in glandular secretions, skin reactions, and other physical functions; or is it an internal analysis of, or reaction to, a stressor; or is it both?

According to the medical dictionary Stress is described as humans results from interactions between persons and their environment that are perceived as straining or exceeding their adaptive capacities and threatening their well-being. Risk factors for stress-related illnesses are a mix of personal, interpersonal, and social variables. People who are dependent on others relating to children or the aged people who are socially deprived because of contest, sexual category, learning level, or similar factors are at greater risk of developing stress-related illnesses. Other risk factors include feelings of helplessness, hopelessness, extreme fear or anger, and cynicism or distrust of others.

Stress refers to any environmental, organizational and individual or internal demands, which require the individual to readjust the usual behaviour pattern. Degree of stress results from events or situations that have potential to cause change. Stimuli or situations that can result in the experience of stress are called stressors. There are three major sources of stress-environmental, individual and organizational.

Women Experience Stress

Women, tend to have a development response that can tend to put us in positions where we are trying to care for everyone but ourselves. There is a belief with some scientists that during times of stress this response may actually strengthen. The reasoning behind this theory stems from the evolutionary instinct women have to protect themselves and their offspring during times of stress. Short term stress is the kind of stress we feel when we have a deadline – or when driving in hazardous road conditions. Symptoms of short term stress may include an increased heart rate, sleep disturbances, increased blood pressure, irritability, headaches or muscle tension, decreased memory, fuzzy thinking and poor eating habits.

Chronic or long term stress is stress that stays with us for months – or even years. We know that psychological stress disrupts blood sugar metabolism which can be a key factor in

diabetes. Chronic stress also affects our immune systems and increases the risk for lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, hypothyroidism and allergies.

Women mode of Handling Stress

It turns out that in general women cope with stress differently than men. When women are stressed, they seek emotional support from family and friends. They also nurture those close to them. Researchers have coined a name for this behavior pattern: "tend and befriend." The classic stress response model is "fight or flight." It's a holdover from our cave-dwelling days when we had to deal with deadly predators. When faced with danger such as an angry bear, you could either stand and fight or try to escape. To enable these responses, the body releases stress hormones, including cortisol and adrenaline. They cause your muscles to tense, your heart to speed up and your senses to become sharper.

Women respond to stress by protecting themselves and their loved ones through nurturing behaviors – the "tend" part. They also form alliances with a larger social group, especially other women – the "befriend" part.

Review of Literature

The review of literature is an important aspect in any research. It aims at identifying the past trends in research in any particular branch of any subject. It could be noted that many scholars and researchers have conducted research studies on stress management, occupational stress, life style stress family stress situation and stress coping mechanism. Hence review of such studies enables one to understand the research gap in the previous studies.

Anitha Devi (2007) explored the degree of life stress and role stress experienced by professional women. A total sample of 180 women professionals belonging to six occupations were chosen for the study. The results revealed that, the older person experience lower life stress and role stress. Younger people experience more stress as compared to older people. The greater the numbers of years of service the greater life and role stress. The lower the income, greater stress experienced *i.e.* stress decreases with increase in income. From the above studies, it can be concluded that younger age group is more susceptible to stress due to lack of experience and older age group experience stress due to the increase in the responsibility.

Keerthi K (2011) explored that stress has become a part and parcel of human life affecting the health of both, the employee and the organization. In very simple words, Stress refers to an individual's reaction to a disturbing factor in the environment. Stress is strain, force, tension, emphasis, difficulty, break down, anxiety, depression. A man's life today faces all sorts of challenges and obstacles that hamper his normal functioning, and most of the times, the pressure is too hard to handle. When we are expected to meet the changing demands, we undergo stress.

Syed Mohammad Azeem, (2014) explored the levels of role related stress and burnout among the nurses working in the private hospitals. Furthermore, the study also examined the relationship between role related stressors and burnout. The Maslach Burnout Inventory and the Occupational Stress Inventory were used to measure burnout and role related stress. The mean scores are indicating a moderate level of stress and burnout among the nurses working in the private hospitals. Role related stressors were significantly related to all burnout

dimensions. The results of regression analysis reveal that role overload and role insufficient were significant predictors of emotional exhaustion. Role overload, role insufficient and role ambiguity were found to be significant predictors of depersonalization. The significant predictors of personal accomplishment were role insufficient, role ambiguity and role boundary.

TITU Aurel Mihail (2013) analyzed public institution on different problems which come up during working hours and after several discussions with public employees from within several of the institution's structures. In the current context, one places emphasis more and more on the study of occupational stress, so that the researcher considered opportune the elaboration of an adequate study with distinctiveness on the local administration type of organization, with emphasis on improving the services rendered with the purpose of increasing citizen satisfaction. The author started from the hypothesis that, regardless of the working place, the human resource is subject to several risk factors thus, they must be managed and, as much as possible, removed in order to not affect the services rendered, including private life. Objectives such as: increasing responsibility towards the services rendered to the citizens, because we are talking about the local public administration, finding a balance in the life-work ratio, changing the organizational culture with emphasis on making top management more responsible in taking full value of the human resource with the purpose of increasing the quality of the services rendered, will be taken into consideration.

Bhattacharya and Guha (2006) conducted a study on stress and coping: A study on lady criminal lawyers of Kolkata city. A group of 34 lady criminal lawyers were selected for the study. The significant factors, which are generating stress, are busy schedule of work, odd duty hours, poor interaction, leading tendency of superiors, and poor interpersonal relationship among the colleagues in the work environment. The role factor is closely associated with the level of stress experienced by the employees in the organization.

Methodology

This study deals with life style stress and family stress situation among the married working women and married non working women. In order to understand the study, the researcher has selected the Old and New housing units in urban Thanjavur. From both the housing units, the researcher has identified 188 working married women (Old housing unit -88, New housing unit -100) and 316 non working married women (Old housing unit -172, New housing unit -144) for the study. The universe of the study is 504, from that universe more than half of the samples were selected (260 samples) for the study. From each group (Working & Non-working Women) 130 respondents were selected under random sampling procedure. Thus, the respondents are selected by Stratified Random Sampling method. The collected data are classified and tabulated with the help of **Anova two way analysis** and **T-test**.

Results and Discussion

This section deals with life style stress and family stress situation with reference to married working women and non working married women. Life style stress status can be assessed with the help of 30 factors and Family stress situation can be assessed with help of 13 factors on a 5 point rating scale.

Table 1 Occupational Status wise Women Life Style Stress Conditions

Variables	Working Married Women	Non-Working Married Women	Mean
Change in social activities	3.98	3.63	3.81
Change in sleeping habits	3.38	3.84	3.61
Change in residence	3.75	2.83	3.29
Change in work hours	3.51	2.53	3.02
Tension at work	3.82	2.98	3.40
Small children in the home	1.98	2.96	2.47
Change in living conditions	3.52	2.39	2.96
Outstanding personal achievement	3.88	2.79	3.34
Problem of teenager in the home	3.5	2.17	2.84
Trouble with in-laws	2.19	2.65	2.42
Difficulties with peer group	3.79	3.26	3.53
Son and daughter leaving home	2.26	2.79	2.53
Change in responsibilities at work	2.76	1.96	2.36
Taking over a major financial responsibility	1.99	2.46	2.23
Foreclosure of mortgage of loan	3.74	2.74	3.24
Change in relationship with spouse	3.17	2.61	2.89
Change to different line of work	2.96	2.19	2.58
Loss of a close friend	2.62	1.98	2.30
Gain from family member	2.42	3.05	2.74
Sex difficulties	3.79	3.35	3.57
Pregnancy	2.11	3.17	2.64
Change in health of family member	3.98	3.56	3.77
Loss of job of household member	3.4	2.19	2.80
Change in quality of religious faith	3.19	3.74	3.47
Marriage of children	2.56	3.58	3.08
Personal injury or illness	3.53	2.86	3.20
Loss of self confidence	3.49	3.96	3.73
Death of a close family member	3.51	2.78	3.15
Injury to reputation	3.14	2.22	2.68
Trouble with the law	3.51	3.8	3.66
Average	3.28	2.89	3.04

T calculated value 1.77, df 58, T Critical value 1.67

Table -1 presents data on the occupational status wise women life style stress conditions. It could be noted that working married women rank the first position in their overall life style stress condition as per their secured mean score of 3.28 on a 5 point rating scale. The non working married women take the second position in their overall life style stress condition as per their secured mean score of 2.89 on a 5 point rating scale.

The T test is applied for further discussion. The computed T value 1.77 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 per cent level significance. Hence there is a significant difference between married working women and married non-working women with respect to their life style stress conditions.

It could be seen clearly from the above discussion that the respondents have high level life style stress conditions with respect to changes in their social activities, changes in their health of family member, loss of self confidence, trouble with the law, change in sleeping habits, sex

difficulties, with peer group, changes in quality of religious faith, tension at work and outstanding personal achievement.

Table 2 Age wise Women Life Style Stress Conditions

Variables	20-30 Years	31-40 Years	41-50 Years	51-60 Years	Mean
Change in social activities	3.70	3.76	3.82	3.95	3.81
Change in sleeping habits	3.37	3.50	3.69	3.89	3.61
Change in residence	3.07	3.17	3.39	3.63	3.29
Change in work hours	2.68	2.91	3.02	3.39	3.02
Tension at work	3.12	3.53	3.42	3.60	3.40
Small children in the home	2.12	2.45	2.53	2.78	2.47
Change in living conditions	2.35	3.09	3.61	2.77	2.96
Outstanding personal achievement	2.30	3.65	3.61	3.83	3.34
Problem of teenager in the home	2.29	2.60	3.10	3.37	2.84
Trouble with in-laws	2.25	2.37	2.48	2.57	2.42
Difficulties with peer group	3.12	3.55	3.63	3.84	3.53
Son and daughter leaving home	2.20	2.29	2.44	3.20	2.53
Change in responsibilities at work	2.16	2.23	2.30	2.76	2.36
Taking over a major financial responsibility	1.99	2.07	2.21	2.65	2.23
Foreclosure of mortgage of loan	2.60	3.29	3.26	3.79	3.24
Change in relationship with spouse	2.22	2.88	3.06	3.41	2.89
Change to different line of work	2.17	2.59	2.67	2.92	2.58
Loss of a close friend	2.17	2.24	2.30	2.38	2.30
Gain from family member	2.21	2.89	2.60	3.25	2.74
Sex difficulties	3.2	3.93	3.65	3.49	3.57
Pregnancy	2.21	3.21	2.71	2.41	2.64
Change in health of family member	3.45	3.90	3.83	3.91	3.77
Loss of job of household member	2.20	2.77	2.99	3.22	2.80
Change in quality of religious faith	2.78	3.95	3.74	3.40	3.47
Marriage of children	3.14	3.58	3.21	2.39	3.08
Personal injury or illness	2.30	3.31	3.51	3.58	3.20
Loss of self confidence	3.38	3.70	3.91	3.93	3.73
Death of a close family member	2.22	3.31	3.32	3.74	3.15
Injury to reputation	3.44	2.74	2.34	2.21	2.68
Trouble with the law	3.06	3.85	3.79	3.92	3.66
Average	2.63	3.06	3.16	3.35	3.04

ANOVA					
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	F crit
Rows	27.15385	29	0.93634	9.924915	1.597822
Columns	6.646217	3	2.215406	23.48262	2.709402
Error	8.207783	87	0.094342		
Total	42.00785	119			

Table -2 presents data on the age wise women life style stress conditions. The women respondents in the age group of 51-60 years rank the first position in their overall rating on life style

stress conditions as per their secured mean score of 3.35 on a 5 point rating scale. The women respondents in the age group of 41-50 years take the second position in their overall life style stress conditions as per their secured mean score of 3.16 on a 5 point rating scale. The women respondents in the age group of 31-40 years occupy the third position in their overall rating on life style stress conditions as per their secured mean score of 3.06 on a 5 point rating scale. The women respondents in the age group of 20-30 years slip down to the last position in their

overall life style stress conditions as per their secured mean score of 2.63 on a 5 point rating scale.

The anova two way model is applied for further discussion. At one point, the computed anova value 9.92 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 per cent level significance. Hence the variation among the components of life style stress is statistically identified as significant as per the rating of the respondents. In another point, the computed anova value 23.48 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 per cent level significance. Hence the variation among the age groups is statistically identified as significant as per the rating of the respondents on overall life style stress.

Table 3 Monthly Income wise Women Life Style Stress Conditions

Variables	Upto Rs.10000	Rs.10001- 15000	Rs.15001- 20000	Rs.20001- 25000	Above Rs.25000	Mean
Change in social activities	3.60	3.86	3.78	2.88	2.95	3.81
Change in sleeping habits	3.40	3.55	3.74	2.64	2.75	3.61
Change in residence	3.02	3.20	3.41	2.35	2.45	3.29
Change in work hours	3.58	2.93	3.04	2.15	3.4	3.02
Tension at work	3.72	3.53	3.44	3.32	3.02	3.40
Small children in the home	3.80	2.45	2.53	2.47	2.12	2.47
Change in living conditions	3.35	2.77	3.01	2.77	3.61	2.96
Outstanding personal achievement	3.30	3.31	3.51	3.75	3.83	3.34
Problem of teenager in the home	3.72	2.50	2.55	2.13	2.29	2.84
Trouble with in-laws	3.76	2.37	2.29	2.4	2.25	2.42
Difficulties with peer group	3.84	3.55	3.63	3.12	3.51	3.53
Son and daughter leaving home	3.26	2.29	2.54	2.34	2.20	2.53
Change in responsibilities at work	3.16	2.19	2.3	2.27	2.86	2.36
Taking over a major financial responsibility	3.03	2.05	2.17	2.36	2.56	2.23
Foreclosure of mortgage of loan	3.38	3.19	3.36	3.59	2.66	3.24
Change in relationship with spouse	3.96	3.41	3.06	2.78	2.22	2.89
Change to different line of work	3.92	2.59	2.62	2.17	2.61	2.58
Loss of a close friend	3.17	2.24	2.3	2.38	2.41	2.30
Gain from family member	3.21	2.89	2.6	2.25	2.76	2.74
Sex difficulties	3.30	3.83	3.65	3.49	3.56	3.57
Pregnancy	3.71	3.21	2.66	2.41	2.22	2.64
Change in health of family member	3.57	3.88	3.81	2.77	2.84	3.77
Loss of job of household member	3.15	3.22	2.65	2.77	2.20	2.80
Change in quality of religious faith	3.95	3.45	3.70	2.44	2.78	3.47
Marriage of children	3.14	3.58	3.21	2.39	3.1	3.08
Personal injury or illness	3.41	3.20	3.51	3.58	3.3	3.20
Loss of self confidence	3.93	3.73	3.88	3.60	2.53	3.73
Death of a close family member	3.22	3.21	3.37	2.65	3.3	3.15
Injury to reputation	3.03	2.40	2.38	2.31	2.30	2.68
Trouble with the law	3.67	3.81	3.781	3.93	2.06	3.66
Average	3.49	3.15	3.06	3.06	2.60	3.04

ANOVA					
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	F crit
Rows	20.25107	29	0.698313	4.776971	1.565322
Columns	10.74973	4	2.687433	18.38401	2.44988
Error	16.95725	116	0.146183		
Total	47.95805	149			

Table -3 presents data on the household monthly income wise women life style stress conditions. The lowest (Upto Rs.10,000) income group women respondents rank the first position in their

overall rating on life style stress conditions as per their secured mean score of 3.49 on a 5 point rating scale. The women respondents in the monthly income group of Rs.10001-15000 take the second position in their overall life style stress conditions as per their secured mean score of 3.15 on a 5 point rating scale. The women respondents in the income group of Rs.15001-20000 occupy the third position in their overall rating on life style stress conditions as per their secured mean score of 3.06 on a 5 point rating scale. The women respondents in the income group of Rs.20001-25000 occupy the fourth position in their overall rating on life style stress conditions as per their secured mean score of 3.06 on a 5 point rating scale. The highest (Above Rs. 25,000) income group women respondents slip down to the last position in their overall life style stress conditions as per their secured mean score of 2.60 on a 5 point rating scale.

The anova two way model is applied for further discussion. At one point, the computed anova value 4.77 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 per cent level significance. Hence the variation among the components of life style stress is statistically identified as significant as per the rating of the respondents. In another point, the computed anova value 18.38 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 per cent level significance. Hence the variation among the household monthly income groups is statistically identified as significant as per the rating of the respondents on overall life style stress.

It could be seen clearly from the above discussion that the lowest income group women respondents rank the first position in their overall life style stress conditions, respondents in the income group of Rs.10001-15000 the second, women respondents in the income group of Rs.15001-20000 the third, women respondents in the income group of Rs.20001-25000 the fourth and highest income group women respondents the last.

Table 4 Occupational Status wise Women Family Stress Situation

Variables	Working Married Women	Non-Working Married Women	Mean
Relative have very changeable moods	3.51	2.53	3.02
Relative communicate badly	2.62	2.18	2.40
Relative steal or borrow money and not pay it back	2.46	2.01	2.24
Family's finances been affected	3.10	3.82	3.46
Relative pick quarrels	3.53	2.86	3.20
Relative sometimes threatened	2.52	2.08	2.30
People outside the family to get involved	3.51	2.78	3.14
Relative come and go at irregular and awkward times	3.82	2.98	3.40
Relative's drinking/drug use get in the way of social life	3.17	2.61	2.88
Relative upset family occasions	3.71	2.83	3.27
Relative fail to join in family activities	3.17	2.11	2.65
Relative been late or unreliable	2.83	2.26	2.55
Worried relative's ability to work	3.84	2.79	3.32
Total	3.21	2.60	2.91

T calculated value 4.80, df 12, T Critical value 1.78

Table -4 presents data on the Occupational status wise women family stress situation. It could be noted the working married women rank the first position in their overall rating on family stress conditions as per their secured mean score of 3.21 on a 5 point rating scale. The non working married women take the second position in their overall rating on family stress conditions as per their secured mean score of 2.60 on a 5 point rating scale.

The T test is applied for further discussion. The computed T value 4.80 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 per cent level significance. Hence there is a significant difference between married working women and married non-working women with respect to their family stress conditions.

It could be seen clearly from the above discussion that the respondents have high level family stress conditions with reference to decline in family finance, relative come and go at irregular and awkward times, worried relative’s ability to work, relative upset family occasions, relative pick quarrels, people outside the family to get involved in their family affairs and relative have very changeable moods.

Table 5 Age wise Women Family Stress Situation

Variables	20-30 Years	31-40 Years	41-50 Years	51-60 Years	Mean
Relative have very changeable moods	3.39	3.02	2.91	2.68	3.02
Relative communicate badly	2.25	2.37	2.48	2.65	2.40
Relative steal or borrow money and not pay it back	2.03	2.07	2.21	2.65	2.24
Family’s finances been affected	2.78	3.40	3.74	3.95	3.46
Relative pick quarrels	2.30	3.31	3.51	3.58	3.20
Relative sometimes threatened	2.17	2.24	2.30	2.38	2.30
People outside the family to get involved	2.22	3.29	3.32	3.74	3.14
Relative come and go at irregular and awkward times	3.12	3.42	3.53	3.60	3.40
Relative’s drinking/drug use get in the way of social life	2.29	2.60	3.10	3.53	2.88
Relative upset family occasions	2.60	3.26	3.36	3.84	3.27
Relative fail to join in family activities	2.21	2.34	2.62	3.44	2.65
Relative been late or unreliable	2.20	2.25	2.40	3.20	2.55
Worried relative’s ability to work and study has been affected by the drinking/drug use	2.26	3.51	3.61	3.93	3.32
Total	2.41	2.82	3.03	3.33	2.91

ANOVA					
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	F crit
Rows	9.218908	12	0.768242	7.724645	2.032703
Columns	5.136877	3	1.712292	17.21703	2.866266
Error	3.580323	36	0.099453		
Total	17.93611	51			

Table -5 presents data on the age wise women family stress conditions. It could be noted that the women respondents in the age group of 51-60 years rank the first position in their overall rating on

family stress conditions as per their secured mean score of 3.33 on a 5 point rating scale. The women respondents in the age group of 41-50 years occupy the second position in their overall rating on family stress conditions as per their secured mean score of 3.03 on a 5 point rating scale. The women respondents in the age group of 31-40 years take the third position in their

overall rating on family stress conditions as per their secured mean score of 2.82 on a 5 point rating scale. The women respondents in the age group of 20-30 years slip down to the last position in their overall rating on family stress conditions as per their secured mean score of 2.41 on a 5 point rating scale.

The anova two way model is applied for further discussion. At one point, the computed anova value 7.72 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 per cent level significance. Hence the variation among the components of family stress conditions is statistically identified as significant as per the rating of the respondents. In another point, the computed anova value 17.21 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 per cent level significance. Hence the variation among the age groups is statistically identified as significant as per the rating of the respondents on family stress conditions.

It could be seen clearly from the above discussion that the women respondents in the age group of 51-60 years rank the first position in their overall rating of family stress conditions, women respondents in the age group of 41-50 years the second, women respondents in the age group of 31-40 years the third and women respondents in the age group of 20-30 years the last. It is concluded that young age women have less realization of family stress conditions in contrast to the old age women.

Table 6 Monthly Income wise Women Family Stress Situation

Variables	Upto Rs.10000	Rs.10001 -15000	Rs.15001 -20000	Rs.20001 -25000	Above Rs.25000	Mean
Relative have very changeable moods	2.58	2.93	3.04	3.15	3.4	3.02
Relative communicate badly	2.16	2.19	2.3	2.27	3.06	2.40
Relative steal or borrow money and not pay it back	2.03	2.05	2.17	2.36	2.61	2.24
Family's finances been affected	2.78	3.44	3.45	3.70	3.95	3.46
Relative pick quarrels	2.41	3.20	3.30	3.51	3.58	3.20
Relative sometimes threatened	2.09	2.4	2.25	2.23	2.81	2.30
People outside the family to get involved	2.22	3.21	3.30	3.37	3.65	3.14
Relative come and go at irregular and awkward times	3.02	3.32	3.44	3.53	3.72	3.40
Relative's drinking/drug use get in the way of social life	2.29	2.50	2.65	3.13	3.82	2.88
Relative upset family occasions	2.66	3.19	3.36	3.38	3.74	3.27
Relative fail to join in family activities	2.22	2.41	2.66	2.71	3.21	2.65
Relative been late or unreliable	2.20	2.29	2.34	2.54	3.26	2.55
Worried relative's ability to work	2.30	3.31	3.51	3.65	3.83	3.32
Total	2.36	2.78	2.90	3.06	3.46	2.91

ANOVA					
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	F crit
Rows	11.18214	12	0.931845	24.19298	1.960121
Columns	7.568575	4	1.892144	49.12467	2.565241
Error	1.848825	48	0.038517		
Total	20.59954	64			

Table -6 presents data on the monthly income wise women family stress conditions. It could be noted that the highest income group women rank the first position in their overall rating on family stress

conditions as per their secured mean score of 3.46 on a 5 point rating scale. The women respondents in the income group of Rs.20001-25000 occupy the second position in their overall

rating on family stress conditions as per their secured mean score of 3.06 on a 5 point rating scale.

The women respondents in the income group of Rs.15001-20000 take the third position in their overall rating on family stress conditions as per their secured mean score of 2.90 on a 5 point rating scale. The women respondents in the income group of Rs.10001-15000 take the fourth position in their overall rating on family stress conditions as per their secured mean score of 2.78 on a 5 point rating scale. The lowest income group women respondents slip down to the last position in their overall rating on family stress conditions as per their secured mean score of 2.36 on a 5 point rating scale.

The anova two way model is applied for further discussion. At one point, the computed anova value 24.19 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 per cent level significance. Hence the variation among the components of family stress conditions is statistically identified as significant as per the rating of the respondents. In another point, the computed anova value 49.12 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 per cent level significance. Hence the variation among the monthly income groups is statistically identified as significant as per the rating of the respondents on family stress conditions.

It could be seen clearly from the above discussion that the highest income group women rank the first position in their overall rating of family stress conditions, women in the income group of Rs.20001-25000 the second, women in the income group of Rs.15001-20000 the third women in the income group of Rs.10001-15000 the fourth and lowest income group women the last. It is concluded that low income group women have less rating of family stress conditions in contrast to the high income group women.

Findings of the Respondents Life Style Stress Condition

The findings of respondents overall life style stress conditions indicate the following facts. It is observed that the respondents have high level life style stress conditions with respect to changes in their social activities, changes in their health of family member, loss of self confidence, trouble with the law, change in sleeping habits, sex difficulties, difficulties with peer group, changes in quality of religious faith, tension at work and outstanding personal achievement.

In general married working women have more life style stress than the married non working women. The reason is married working women face stress and strain conditions both in their households and their place of working.

The result of age wise analysis reveals that the women respondents in the age group of 51-60 years rank the first position in their overall life style stress conditions, women respondents in the age group of 41-50 years the second, women respondents in the age group of 31-40 years the third, and women respondents in the age group 20-30 years the last.

The result of monthly income wise analysis reveals that the lowest income group women respondents rank the first position in their overall life style stress conditions, respondents in the income group of Rs.10001-15000 the second, women respondents in the income group of Rs.15001-20000 the third, women respondents in the income group of Rs.20001-25000 the fourth and highest income group women respondents the last.

Findings of the Respondents Family Stress Situation

The findings of respondents family stress conditions indicate the following facts. The respondents have high level family stress conditions with reference to decline in family finance, relative come and go at irregular and awkward times, worried relative's ability to work, relative upset family occasions, relative pick quarrels, people outside the family to get involved in their family affairs and relative have very changeable moods

The working married women rank the first position in their overall rating on family stress and the non working married women take the second position in their overall rating on family stress conditions.

The result of age wise analysis reveals that the women respondents in the age group of 51-60 years rank the first position in their overall rating of family stress conditions, women respondents in the age group of 41-50 years the second, women respondents in the age group of 31-40 years the third and women respondents in the age group of 20-30 years the last. It is concluded that young age women have less realization of family stress conditions in contrast to the women of old age women.

The result of monthly income wise analysis reveals that the highest income group women rank the first position in their overall realization of family stress conditions, women in the income group of Rs.20001-25000 the second, women in the income group of Rs.15001-20000 the third women in the income group of Rs.10001-15000 the fourth and lowest income group women the last. It is concluded that low income group women have less family stress conditions in contrast to the high income group women.

Conclusion

It is observed that each component of the stress has influence on women of all socio economic groups. In general married working women have high level stress in contrast to the non working married women. The working married women have lot of problems, activities and issues; they have to face in their day to day life. The non working married women are free from occupational stress. In the case of working women the problems of occupational stress is inevitable since they inter act with their co-workers, managers, immediate superior authorities and office servants. In the working environment, the working married women, face additional stress towards completing their duties, career advancement, promotional opportunities and sometimes sexual exploitations. Hence the working married women have more stress in their life compared to non working married women.

Suggestions

Meditation builds on deep breathing, and takes it a step further. When women meditate, women brain enters an area of functioning that's similar to sleep, but carries some added benefits women can't achieve as well in any other state, and meditation actually allows women to build greater resilience toward stress over time. Deep breathing is an easy stress reliever that has numerous benefits for the body, including relaxing muscles and quieting the mind. Breathing exercises are especially helpful because women can do them anywhere, and they work quickly so you can de-stress in a flash.

Yoga combines the practices of several other stress management techniques such as breathing, meditation, imagery and movement, giving women a lot of benefit for the amount of time and energy required. Learn more about how to manage stress with yoga. Music can help women to relieve stress even when they are focused on other things. When dealing with stress, the right music can actually lower women blood pressure, relax women body and calm women mind.

Job elasticity for working married women to better manage work home clashes. Provide day care and substitute work preparation as resources for preventing stress among the married working women.

There is a need to educate the tolerance capacity among the women about the ways and means of reducing the stress. Efforts should be made towards developing coping strategies among the women about the possible ways of tackling the stress condition. The government should conduct stress reducing training programming and provide the space for the women to reduce their stress through counselling for the benefit of married women.

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THE PROBLEMS OF INDIAN TRIBAL COMMUNITIES IN CURRENT SCENARIO

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Abstract

Tribal communities are scattered all the states of India. All tribals are having same characteristics and problems. They have their own culture and lifestyle. After independence some changes and development have been taking place but still expected success could not cover by them. Through this article special focus given on the various problems and the role of government for maintain the policy of development in current scenario. The serious and important problems have been discussed in this article and suggestions with eradication plan mention for fix the direction of tribal development. The discussion held up about constitutional provisions for tribal communities along with the various schemes and plans started by government for the tribal's. The main problem i.e. naxalism has been illustrate in detail with causes, effects and solutions. In current scenario, how the tribal's exists them self and resist for survival. While implementing the government plans, its side effects also mention in this article. Indian bur orates; loopholes in administrative process are illustrated. The role of current process like industrialization, urbanization, modernization and globalization also explain with the current status of tribal community. The role of tribal commission, implementation of constitutional articles, political reservation and place, provision of special fund in the budget etc are the essential factors are related to the tribal development and empowerment. In the last part of article common illustration with present facts narrated and what actually everyone has to do for the overall development of tribal's mentioned in detail.

Introduction

Tribe is a human group having same characteristics and indices of the tribal life. The common language, territory, common culture and life style are the basic qualities of tribal's. Tribals have same economy and criteria in daily routine life all over India. Madhypradesh, Uttarpradesh, Zarkhand and Maharashtra are the main states having maximum number of tribal community in India. Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura areas are the main tapus of tribal's. 55% tribal population found in Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, and Madhya Pradesh. In the all states tribal communities having functional interdependence, economically backward, Primitive recourses, multifarious economic pursuits and geographic isolation with regional variations. Khasi, Gond, Bhil and Agaria are the major tribal communities in India. Cultural evolution and colonialism are the main factors of tribal communities. As per the constitutional concept of India scheduled tribe is a main recognized person in this community for political representation and getting the benefits from government. Also we can say that social evolution start from tribals. Mainly social political system and structure have been started by tribals. As per the anthropologist tribals are the basic of human beings.

Problems of tribal communities in India

Issues of tribal development, integration and autonomy have confronted the Indian society right from the British rule in India. Complexity of Indian tribal population made the task of integration and autonomy even difficult. Ethnic tribal sub nationalism posed serious challenges and hampered the progress of the communities over the time. Autonomy is desired so that development policies are evolved to suit the tribal culture and lifestyle. On the other hand leaving the tribal in their own state will deepen the developmental divide between the

mainstream and the tribals even deeper. Post independence the basic issue is that the integration is largely directed from above and not from below. Integration of tribes has neglected their own needs and desires. Integration has been on the terms of the mainstream society and it is also accused of benefitting the mainstream society only. The government monopoly over forests continued. The exploitation of forests accelerated as most of the mineral resources fall in forest and tribal areas. The policy of capital intensive industrialization adopted by the Indian government required mineral resources and power generation capacities that were concentrated in the tribal areas. Tribal lands were rapidly acquired for new mining and infrastructure projects. In the process tribals were displaced without any appropriate compensation or rehabilitation justified in the name of economic growth. These policies were often seen subjugating tribal's and causing the degradation of the resources upon which they depended.

The Problem of Geographic Separation

The tribal's of India are in a way geographically separated from the rest of population. Somehow they are living in the unapproachable physical areas such as deep valleys, dense forests, hills, mountains, etc. It is difficult for them to establish relations with others, and hence, socially they are far away from the civilized world. This kind of physical as well as social isolation or seclusion has contributed to various other problems.

Naxalism

After independence this problem has been raised in Indian tribals. Now a day's tribal's caught between two lobbies i.e. police authority and naxal persons. Most of the tribal peoples getting suffered and psychological disorder. Naxals directly kill, exploit and threaten for fulfillment of their aims. Another side policemen torture creates doubts to the tribal's. In this way the tribal persons totally disturb and confused. There are various causes, effects and remedies about this problem.

Poverty

Poverty is a main disease of tribal's. There are various causes behind this problem. Majority of tribes live under poverty line. Primary occupations, lack of resources and industrialization, derogated social and economic life, illiteracy are the various factors related to it. Due to poverty malnutrition, high crime and death rate, physical and psychological disorders have been facing by tribals.

Health related issues

Tribal population suffers chronic disease like water and air born, malnutrition, deficiency of iodine and calcium. Tuberculoses, due to alcoholism liver dysfunction, leprosy etc are the common diseases present among the tribal's. Lack of medical facilities and awareness still after 65 years of independence tribal's are using their traditional methods, existing superstitions and old disease remedial practices which hamper on their social and familiar life and destroy the social construction.

Educational Problems

Education is very long to tribals. Lack of transport facilities, old mentality, unattraction of administration and government, availability of traditional experience and knowledge etc are the various reasons are responsible for the degraded educational situation. Fears of naxal persons the employees are not ready to go there and perform their duties in remote and tribal communities. Educationally the tribal population is at different levels of development but overall the formal education has made very little impact on tribal groups. Formal education is not considered necessary to discharge their social obligations. Superstitions and myths play an important role in rejecting education.

Cultural Problems

The tribal culture is entirely different from the way of life of the civilized people. The tribals fail to understand the civilised people, their customs and practices, beliefs and attitudes and so on. They are suspicious towards the civilised people. They are clinging tenaciously to their customs and traditions. During the British rule some foreign Christian missionaries made an attempt to propagat their religion in some of the tribal areas, particularly in the North-Eastern provinces. They even t” to impose their culture on them. Even today such an attempt is going on. On the other hand, the Ramakrishna Mission, R.S.S, the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and other organisations are spreading the Hinduism in these areas. Some of the tribal leaders have now started popularising the tribal religion. These different propagandas have created a great confusion for them.

The cultural gap between the civilised and the tribal people is coming in the way of the assimilation and integration of the tribal people into the mainstream of the national life of India.

Social Problems

The tribal’s have their own social problems also. They are traditional and custom-bound. The; have become the victims of superstitious beliefs, outmoded and meaningless practices and harmful habits. Child marriage, infanticide, homicide, animal sacrifice, exchange of wives, black magic and other harmful practices are still found among them. They believe in ghosts and spirits. They have keen desire to maintain all these practices in general, and their individual tribal character. Hence it is said that “the tribal’s are the tribesmen first, the tribesmen last and the tribesmen all the time”.

Economic Problem

The tribal people are economically the poorest people of India. Majority of them live beta the poverty line. The tribal economy is based on agriculture of the crudest type. The main economic problems of the tribal’s are explained below.

Exploitation: The innocence, illiteracy and helplessness of the tribals are exploited by the outsiders. The British policy, in particular, had led to ruthless exploitation of the tribals in various ways as it favoured the zamindars, landlords, money-lenders, forest contractors and excise, revenue and police officials.

Unprofitable Agriculture: About 90% of the tribals are engaged in cultivation and most of them are landless and practice shifting cultivation. They need to be helped in adopting new methods of cultivation. The tribals possess uneconomic holdings because of which their crop yield is very less. A very small percentage of the population participates in occupational activities in the secondary and tertiary sectors.

Problems of land ownership: A good portion of the land in the tribal areas has been legally transferred to non-tribal's. Tribal's demand that this land should be returned to them. In fact the tribals had earlier enjoyed much freedom to use the forest and hunt their animals. They are emotionally attached to the forests for they believe that their gods, spirits live in forests. The tribals who are "deprived" of their rights to the land and forest have reacted sharply to the restrictions imposed by the government on their traditional rights.

Unemployment and Underemployment: A large number of tribal young men and women are either unemployed or underemployed. They are unhappy for they are not able to get jobs that can keep them occupied throughout the year. They need to be helped in finding secondary source of income by developing animal husbandry, poultry farming, handicrafts, handloom weaving, etc.

Non-Availability of Banking Facilities: Banking facilities in the tribal areas are so inadequate that the tribals have mainly to depend on the money-lenders. The tribals, therefore, demand that "Agricultural Indebtedness Relief Acts" should be enacted so that they may get back their mortgaged land.

Women Related Issues

Like other society, tribal's show the division of labour. The classification of works has been divided between male and female. Generally hard and heavy works done by male and secondary works perform by females. Usually as per the concept of gender inequality tribal women put on secondary places. Exploitation by husband, excessive load of children, heavy burden and load of work hamper directly to the tribal women.

Problems of Administration and Government

After independence Government of India has been started various schemes and plans for the upliftment and development of tribal status. But expected success could not get and still there is need of time to frame developmental policies for them. While perusing the study it is noticed that very few officers, employees are interested to give their services in remote tribal region. It has various causes like fear of naxals persons, familiar problems, interior area, transportation problems etc.

Lack of efforts of NGOs, Social reformers and Workers

Generally we have been seen in urban and rural society many NGOs and social workers are actively involved in all the sphere of activities. But about tribal society this situation is not favorable and suitable also. Therefore still tribal's are living in none develop stage.

Strategy and plans to eradicate the various problems of Tribal's

Tribal community is an ancient stage of human beings. Since the origination this community is backward and detracted. As human beings in the age of globalization there is a

need of time to pull the tribal's into the main stream of development. For the overall development of tribal communities all factors of society have to participate in the development process. The main role of government and administration always expected for the development of these communities. Strictly implementation of various government schemes and plans is essential and important for the development of scheduled tribes. Following can be done for overall development of the tribal's-

Creation of various government schemes and plans

For the healthy and fast development of tribal's there is a need to establish convenient and proper developmental plans and strictly implementation of it. Unfortunately improper control of government and involvement of corruption in administrative process could not give the expected result. Therefore government should take precaution and make the agenda for it. All the plans should corruption free and depend on democratic principles.

Expansion of education

Now a day's education is a tool of development. Therefore the educational environment and expansion should be there. Basic, free and primary education is pillar of higher education therefore special attention has to be given towards it. Sort-out and identification of hurdles in the process of tribal development should be evaluated and make up the direction related to it. Awareness, scholarships, incentives and prizes can attract the attention of tribal's so it would be attached with the process of education.

Eradication of old thoughts, rituals and old customs

Tribals are basically backward and economically restricted. Therefore first motivate to them for overall development. This can be done with help of education. Therefore education policy has to implement properly. Useless activities and traditions should not be participated. Such awareness always useful to enhance the social, economic status of tribal's.

Role of Local authority and political groups

Tribals are very close to their relatives and therefore they believe on them. Cast panchayat, village panchayat, own community etc is the primary sectors of tribal's. If the special emphasis given to authority can send the messages to their communities. In this way self appraisal process can useful to the development.

Special attention to marginal, women and children

Women and child are the most affected part in tribal community. Therefore special emphasis has to be given on them. If they improve, definitely it will help to enhance the status of tribal's. As early as possible exploitation should be stop and this awareness can play important role in tribal society.

Eradication of various problems among the tribal's

Already we have seen various problems involve in tribal communities. Naxalism is main problem in current scenario. Its stigma and question mark that after 60 years of independence government fails to sort out this problem, why? It has different aspects and reasons. For the overall development of tribal's, first upon eradicate the various problems facing by tribal's.

Involment of development and modern issues

Modernization, industrialization, urbanization and globalization process would be assimilated in the life of tribal's. Creation of industries, transportation facilities, effects of science and technology, job recourses etc factors are the main components of development. Therefore these factors have to work out for overall tribal development.

Role of economic sound class

As a human being economic sound peoples have to focus on tribals. Through the help of various plans, charity work, donation they can help to the tribal's. Economic sound class can run hostels, schools, centers and many social activities for the development of these communities.

Centrelization of tribal communities

Centralization is the most important concept for the development of tribal's. Mainly remote tribal's should bring on such a places where all facilities centralized. In this way interior tribal communities will get the benefit and come in the flow of development. Also government has to give special package for the development of them and such type of provision should be there.

Conclusion

As per various Article of Indian Constitution like Article 15(4) and 29 for education, employment provision as per Articles 16(4), 320(4) and 333, economic matter Article 19, against bonded labour article 23 and social justice for tribal's article 46 etc. In political safeguard are also important like Article 330, 332, 164 which present the political protection to Tribal's.

Government of India always focuses on promoting the educational and economic interests of the Scheduled Tribes. Some important plans started by central and various state governments in respective state like cooperative societies, price support to trifled, village grain bank, educational schemes, tribal advisory council, 20 points programmes etc. There is a need of time to frame the various plans for tribal's and strictly implement the plans for overall development. Eradication of all the basic problems of tribal's and provides the solutions on it. From all the levels everyone has to participate in development strategy of tribal's. Government should be serious about the development of tribal communities. All the plans establish by government should be corruption less and highly motivated by officers and employees.

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FAMILY ENVIRONMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH STATUS - A STUDY AMONG WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT

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Abstract

In our Indian society women Faced lot of problems in day to day life. Women in dual role, negotiate house work, child care and emotional work to support their partners and to maintain and develop their relationship. Dual role also engage in status of enhancement work to support their partner in their employment and face special challenge, as they try to bane work and family responsibilities. Many women today work long hours, face constant deadlines and are subject to pressure to increase income while keeping costs in check. The women entrepreneurs are affect by stress very highly because they meet variety of problem with different attitudes and from different situation. The researcher aim to find out the psychological stress among women entrepreneurs to focus on their various activities and their function. To choose simple random sampling method the researcher draw 100 respondent from 300 universe and adopted Descriptive research Design for her study. The researcher used self-prepared questionnaire and mental health inventory scaled questionnaire by Dr.Jagadish and Dr.A.K. srinivasa (1983). The result of this study is design for her study the women entrepreneurs experience is high emotional and psychological stress, the researcher to suggest that with which women entrepreneurs can cope with stress. women entrepreneurs to plan in advance in every activities to reduced the tension and psychological stress. It is the way to develop the positive attitudes of women entrepreneurs in business.

Keywords: Women, family, relationship, entrepreneurs, emotion, psychological stress.

Introduction

Women are also considered to be the strength adding function in a man. The word 'shakthi' refers to the power that a woman possesses to create tremendous change in society.shakthi is the power through which universe gets created as well as destroyed . The emergence of women in society cannot be ignored. Even today, where many women sacrifice their careers for the sake of the family, the trend in younger women shows independence and they tend to consider their careers on par with their male counterparts.

Review of Literature

1. **V.Balu** (1998) stated that providing suitable education, training and making than more self-confidence the women entrepreneurs can be developed.
2. **Lavanya Latha** (2006) suggested that hard work, self-confidence, self-determination, personality traits and availability of timely financial support were the important factors for the success of women entrepreneurs.

Statement of the problem:

The Entrepreneurial context is known as stressful because initiating and running one's own business which requires risk taking. In fact that business competition is becoming more and more intense. The result are higher performance, faster growth and higher profit. But there are

abundant negative effects as well as like burn out, aggression, depression, broken families and other unpleasant side effect of stress at work.

Significant of the study:

Women are more energetic motivated and creative side are both more likely to be entrepreneurial and more likely to have strong emotions states, including depression, despair, hopelessness, loss of motivation and suicidal thinking. Recent study found that 49% of entrepreneurs have a mental illness and 72% of entrepreneurs were directly and indirectly affected by mental health condition. So, the researcher would like to study in the area of improving mental health status of women entrepreneurs.

Scope of the study

The signs of mental stress are quite varied like its cause; it could be physical, emotional, mental and social behavior of women entrepreneurs. Emotional symptoms of stress include low self-esteem, depression, and anxiety.. Family support to play a vital role to reduce the mental stress and improve the positive environment in family and work place.

Title of the study

Family environment and mental health-A study among women entrepreneurs in Thanjavur District.

Objectives of the Study

1. To find out the socio-economic profile of the respondents.
2. To study the family environment of the respondents.
3. To know the various psychological problems of women entrepreneurs
4. To identify the success rate of women entrepreneurs.
5. To given the suitable suggestion for development of women entrepreneurs.

Hypothesis

1. There is significant association between type of family with regard to their family environment and mental health status of the respondent.
2. There is significant association between motivational factors with regard to their family environment and mental health status of women entrepreneurs

Research Methodology

The researcher to applied Descriptive research design for her study. It explains thature and functions of the women entrepreneurs. The universe of this study is 200. The data were collected from District industries centre, Thanjavur. The sample size is 100 to draw from 200 respondents .she had adopted the simple random sampling method and to used interview schedule and scales questionnaire had been used. The secondary data were collected from various books, journals ,government report and web sites. After completion of data collection, the researcher will applied statistical test on simple table, chi-square and Anova test for this study.

Table I Age Group of the Respondent

S.No	Age	Number on the Person	%
1	25-30	36	36.0
2	31-35	44	44.0
3	36-40	20	20.0
	Total	100	100

The above table showed that age group of the respondent. less than half(44%) of the respondent belonged the age group of 31-35 years, more than one fourth (36%) of the respondent belonged the age group of 25-30 years and remaining few portions of the respondents (20%) of the respondent belonged the age group of 36-40 years

Table II Education Qualification of the Respondents

S.No	Educational Qualification	Number of Person	%
1	High school	20	20.0
2	Higher secondary	41	41.0
3	Degree	39	39.0
	Total	100	100

This table tells us, the education qualification of the respondents. Nearly half (41%) of the respondent completed the higher secondary level, less than (39%) of the respondents completed the degree and remaining (20%) of the respondents are

completed the high school level.

Table III Family Type of the Respondent

S.No	Family of the Respondents	Number of Person	%
1	Joint Family	32	32
2	Nuclear Family	68	68
	Total	100	100

The above table inferred that family type of the respondent. Majority (68%) of the respondent are lived in nuclear families and remaining (32%) of the respondent are lived in joint families.

Table IV Marital Status of the Respondent

S.No	Marital Status of the Respondents	Number of Person	%
1	Married	55	55
2	Un married	27	27
3	Widow	18	18
	Total	100	100

This table highlighted the marital status of the respondent. More than half (55%) of the respondent are married, more than one fourth (27%) of the respondent are unmarried women and small portion (18%) of the respondents

Table V Motivation factors of the respondent

S.No	Motivation of the Respondents	Number of Person	%
1	Parents	18	18
2	Self	63	63
3	Relatives	17	17
4	Friend	2	2
	Total	100	100

This table shows that motivational factors of the respondent. Majority (63%) of the respondent are motivated by their own, nearly one fourth (18%) of the respondent are motivated by their parents, less than one fourth(17%) of the respondents are motivated by their relatives and negligible (2%) of the

respondents are motivated by their friends.

Table VI Psychological Problems of the Respondent

S.No	Psychological Problems of the Respondents	Number of Person	%
1	Low self-esteem	12	12.0
2	Depression	30	30.0
3	Stress	58	58.0
	Total	100	100

This table indicates that psychological problems of the respondent. Majority (58%) of the respondents are felt about stress, more than one fourth (30%) of the respondents are felt about depression and few portions (12%) of the respondents are felt about low self-esteem.

Test: I

1. There is signification association between type of family with regard to their family environment and mental health states of women entrepreneurs.

't' test result for Type of family and Tota ID and Total Mental health of the Respondents

Source: Primary Data

S.No	Factor	Type of family		Df	't' value	Stati. Result
		Joint (36)	Nuclear (64)			
1	Family Environment Mean SD	61.80 3.54	62.06 3.83	98	-0.330	P > 0.05 N.Sig.
2	Mental Health Mean SD	138.80 9.92	138.76 10.18			

The aggregate of respondents for those who are from joint family (36) those who are Nuclear family (64) have been analyzed. It has been observed that those who are

from nuclear family have higher level of mean score (62.06) when compared to those who are from joint family (61.80) with regard to their family environment. This observed difference is statistically not significant since the t value is not significant at 0.05 level. It concluded that respondents who are from nuclear family have higher level of Mean score than those who are from joint family. Whereas there is no significant difference between respondents from joint family and from nuclear family with regard to their mental health. Thus the formulated hypothesis is verify

Test II

2. There is signification association between motivational factors with regard to their family environment and mental health states of women entrepreneurs

Table II ANOVA Result for Total D and Total Mental Health of Respondents

S.No	Factors	Motivating			Total (100)	'F' Value	Statistical Result
		Self (63)	Parents (18)	Relatives (17)			
1.	Total D Mean SD	62.09 4.01	61.83 2.85	60.00 1.73	61.97 3.71	0.474	P > 0.05 N.Sig.
2.	Total Mental Health Mean SD	138.04 11.26	141.12 4.89	138.00 8.00	138.78 10.04	0.859	P > 0.05 N.Sig.

Source: Primary Data

The one way Anova analysis carried out to see whether there is a statistically significant difference among respondents from different motivating person and their family environmental score. It is observed that there no significant difference among respondents from different

motivating person and the family environment. Therefore there is no significant difference among the respondents from different motivating person and the family environment, since the 'f' value is statistically not significant at 0.05. Whereas the respondents from different motivating person and their Mental health is not statistically significant. Thus the formulated hypothesis is verified.

Major Findings

1. Nearly half (44%) of the respondent are belonged the age group of 31-35 years.
2. Less than half (41%) of the respondents are completed in higher secondary school level
3. Vast majority (68%) of the respondents are lived in nuclear family system.
4. More than half (55%) of the respondents are married women.
5. Nearly one third (63%) of the respondents are motivated by their own .
6. More than half (58%) of the respondents are feel about stress.

Suggestion

1. Women entrepreneurs should manage work and life style by proper time management.
2. Women entrepreneurs should encourage involvement of family members in their entrepreneurial ventures so, that they get enough time to spend with their family.
3. They should spend their vocation time with family members to prevent stress.
4. Women should hold work and family responsibilities on proper time schedule to avoid procrastination.
5. They should improve their personal, social, professional competencies through various development programmers to accomplish their business vere successfully.

Conclusion

Due to globalization, the growth of women owned enterprise has been recognized in increasing manner by the world and they have become representative of the nation. Women entrepreneurs have manage their families and business through their entrepreneurial skills like effective communication, organization, planning and delegating skills.

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STRESS FACED BY RESEARCH SCHOLAR – A Study

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Abstract

Academic research is a key means for improving Higher Education. It is very immensity pressure to handle with work life balance. Their age, Understanding level and coping mechanism are the factors to disturb their carrier. A persons sense of self- confident and self- esteem is validated by the communication of social support from significant others. In general people do not like to experience the extreme level of stress; though then can able to manage through their knowledge, wealth and power even though they can also quit stress. Stress is unavoidable in human life. Everyone experience stress at one occasion or another and in a various ways. Stress affects student's ability to concentrate, cause sleep disorders and internal problem in this universe. Keeping all this in view researcher had made attempt to study stress among research scholar. This paper explores the stress faced by M.phil scholars during their period of study focuses on the aspects of psychological problems relating to Affinity and Behavioural of the scholars.

Keywords: *Stress, Research Scholars, Behavioural and Psychological problems.*

Introduction

Academic stress is a mental distress with respect to some anticipated frustration associated with academic failure or unaware of the possibility of such failure. Academic stress affects the life of students, and tends to impact harmfully their mental and physical health and their capacity to perform effectively. Stress has been seen among scholars as they have to struggle at every step of their academic career. This shadow of academic stress seen is high among students of high and intermediate and even higher among scholars. The nervous breakdowns, panic attacks, burnouts and depressions are also common among many students. The situation does not remain the same for everybody, and everyone do not experience the same feelings or gloomy thoughts when they are under stress. Stress is any situation or event that evokes negative thoughts and belief in a person. The same stressful situation is not stressful for all people, and all people do not occasion the same negative opinion and feelings when stressed. One of the models of stress that is useful in understanding stress among students is person. Studying M.phil is the preparation to study Doctoral. Various studies on stress indicate that students suffer from academic stress and this stress reflects on the behavioural and psychological aspects of the students. It related to others Students stress is unusual. Previous experience suggests that M.phil scholar face a variety of difficulties during their studies. Keeping all these realities in mind, researcher had made on attempt to study behavioural and physiological stress among the scholars.

Review of literature

According to Campbell and Stevenson (1992) Conducted research among college students. This research indicates that college students experience high stress at predictable times each semester due to academic commitments, financial pressures and lack of times managements skills. When stress is perceived negatively or becomes excessive, it can affect

both health and academic performance. Students often try to reduce their stress through avoidance, religion and social support, and positive reappraisal.

Abouserie (1994) examined sources and levels of academic stress and self-esteem in University students. The sample consisted of 202 males 473 females second year undergraduate students. Result showed students experienced academic stress at predictable times each semester with the greater source of academic stress resulting from talking and studying for exams, grade competition, and the large amount of content to master in a small amount of time. Female students were found to be more stressed than male students.

Best and Kahn (1996) observe that although the research for reference material is a time consuming process but it is fruitful phase. A familiarity with the literature of any problem helps the students to discover what is already known, what other have attempted to find out, what methods of attack have been promising or disappointing and what problems remains to be solved” R review of research relevant to the present problems that is interest relating to an Academic Stress, Coping Strategies, Parental Attachment and Social Support has been given in this chapter with a view to later on formulating hypothesis on the basic of the trends drawn from the review.

John L.Paul (2007) did an expert counselling for academic stress. The purpose of this research was to examine the extent to which college student’s academic coping style and motivation mediate showed. They showed that the relationship between college students academic stress and course grade was influenced by problem focussed coping. He found that students who engaged in problem focused coping were more likely to be motivated and perform better than students who engaged in emotion focussed coping.

Pariet et.al (2014) studied the interrelationship between stressors and coping strategies among college students and concluded that appropriate coping strategies can reduce the stress in students. The stress is found in all the sector/areas and research scholar are not exception on escaping of this silent killer and the stress has significant psychological and performance effects on human resources the stress can be job related, organized related , individual related and physiological related to academic related therefore the stress is inevitable in all the area and research scholar are no exception. Stress coping strategies and its effects on research scholar performance.

Objectives

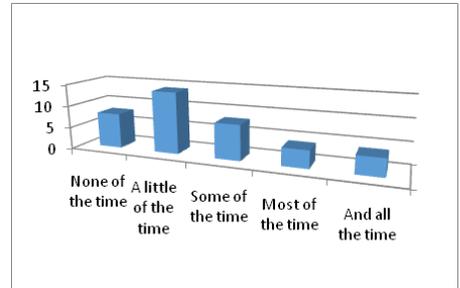
- To study the socio-demographic background of the respondents.
- To study the behavioural and psychological problems faced by the respondents
- To identify the factors associated with stress of the respondents

Methodology

The researcher has adopted the descriptive form of research design. The research is based on the respondents through questionnaire. Primary data were collected from the M.phil scholars studying in Tamil University. Researcher used simple random sampling to select the respondents. The Academic stress response scale developed by Lakaev (2006, 2009) was used. Percentage analysis and ANOVA test was used on it to find out the level of stress.

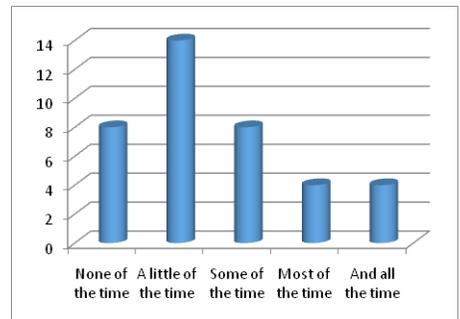
Work Pressure

Student stress has, at some point, felt the pressure of work-related stress. Any student can have stressful elements, even if you adore what you do. In the short-term, you may experience pressure to meet a deadline or to fulfill a challenging obligation. But when work stress becomes chronic, it can be overwhelming — and harmful to both physical and emotional health. Unfortunately such long-term stress is all too common. More than half of the respondents felt that little of the time only facing problem during their academic time. Little time refers that Admission time, exam, viva, presentation and having discussion with other university students.



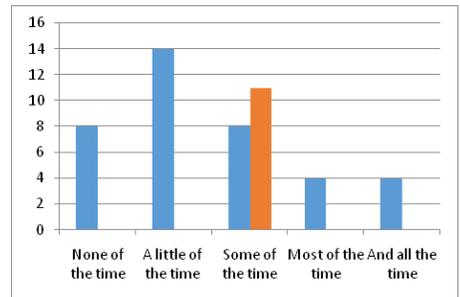
Emotional balance with Studies

Data have long shown that stress can have a lasting, negative impact on their brain. Balancing with emotion is very difficult. The environment should make the person more comfort relating to balance with the persons studies. Stress is a formidable threat to person’s success; when stress gets out of control, person’s brain and performance suffer. The result shows that few amount of the time research students getting emotional imbalance due to internal and external factors.



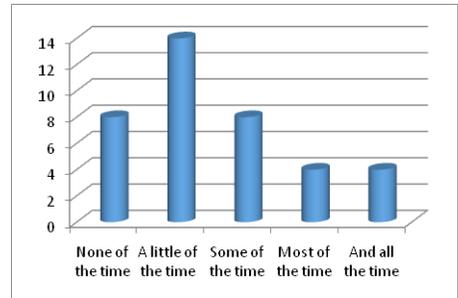
Isolation from Friends and Family

The adult known that others can notice their isolation or withdrawal from the normal life, also the respondents can able to recognize like their family and friends may worry about the isolation of the person. Most of the respondents feel like their family and friends have to talk frequently whether they avoid also. Basically the carrying should be like how they are feeling and why they aren’t engaging in their normal activity. Most of the respondents expressed due to their work pressers they haven’t notice their eating, weight and sleep has also changed. These are all the physical indicators of depression. From this diagram we can make an understanding about isolation of the research student and from this intervention the family and friends keep the researchers to a consistent schedule as much as possible. From the interaction with respondents Expects from both like extra encouragement for them to do normal activities even when they don’t want to and praise them when they engage. Make them feel and check in with them often and let them know they are not alone.



Lack of emotional drain with educational Institutions

Emotional exhaustion is a long-lasting demeanour of physical and emotional depletion that results from lop-sided work pressure, personal apprehensions and continuous stress. It describes a feeling of being emotionally bite off more than you can chew and exhausted by their work. No one wants to consider like their institution is a drain of their emotional well-being. The relationships are supported be a source of emotional wealth and happiness. Unfortunately respondents may think about affectionate care from the institutions.



From this study the researcher need to check between affinity, behaviour and psychological aspect of the respondents so the researcher done an ANOVA statistical analysis to prove in a scientific way.

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree off freedom	Mean Square	F-Rate
Between Sample	90	(k-1) (3-1)=2	$\frac{90}{3} = 45$	$\frac{45}{4.5} = 10$
Within Sample	Tss-Bss (144-90=54)	(N-K) 15-3=12	$\frac{54}{12} = 4.5$	
Total Sample Tss	144	(N-1) 15-1=14		10

- The calculated value '10' is f value.
- The calculated value is higher than the table value.
- Then there is a difference .So null hypothesis is rejected.

It means that the three categories that are mentioned here affective, behaviour; Psychological alone will not be the variable for stress for the M.phil scholar. The stressor can be various other factors to which can bring stress for the example even their family, surrounding or physical health may bring stress or act as stressor for them due to various other situation or events that they come across every day in their life experience.

Conclusion

It can be used to purify and concentrate a substance from a mixture into a buffering situation and to reduce the amount of unwanted substances in a mixture of three variables. When the medium is bound to the benefit of interest it becomes immobilized. The research students may affect with work pressure may leads to lot of psychological problems. The results found it in a different way that is the researcher framed by these three ways are dominant in nature but the result showed that extra factors also equally dominant in nature to disturb the research students. It similar to behavioural psychology influences the decision making through various external factors. The artificial entities in conjunction with themselves or environments as well as the physical environment also the major influencing factors for the problem faced by the research students. So the research very professionally explains that the influencing factors are not restricting with limited one.

Specifically for those pursuing research studies with lot of personal life stress begins when they think about the peer group around them moving ahead in life with jobs and family whereas they are yet completing their study. They also reach frustration with issues in research, when tasks remain inconclusive.

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‘ABSENCE’ A CUSTOMARY RULE OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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Abstract

The caste menace in India expresses its vivacious and malignant face all walks of life. Dalits, quoted so to denote the broken nature of the socially, politically and economically marginalized groups of India, who are systematically excluded from the structure of Indian society. ‘Absence’ is rooted in habitus designed by the caste system that works in each field of life where customs function ruthlessly. Dalits are absent in cream occupation, key political roles, resource possession, opportunities, social status, economic growth and development thus resembles the habitus proceeded with cumulative absence thereby accused of inefficient. The Absence as a form of a customary rule that propels exclusion of dalits through doxa i.e. customs formulated due to its longstanding existence and its satisfactory prevalence in the common sense of the powerful groups. Doxa of upper castes makes the principle of choice absent for dalits in all realms. Upper castes opt not to work but the same invites poverty for dalits, boycott of anything equals suicide for them, strike is denial of life and development clearly denies resource allocation and accessibility. The list of absence is unending as critical thinking and questioning is violation of customary rules and invites conflicts.

Keywords: *Dalits, absence, habitus, field, doxa.*

Introduction

This paper is to unearth the complexity of ‘absence’ among dalits that is systematically ignored, undervalued or unexplained with the help of researches available in abundance. The scientific indicators of the socio-economic development like education, health, income etc pertaining to the dalits continued to be at the lower layers though the remaining communities move dynamically forward. The deconstructive reading of the life of dalits here intends to expose the subtleties, which are either underestimated or overlooked, with the help of the concepts ‘habitus’, ‘field’ and ‘doxa’ of Pierre Bourdieu.

Absence here denotes the freedom that facilitates the life of upper castes/groups/class that systemically privileged to bypass the norms, neglect the lesser human beings, train their generations and take punitive actions in case of violation of their dues as per their construction. Absence at the same time reflects the universal right to live and livelihood contextually for the dalits. Taxing dalits with redemption dues as the rights of privileged groups by cashing them with menial jobs the upper castes do not like to do, granted at the mercy as per the caste constituted customary laws of the society, is a normal and acceptable custom.

Absence is present in all walks of life of dalits; social, economical, political and cultural. The nature of functioning of the socially constructed norms is evident in the monotonous and gruesome activities that are traditionally fixed to be followed by the dalits and the norms persuade them satisfactorily play their roles mechanically.

Dalits– Overview

Dalits are the group of people regarded traditionally as the lower class people according to the Hindu caste system. Ambedkar denoted them as the depressed class. There are four castes Brahmins, Kshatriyas, vasyas and shudras. The dalits fall under the fifth castes known as Antyaja, i.e., outside the Varna system (Mehrotra, n.d.). They are also called as Dasyu, Dasa, Atisudra, Panchama, Tirukulattar, Adikarnataka, AdiDravida, Schedule Caste (SC) etc.

This system believed that untouchables are “inferior human beings” and therefore not entitled to any individual social, religious, political and economic rights, while the high castes are considered as “superior human beings” and entitled to more rights and privileges (Ambedkar first published in 1987). The notion of predetermination of the property rights and occupation by birth was unequal and hierarchical. The subjugation of the rights of dalits by assigning them the polluting and socially inferior jobs, often malignant in nature ostracized them as untouchables which had been cemented with the philosophical support of the Hindu religion. (Akerlof 1976, Scoville 1991, Romer 1984, Lal 1988, Ambedkar 1936 and 1987).

Dalits represent absence of capitals, land and do not earn at par with others in terms of wage, education etc and the social, economical and political landscapes portray them as Scheduled Castes or Tribes that mean authentically, conformingly and systematically oppressed class. Dalits are choice-less humans with little option where others enjoy multiple and objective choices. Dependency comes by birth protrudes throughout their lives with cumulative impacts. Researches have shown the disparities between the dalits and others comprehensively by stating about 60% of SC households depend on daily wages as compared to one fourth of others. The possession and accessibility to land or capital assets vary from one third of SCs to 60% of others. The statistics explain us the human rights violation and atrocities against the dalits increased marginally in recent years. (SukhadeoThorat)

Customs - Roots of Hegemony

Defining custom would make us uncover the impacts through the deconstructive analysis of the absence which is emphatically crippling the dalits. A number of derivations can be made from the writings and opinions of various social scientists regarding the definition of the term custom. Sapir defines “a term used apply to the totality of behaviour patterns which are carried by tradition and lodged in the group, as contrasted with mere random personal activities of the individual.” Definitions by many arrive at certain common characteristics such as a pattern of behaviour (Sapir), habitual ways of conduct (Radin), uniformity of conduct (Carter), generally observed conduct (Holland) etc. The Hindu Code defines custom and usage as “Any rule which, having been continuously and uniformly observed for a long time, has obtained the force of law...in any local area, tribe, community, group or family, if it is certain and not unreasonable or opposed to public policy.”

Customs are deliberate, most of the time forced, practices that are the offshoots of the power relations inbuilt in the structure of Indian society. The intricately interwoven power relations between the duration of practices that determines its potential to become a custom thereby obtaining the force of law, explicitly divide the society into smaller groups with specific practices. This defines the inherited lifestyle or indebted lifestyle due to accidental birth into a particular community by a person and has to be scrutinized for verifying its impact on designing the habitus of those communities thereby, fall under the prevailing hegemony substantially.

‘Habitus Dalits’

The habitus of people plays the inevitable role of forming human transactions that build the binaries of life. Habitus as stated by Pierre Bourdieu is the socialized norms or tendencies that

direct thinking and behaviour. Habitus is 'the way society becomes deposited in persons in the form of lasting dispositions, or trained capacities and structured propensities to think, feel and act in determinant ways, which then guide them' (Wacquant 2005: 316, cited in Navarro 2006: 16).

Habitus is created by the interaction between the free will and structures. The dispositions shaped by the past events and structures will also shape the current practices and structures that would condition our perceptions. This generates the opinion that habitus is created and reproduced unconsciously, without any deliberate pursuit of coherence and conscious concentration. (Bourdieu 1984) The context and environment influence habitus as explained by Gaventa that the experience of power by the people depends on the field in which they are at a given moment. (Gaventa 2003) A field is a network, structure or set of relationships which may be intellectual, religious, educational, cultural, etc. The interactions people have in each field help them constitute habitus with essential capitals i.e. social, economic, symbolic and cultural. People earn and compete for capitals, articulate and rearticulate their dispositions through these fields which are various social and institutional arenas. (Navarro 2006)

Fields that determine the life of dalits are manifold. The power unleashed by the fields predominantly vested in the allocation of resources i.e. capital. Unequal distribution of capital redefines the nature of the exertion of power upon the less powered of the society. The premeditated life of dalits, the topic of discussion, with absence is the replica of the habitus trained to be oppressive and subordinate to possess a habitus with difference. The difference here is the privileges over lesser humans as the privileges have been decided by birth, of course, the habitus so far been designed for each community in which we take birth. It is self explanatory that a field generates waves of exclusion or inclusion according to the characteristics predominant, thereby create habitus in which the outcomes too percolate inclusion or exclusion as it is determined by the capitals generated by the fields and habitus. This shows the denied habitus, otherwise equal with equity, of the dalits, absent from the lives and irrelevantly connect the status of dalits across India.

Life that is habituated by the norms or tendencies to dispose the behaviour through the pattern dominated by the perceived views on particular communities would definitely bring chaos and same would generate, pursue and propagate the desired pattern through generations. Moreover, this is not only fixed by the norms that may alter time to time but a trained culture that could produce structured propensities which in turn can influence the way of thinking of an individual, his/her actions as well as feelings and essentially that are their maps to follow throughout their lives.

Apparent denial and absence of capitals during the process of social construction of norms that decide the habitus emasculate dalits and propagate a custom as a rule due to its unchallenged predominance for centuries, as well as value them as lesser humans. It is perpetual and derogatory in nature as the representation of marginalized communities was absent for generations to inherit norms that would disseminate equity. The fields of interactions too trice the people with inferiority whereby delve in ineptness not by birth but through social construct. In simple, 'habitus' is denied; therefore, the life is absent'.

Mobility of Dalits

Movement of dalits both physical as well as psychological is designed by the interplay of power through the fields of interactions that create habitus. Each field has a culmination of both orthodox and heterodox norms and beliefs. These are generally the unwritten common sense or assumptions that play a decisive role in the differences we construct. According to Bourdieu this concept is 'doxa' in which we overlook the limits that causes unequal divisions in the social realms. Here the real world and the thought world practically merges and also sets the platform acceptable for the society as a whole. (Bourdieu 1984). Mobility of dalits is discussed here mostly attuned with this concept of Bourdieu.

The term mobility describes the ability to move freely or move between different layers of life streams. Status of dalits clearly elucidates the absence of mobility in their interactions in their dispositions. Immobility nests in their habitus with a plenty of inadequacies visibly or invisibly and accelerates deprivation as the chasing is with opponents who have high mobility and filled with capitals in abundance. Supremacy of the upper groups in the fields of social, economical and cultural interactions has historical credentials. The families that were/are fortunate enough to bear the fruits of life with favourable social and economic capital fit the best in the process of growth and development and others who were/are less fortunate experience social exclusion, material and human capital insolvency, moreover, choice-less and enliven with restricted opportunities. (Hancock et al. 2007)

Mobility in fact is a challenge as the risks associated multiply with the disorder created by the change. When the presence is occupied by the absence brings forth a set of new absences, therefore the presence of something essentially declares the absence too, and these absences grow into gross inefficiency that is used as a purposeful indignation made so to avoid dalits possessing capitals. Absence of teaching hours, learning hours, reading hours, knowing hours, knowledge generation, expression, entertainment, self esteem and the list is endless that denied the essential capitals such as social, economical, cultural and symbolic which others had since their birth to ensure mobility.

The gross inefficiency equals the cumulative stocks of loss; here the qualitative time denied by the upper castes to achieve the minimum outcome of life was/is the loss. The mechanism works at the institutional level is the common sense that prevails, controls and decides the future of undesirable or crippled castes/class i.e. dalits. Assumptions of upper castes direct the life of lower castes backed by the theoretical convolution of pollution. Absence expels the community phenomenally and continues to summon the marginalized in every interaction they make. Cumulative stock of absences is a social construct and the gross inefficiency is an institutional construct affiliated to social construct. Choice-less dalits cannot cope up with others who had/have multiple options at all the events all the time. Inefficiency is an outcome validated by the inevitability embellished by the powerful groups who know the game to be played how by decoding the customs.

Cumulative stock of absence humiliates the entire community as accumulation stretches from the absence of better childhood to food, education, money, land, acceptance etc and presence of subordinated or sub-subordinated existence. Moreover, accumulated absences also have the inputs from cumulative years of negligence, suppression, coercion, slavery etc; that

make them absent from many areas like acceptable positions in public, private and multinational corporate sectors.

Conclusion

Challenges at the global level multiply with concerns that shortly would hit the world at its core like climate, food shortage, depression, artificial intelligence etc; paradox here is the dalits did not even start their life as self sufficient human beings but the world around them reached the state of most advantageous and vulnerable. The importance at the moment to be given, first, to philosophically redefine the habitus of upper social groups and reinstate the habitus of dalits with capitals by countering the cumulative absences with a set of reconstituted customs through equality, equity and other novel sustainable approaches. This needs methodical interventions to enhance the praxis potential thereby the self esteem of the newer generations among the dalits with toughened support, trained, modulated and deliberated interceptions. Second, practically ensure restitution efforts through taxing dalits differently as compared to economically well statured class. The dalits are to be either exempted or apply the policy of creamy layer. Third, embellish a progressive mission of caste and gender first approach to understand and implement any scheme of the society. Fourth, make sure the visible presence of the dalits in all streams of life through accountability and transparency. Fifth, inclusion must be a custom that overrules the longstanding doxas to establish a new social order.

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24. Habitus is one of Bourdieu's most influential yet ambiguous concepts. It refers to the physical embodiment of cultural capital, to the deeply ingrained habits, skills, and dispositions that we possess due to our life experiences.
25. One of the core concepts used by French social scientist Pierre Bourdieu. ... The position of each particular agent in the field is a result of interaction between the specific rules of the field, agent's habitus and agent's capital (social, economic and cultural)
26. Pierre Bourdieu, in his Outline of a Theory of Practice, used the term doxa to denote what is taken for granted in any particular society. The doxa, in his view, is the experience by which "the natural and social world appears as self-evident".
27. A scheme or pattern of life that has been perpetrated on to dalits and that makes them inferior humans.
28. Capital here refers to the concept of Bourdieu – social, economic, symbolic and cultural.

**EMERGING ISSUES OF TRIBAL LIVELIHOODS AND MIGRATION:
A STUDY OF GOND TRIBES IN 'KORCHI' BLOCK OF
GADCHIROLI DISTRICT IN MAHARASHTRA**

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Abstract

In India, tribal communities have conventionally lived over about 15 percent of the total geographical area located around forests, hills, and the undulating inaccessible terrain in the plateau, rich in natural resources. This area was untouched from mainstream communities but rapid growth of industrialization and urbanization in country, entered in tribal areas. Large-scale expansion of industrialization requires availability of minerals and most of it is available in tribal areas. This attracted industries and from then natural resources were/are exploited by the industrialist, government and non-tribal agencies for developmental purpose. By such interference, the land under forest and agriculture decreased its impacted tribal livelihood and brought their traditionally secured livelihood under threat. In addition, the entry of market, media and culture influenced their traditional living. This led tribal communities to migrate in urban and metropolitan cities in search of work. However, their lower educational status and absence of skills forced them to work in unorganised private sectors.

Tribes in Gadchiroli (Maharashtra) too are forced for migration and it is impacting their everyday life. This paper analyses issues in livelihood and migration in Gond tribes including its implications and struggles in Gond everyday life. Qualitative exploratory research design used to explore the voices of 'Gond' men and women through in-depth interviews and group discussions with participants from 'Nandali' and 'Salhe' village of Korchi block.

Keywords: *Gond Tribes, Livelihood, Migration, Struggles*

Introduction

Indian tribes have always been at the center of discussion among anthropologist, administrators, missionaries, social worker, sociologist, and so on. One of the main reasons of their occupying the center stage is their diversified economic and social formation coupled with the varied ethos and style of life' (Chaudhury and Patnaik, 2008). In the contemporary era, tribal development phenomena are discussed by scholars. In the process of globalization, development discourse has been discussed among developed and developing countries as a mainstream capitalist development is dependent on the natural resources. In India, the tribal communities have conventionally lived in about 15 percent of the country's geographical area surrounded by natural resources. However, due to changes in natural resources like land, forests and forest products, tribal livelihood has been affected. Natural resources in tribal belt have been destroyed by the private sector as well as government intervention. In the name of development, the government has acquired tribal land under the special economic zone act for industrial development. In the projects of constructing dams, which mainly are planned by the government, mostly tribal land and their natural resources have affected and community traditional assets have disappeared. In Gadchiroli, currently mining issue and struggle for land is going on. Tribal communities have their own characteristic as an ethnic group. Nevertheless, they lose these characteristics in the process of development. However, in the process of transformation and development, the general problems faced by the Adivasis are affecting men, women and entire tribal community and Poverty, exploitation, displacement, land alienation, illiteracy, violence, and migration takes place (Affair, 2001). All such intervention by nontribal agencies affect the everyday life of Adiwasi. By such replications, the tribal population started

to migrate to urban and metropolitan areas in search of work. In addition, government schemes and programs of poverty reduction have failed in the scheduled area, therefore migration among tribes is a negative implication in the process of transformation.

Migration is not only present phenomena, but also from the history, people moved one place to another place. There are evidences of people moving from one region to another. The developed and developing areas have become the supplier of the labor force. Majority of migration for labor work started from land less labours, small farmers or entirely dependent on forest and agriculture as their livelihood dependant on that. According to C.U. Mane's (Mane, 2013) artical "Migration is a form of geographical mobility or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another, generally involving a change in residence from the place of origin or the place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival." This strain differs in duration, origin, destination and migrant characteristics. In the process of migration pull and push factors found responsible. Migration as stated above that complex phenomena so, it has various dimensions and we can see that migration is related to mobility which include geographic, population, social, physical, material mobility by the people. And that depending on the time, space and condition of the community as well as individual. We can see that there are different types of migration and if we divided into as per people preference so that make a clear picture about how the people migrated as par their priorities. And agricultural labor in India as a part of that. As we can see that according to the National sample, survey and census have underestimated some migration flows, such as temporary, seasonal and circulatory migration and permanent migration. In India most of the population those who belonged to agricultural labor, they try to migrate as a seasonal migrate labors because the population of rural India to engage in agriculture and as an agricultural labor their livelihood depended on agro based work. And they most of the seasonal migrated population.

As per the NSS report (Survey, 2013-14) in the 20th century migration from rural as well as urban areas has increased and particularly if we see that agricultural labor are moving from their villages for getting employment because their original place they are not able to get that much work as well wages to fulfil their basic needs. Todays condition of rural and tribal population and specifically land loss, small-land holder farmers are very poor due to that they move to nearest urban places. As per the Janarath report 90% population who migrate from rural/tribal areas belongs to the marginalised community. People from tribal/rural area do seasonal migration for coping and survival. Seasonal migration is just help people to fulfil their basic needs in the period when they do not have work or labour in their original place. That is only additional economical support to family for their survival. 'Gond' Tribes in Gadchiroli district in Maharashtra are engage with such migration due to various level of vulnerability.

The paper is focused on vulnerability of Gond livelihood and implication of migration on everyday life of Gond tribes in Gadchiroli district.

Demographic Details

In Vidharbha region of Maharashtra, Gadchiroli is one of the districts where Gond tribal population is residing in the rural interior zone. The Gond tribal community is a dominant tribal community in Gadchiroli district. According to Maharashtra Gazette Report, 2009, in the Gadachiroli district out of total STs Population, 38.30% are Gond tribes. In 'Korchi,' 74 %

population is Gond tribe (Census, 2011). This community traditionally depends on forest and agricultural based mode of production. The sex ratio of the STs Population in Maharashtra is 982 females per 1000 males. The Literacy rate among tribes in Maharashtra is 74.36 per cent. The female literacy rate has recorded 66.27 per cent among schedule tribes and male literacy 82.31 per cent. (Those who can read, write and understand) (Census, 2011) and in Maharashtra, particularly Gond community literacy rate is 62.5 percent has been recorded. (Source: Office of the registrar General, India).

Methodology

Qualitative-exploratory research design has used for present study. In-depth interview, group discussion methods used while data collection. Selection of participants was based on Purposive and simple random sampling. Key participants of the study was Gond men and women in 'Nandali' and 'Salhe' village from 'Korchi' block of Gadchiroli district with following principal of saturation. Atlas-ti software was used for analyses of issues and vulnerabilities of tribes in the context of livelihood and migration of Gonds.

Discussion and Findings

The researcher has explored their changing patterns of livelihood and struggles. After end of the feudal system, many interventions have taken places by the state as well as non-state actors. Simultaneously, barter system was converted into money-exchange system. In such circumstances, the Gond community come into contact with non-tribal communities. After Nehruvian era, the state has adopted the policy of assimilation and integration. Small scale industries have been established throughout the Indian continent. Various industrial projects are open in Chandrapur District. After the division of Chandrapur, Gadchiroli district got very few industries, but most of the dense forest area comes under this district. Due to the huge tribal population, this district gets the status of tribal districts as well as benefits of that status. Now Gond tribal community emerge as the dominant community in Gadchiroli district. Korchi block is also dominated by Gond population. After division, various blocks are converted into talukas and state administration enters into the interior part of district.

Due to economically backwardness of tribal population and availability of dense forest, the Naxalite movements have also increased and subsequently police and paramilitary movement too have increased. These state actors and contractors, small merchants as well as non-tribal labourers who come from other districts and state start to affect to these tribal communities. They affect the tribals on their social, economic, political, educational as well as cultural aspects of life. The process of change affects their working pattern, resources, assets, institutions, values, norms, faith, beliefs, knowledge, skills, needs-wants (aspirations), interest, social issues, and struggles in the everyday life of the people. Following some insights from the field of 'Korchi block' with voices of participants.

Emerging Livelihood struggle and Migration among Gond's

The Gond community historically are depended on forest and land. Thus, they were known as forest dwellers. Their economy has been depending on these natural resources. Previously and now as well, the Gond community is struggling for survival. Since ages, the life of Gond

women and men was very difficult. They struggle for fulfilling their everyday needs by using limited resources. Since the last ten years, Gond tribes in 'Korchi' are migrating to the cities in search of labour work or employment. Men and women both have been migrating but mostly men those who are 18th to 40th age group, migrating to the cities like Nagpur, Pune, Mumbai, Andhra Pradesh, Bangalore, Jaipur (Rajasthan), and nearest districts. Mostly, they migrate when do not have any agricultural work or forest labour in their local area. The researcher found reverse migration taking place during the month of September and October as they come back to their villages for agricultural or forest work. Again they go to the distant workplace in the month of March to May, when they do not have any work in their local surroundings. There are many cases who do not come to village till two-three years which creates more family and relationship issue among tribes. The youths among the Gond community are more engaged in the construction work, digging of bore-well and electrician work. As participant said, "*People are going outside the village to find out work. Youths like me are migrating to cities because of fewer employment opportunities available in the village. We get work in construction sites, electrician work, bore-well related labour work because we don't have supportive or alternative employment with agriculture in the village level. People needs alternative work with agricultur*".

Gond men in the community are migrated to the cities. Women are not migrating with their husband or brothers, they go to the nearest town at 'Korchi' for labour. Very few women go for construction work and young girls goes for hotel management training and continue their work in cities only. But, Most of the women are engaged in the agriculture or forest-based work and domestic works. From construction and other works from outside the village, men get high wages rather than MGNREGA work or forest-based work. Thus, they prefer to move to the cities rather than engage in MGNREGA work. But, everyone is not satisfied with the wage distribution by the contractors who are the agents or middleman. And they get exploited by them. Migrants who are working in the cities as labours are facing the problems of wages as sometime their contractor/agents are not paying the fixed wages to them. Due to seasonal agricultural work, men get leisure time after sowing and replantation and thus they are compelled to migrate to the cities.

Ecological Degradation, Forced Migration and Struggle of the Gond

The process of transformation in livelihood brings various effects on the ecological degradation in the field area. Due to the market economy, the intervention of outside community people, the intervention of vendors and merchants, the intervention of state activities, and the changing of exchanging system, changing livelihood strategies, people aspirations about lives, imitations of others, etc things are responsible for the ecological change and that impacted on climate and biodiversity of the forest.

In the past there was diversity which took place and the forest was very dense due to many types of animal, wild animal, different types of trees, many medicinal trees, fruits, teak etc available in the forest but now the condition of the forest is different as participants said, when bhonga cutting work had stopped, after that people had started selling 'blackberry'(jambhi/jamun) and that time many people did not knew how to break 'Jambul' systematically without cutting trees. Now, people's eyes have opened up regarding the importance of trees in the forest. There is less number of 'Jambul' trees in the those trees are slowly disappearing.

Outside merchants as well as community people are also responsible for vanishing away of the forest products. Because people cut down trees knowingly and unknowingly from the roots of trees. This process has been continuing for collecting the dry fruits. Most of the outsiders enter into the forest now also. Animals have also become very less in the forest. In the past there were, the population of beasts. Wild animals were more but now we cannot see many wild animals in the forest and it is because of excessive cutting down of trees as well as intervention by the outsiders. Changing livelihood patterns affect the forest diversity and lack of biodiversity also affect on the lives of the people of the community. Participants experiences and their voices are evidence for such impact, "Many Merchants/traders, forest officers, outsiders came here for forest products, trees-woods, teak-woods, bamboo, dry fruits as well as other kinds of fruits. Because of them, the forest is in the bad condition at present." Participants said, "*Now forest products are also going to vanish. In a season of tendu leaves also, we hardly get any work for one or two weeks. Dry fruits are also not available in the forest. In addition, everybody tries to collect forest food that is why nobody gets more products for sale. Many times outsiders also comes to our forest areas and they also collect dry-fruits and cut the charoli trees; because of that forest has dried and have become sparse. During my childhood in the forest, several products were available in more quantity like amla, Charoli, Hirda, Behda but now trees of these dry fruits are very less. Therefore, we do not have any other options*".

Deforestation lack of biodiversity and climate change affects other natural sources like land productivity, natural water resources. Now people in the process of high struggle due to the lack of production, lack of productivity of land, lack of natural rainfall in the particular season. And that create the many hurdles in the Gond lives and their livelihood assets become an imbalance. Their livelihood sustainability affects by such kind of the natural calamities. Now the condition of farmers in Gond community is very worst and they are living in the crises. And that leads for migration. Participants said, "*Day-by-day condition of land is becoming poor. At our agricultural farm, we only get paddy production; apart from that we get Kurta and Kutaki. But we don't have facilities of water sources properly; rainfall is also insufficient; so this year we were not able to re-plant of saplings. Many people are threw plants without re-plantation. Since years, we are unable to cultivate Urad, Koda, vegetable because here is a problem of water sources. Rain also not supports us. Condition of paddy is very bad. We spend money but it may the issue of loss*." Above mentioned conversations are giving the insight that Gond people are struggling with ecological degradation and changing livelihood resources and then seasonality in the earning sources remain for survival. Due to seasonality in work of the community has to faces struggle because seasonal work depends on the various components of healthy environment, market demand, sustainability of natural resources, changing human power, lack of security in terms of employment and good and equal wages etc. as the researcher has explored that women are more engage with selling the forest products in summer season, cultivation of vegetables in winter season and selling as well. Sewing is also seasonal work for the Gond women. And moving to cities for labour work by 'Gonds', Due to such working patterns, women and men of the community live with stress, insecurity of the employment. The community people do not earn more money but they do so much hard work for less amount of money. Struggle of survival force them to migration to cities in search of work.

Forced Migration: Experiences and Deepening Patriarchy

People of the community migrating from the village to cities. The young generation is more attracted towards the cities. But in the Gond community push and also pull factors responsible for the migration of the men. Mostly, family members does not allow women for migration. If any women want to go with her husband then family members denied for that. Also her husband not ready to bring her with him. They give many reasons for that. As participants said that in the cities their work never stable. They also do not know much time when their work sights change. Some of the participants share their experiences. They told that mostly men go for construction work in metropolitien cities. In the construction workplace, they interact with different kind of people. They do not know much about them also and their work starts from morning till evening or sometimes overnight also. so have fear how will they manage with family.

Contractor give facilities for stay but only for a single person not for family. If they carry their family (wife, children) then it is very difficult for them to afford the expenditure. Also, participant mentions that they do not like if their wife works in the construction area. Such values influenced by the patriarchal structure of the outsider community/mainstream. Migration for searching work is a struggle for women and men. When men go to the cities for searching work at the same time women have to play various role at one time. Women take care of children, agricultural work and related all the turnover, domestic work, livestock (domestic animals-ox, cow, goats, pig, etc) all the responsibility women have to bear alone. Such gender construction has been influenced by the mainstream society. How patriarchal values shape the mind of human one can understand from following narration of the participants. He said, *“I think that she is safer in the village and with other family members. If she stays in the village that is ok for me. She has work here also. if she takes care of that then that is enough for me. In cities, the condition of people is not good. Every day something happens here and there, so I worried. I don’t want to carry her with me. My work does not have stability. I have to go different places for my work and the question of her settlement in such big cities remains. We cannot believe on another person, so it is better she should stay at village. I didn’t ask her to come with me. She can work here also. If she lives here, then I do my work freely on a construction site. Because she is safer here with children. And I do not like if she will work with me in the construction area.”* Men of the community have the fear of outside world and they are influenced by the patriarchal values and norms which exist in the mainstream culture. They are raising the question of women safety. But on the other side, they have mentioned that they do not like if their wife works at the construction site outside the village. It seems that the patriarchal hegemony is constructed the notion of insecurity and uncertainty towards the women. There is a cultural boundary also and gender construction about the role of women. People have a fear of losing something if their girls or wife do something opposite to the community rules and norms. Then they have a fear of social boycott and fear of lost identity. The values of cultural hegemony have imposed on the life of women by the mainstream society. As participants said that women should stay with a family member in the village itself. Due to the fear of non-tribal mainstream society as well as ethnic patriarchal cultural boundaries for the women, they are not allowed them to cross the village boundaries for getting employment. This is social- cultural discrimination against the Gond women. Women still struggling within

and outside the society. Women vulnerability is starting from their home, their community to the mainstream society. Participants said, *"If boys go anywhere, there is no big problem. But if women or girls go, then people have fear about her security. If woman or girl goes to the city, we fear that anyone can divert them for the wrong path. There are various kinds of people in the city, of different castes, of a different society. No one asks for anyone about his/her caste. People have no time. If my girl engages with any boy of another community, then it will be bad for me. If she go to the city and does not come back to the village, then villagers will gossip about our family. Due to this fear parents do not send their daughter to the city. Women do not go too. The lifestyle of the city is different than us. there are many kinds of people where we go for earning. So we do not think to take our women and daughter with us at such places where as we leave our home at morning and come back at night. Thus, men are frightened to take their females to the city with them."*

There are women who go to the construction work near town (at Korchi). They do not go alone for construction work. They go with either husband or group of women. Women from Nandadi village do not go to the construction work due to the more distance and lack of transport system. But women from shalhe village can able to go to the construction work at 'Korchi'. In this construction work women get fewer wages than men. Work also has divided according to gender and wages also distributed according to gender. The gender discrimination in such private sector reflects on the value system of the Gond community. Since the past when men do the ploughing then men get more crops, now money. Because they consider that ploughing work is heavier, therefore, men get more wages. Such consideration has defined by the patriarchal value and norms system. It is a reflection of the mainstream on the unequal distribution of wages. Men and women both are unskilled labor but they get wages according to their gender. It is a social construction of distribution of wages according to gender. It is discrimination against the women labor in the unorganized sector. Also due to such migration, another kind of family issue have been taken place. In that process women always vulnerable. While discussion with participants the researcher explored that, if men do not come to village since long time and if women got engaged with anyother men in village, then she gets blamed by community as well her husband. Such social problems are impact of migration in Gond community. Its affecting the relationship in Gond men and women boths.

Conclusion

The tribal community has been struggling for the survival since the past and that question remains. In the contemporary period after post-independent, the process of transformation is bringing the different shades of struggle in front of the marginalised Gond community. In contemporary period, Gonds are struggling everyday because of lack of livelihood strategies in according to seasonality. People of the Gond community do not get regular work in the community. Also agriculture work, forest base livelihood practices are not sufficient for survival. This seasonality brings the negotiation with wages and labour work. (Seasonal unemployability) With the changing scenario there is a need of skills that must obtain by the Gond men and women. However, there is a lack of environment to acquire the skill, knowledge. Due to that, Gond men and woman are in trouble and the question is how to fulfil the everyday basic need. The problem in the implementation process of welfare programs by the government

becomes a failure to sustain the livelihood of the community and community also do not have the natural resources in advance to help the people.

Because the multiple layers of intervention in forest areas has broken the biodiversity, which affects the livelihood of the community. In the development process, migration among tribes forces the negative mobility to find out the alternative livelihood strategies in the Gond community.

Gond women as one of the agent of the community are more vulnerable than her counterpart. Gond women are standing within and outside social construction of the gender role. The mainstream forces putting the negative patriarchal values and norms in the Gond community which is another burden that has increased in the livelihood of the women. The contact of non-tribal community and imitation of their oppressive cultural norms and values is deepening the patriarchy in the Gond community. The emerging issues of Gonds tribal livelihood and migration cities again imposed neo negative implication in tribes in Gadchiroli.

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BELGIAN SCHOOL SYSTEM & SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

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Abstract

Belgium is known for its sophisticated social security system. The system that is based on insurance and solidarity is a safety net for those who need it. The system costs a lot of money from employers, employees and the self-employed. The government uses tax money to pay any shortages.

Keywords: Belgium, School System, Social System, Insurance and Solidarity.

School system in Belgium

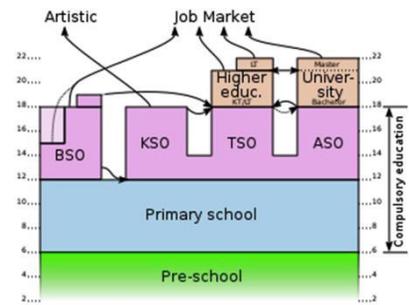
Education in Belgium is regulated and for the most part financed by one of the three communities: Flemish, French and German-speaking. Each community has its own school system, with small differences among them. The federal government plays a very small role: it decides directly the age for mandatory schooling and indirect financing of the communities.

The schools can be divided in three groups:

1. Schools owned by the communities
2. Subsidized public schools, organized by provinces and municipalities
3. Subsidized free schools, mainly organized by an organization affiliated to the Catholic church

Education	School/level	Age from	Age to	Years	Certificate/Diploma
Primary	Primary Education	6	12	6	Primary Education Certificate
Secondary	General Secondary Education (ASO)	12	18	6	Secondary Education Diploma
	Artistic Secondary Education (KSO)	12	18	6	
	Vocational Secondary Education (BSO)	12	19	7	
	Technical Secondary Education (TSO)	12	18	6	
Tertiary	Bachelor's Degree (College School)	/	/	3	Academic or Professional Bachelor Degree Master's Degree
Tertiary	Master's Degree (University)	/	/	5 or 6	
Tertiary	Doctoral studies			2	Doctorate Degree (after the Master Studies)

This image will make everything clear about how a student flows through the school system. Starting at the age of 2.5 year old in pré-school where the child develops cognitive and communication skills in a playful way. They learn to express themselves and develop creativity and independence. Although it is not compulsory, more than 90% of all children in the age category attend pre-school. Until the age of 18 when school is no longer compulsory. (Vlaams ministerie van onderwijs en vorming, 2017)



Social security system Belgium

Not everything runs as you plan it in advance. You can become sick or have an accident, and that can cost you a lot of money. The social security then covers you by giving you a replacement income if you can't work or provides you a supplementary income to reduce certain financial burdens (sickness, children, etc.).

The principle of the social security system rests on the following: 'The strongest shoulders carry the heaviest loads'. It means that the more you earn, the more contributions you have to pay. If you later are entitled to a replacement income (e. g. in the case of unemployment, pension, pension, long-term sickness) then your benefit will be higher (with an maximum amount). The reimbursement for healthcare is independent of your income. The Reimbursement of a doctor's visit is the same for everyone, unless you are entitled for an increased compensation.

The system works with two parameters. First of all there is 'solidarity' and secondly there is 'insurance'. Solidarity means that the active people pay for the non-active people. So the healthy people pay for the sick, The working people pay for the unemployed, the young people pay for the pensions of the elderly. Those who earn more money pay a higher contribution than those who earn a lower salary. Also the Family situation plays a role. People without children receive less benefit than people who have children or those who live alone. The social security reallocates funds on a solidarity base. It is therefore not a savings system in which you contribute to save money for the day you will need it for sickness or pension.

If you take a car insurance, you pay a contribution. In case of an accident, this contribution ensures you to be covered against the costs. In the social security, the principle is similar. The difference is that the contribution is mandatory and is deducted directly from your salary. Anyone who earns money is required to pay the contributions. If you have not paid contributions, you are not entitled to financial support when something goes wrong.

People who are employed pay 13,07% of their gross salary. The employer also pays 34,08% of the same gross wage. The state also carries its share. All the money comes together in one large savings deposit called the National Public Service Social Security (RSZ). That institution distributes the money to the different government departments, which in turn transfer it to the paying funds (sickness funds, trade unions, etc.). It's their task to make sure that people entitled to support receive their money. The Social Security Crossroads Bank collects all data per person.

Self-employed workers have their own scheme to which they contribute payment in function of their income. 'The Social Insurance Fund' and the 'National Social Insurance Fund for the Self-Employed' collect the money and forward it back to the National Public Service Social Security (RSZ). People working in public services have their own rules. But the system is similar to the one of employees.

For certain target groups such as seafarers, teachers, students.... there are other and smaller systems.

A student can work for 475 hours on a reduced RSZ rate of 2, 71% of the gross wage. If they work more than the mentioned hours, they pay the same percentage as normal employees (13, 07 %). (Christelijke Mutualiteit, 2017; Social Security in Belgium, 2017)

The system makes quality healthcare possible for everyone. The government makes it a priority to look for people who are abusing the system and punishes them. This is really necessary to keep the system alive.

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WOMEN MENTAL HEALTH

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Abstract

The mental health status of women is determined by the role of physiology, family, culture, socio economic status, media and has considerable effects on women mental health. Gender roles have been culturally prescribed through the prehistoric cultures to the more civilized societies. During hunter-gatherer societies, generally women were involved in gathering plant foods, small animal foods, fish, and they learned to make dairy products while men go for hunting flesh from large animals. In more recent history, the gender roles of women have changed greatly. It is an unwritten rule for the middle-class women to involve in domestic tasks particularly caring of young ones. For poorer women, economic necessity compels them to seek employment outside the home. The occupations that are available to them are; however, lower in pay than those available to men leading to exploitation. Gradually, there has been a change in the availability of employment to more respectable office jobs where more education is demanded. Thus, although, larger sections of women from all socioeconomic classes are employed outside the home; this neither relieves them from their domestic duties nor does this change their social position significantly. The aim of the study is about the different dimensions of the society that affects the mental health of women the dimensions are nothing the roles played by every woman in their life, the roles as mother, wife, Daughter, sister, home maker, teacher and so on.

Keywords: Women, employment, education, social position and Mental Health.

Introduction

This study is about the current status of mental health of women.

“You Can Tell the Condition of a Nation by Looking at the Status of its Women”

-Jawaharlal Nehru

According to World Health Organisation Health is positive concept emphasizing social and personal resources as well as physical capacities.”Mental Health is the capacity of the individual, the group and the environment to interact with one another in ways that promote subjective well being, the optimal development and use of mental abilities. **WHO predicts that 20% of the Indian population will suffer from mental health illness by the year 2020.**The different dimensions of the society that affects the mental health of women is seen, the dimensions are the roles played by every woman in their life, the roles as mother, wife, Daughter, sister, home maker, teacher and so on. Gender roles have been culturally prescribed through the prehistoric cultures to the more civilized societies. In hunter-gatherer societies, women gathers plant foods, small animal foods, fish, and learned to use dairy products while men hunted meat from large animals.Middle-class women are involved in domestic tasks but a women from a poor background seek employment outside the home due to the economic necessity.They get low pay when compared to men which automatically leads to exploitation.Although larger section of women seek employment outside the house they do not fail to perform their duties inside the home.There always exist,the difference between men and women.Women are meant for doing the household tasks and taking care of family where as men are meant for earning which leads to exploitation of women and also underestimates the

role a woman plays in the dyad of human existence. It is necessary to understand and accept that women and men differ in biological attributes, needs, and vulnerabilities. The mental health of a home maker and an employed women, pregnant women (mental health during and after pregnancy), women at the age of menopause are discussed here.

Different Dimensions

Role of Physiology

Physiology says that hormones play an important role in affecting the mental health of women throughout her lifetime. When a girl attains the age of puberty she faces a lot of emotional changes. 75% of women feel that they get an unpleasant physical and psychological changes before their periods. The unpleasant changes are like fear, depression, anxiety, social withdrawal, sensitivity to rejection etc. At the time of pregnancy anxiety and depression are the common problem that every women faces, these affects 10-15 of every 100 pregnant women, some women may have a healthy mind during pregnancy where some women may be depressed during pregnancy, this depression may be because of many reasons 1. she may not feel happy being pregnant 2. Any stressful events may be happened in her life 3. she may be on any treatment. This kind of depressions may also lead to post partum disorder. Few other reasons for this disorder is desire for a boy baby but a girl baby would have been born or ill-Treatment by in-laws etc. Many women face a wide range of anxiety and depression during their menopause. some women feel that they cannot bear a baby anymore which makes them get depressed where some feels happy that they can spend more time with their spouse and take part in all social activities and look that as a positive change in their life. Depression occurs approximately twice as often in women as in men, and commonly presents with unexplained physical symptoms, such as tiredness, aches and pains, dizziness, palpitations and sleep problems (Katon & Walker, 1998; Hotopf et al., 1998).

Role of Family

Family is the key resource for a good mental health. A woman plays various roles in her family, the role which she plays affects her mental health differently, the various roles are as a daughter a women role is only for a certain period. A girl child is always treated in a low range when compared to a boy child, in case of education and employment only boys are given priorities by the family which makes a girl lose her confidence, self esteem etc which obviously leads to depression a girl at that time feels that she is useless. As a wife a women plays a big role she will be in a position to satisfy her husband as well as the family members, if the women is working she has to adjust between the traditional role in the family and the role outside the family, the mental health of a non working women is better than that of a working women. This is because the employed women has to perform her duties at home as well as in an organization in which she is employed this automatically makes her depressed. As a mother a women plays a vital role, she is placed in a supreme position at the same time she has no voice in the society, she always feels inferior, her ignorance and illiteracy are the main reason for a mother's inferior feeling, she feels so as she do not take part in the social activities.

Reproductive Health

Pregnancy is supposed to be a time of joy and wonder, but, for many women, it can also be a time of great sadness. Perinatal disorder can be because of past history of mental illness, depression during pregnancy, a poor marital relationship, few supportive relationships, stressful life events which may lead to abortion or delivering a child with a disorder. Postpartum depression is becoming more well-known depression during pregnancy, which affects up to one in five pregnant women, often goes unrecognized. Mental disturbances frequently occur during late pregnancy and in the postpartum period. Postpartum blues is the most common and depression during that period constitutes a major depressive episode with an onset within 6 weeks postpartum in a majority of cases. Depression occurs as frequently during late pregnancy and after delivery. It occurs because of the following reasons,

- Mood swings
- Anxiety
- Sadness
- Irritability
- Feeling overwhelmed
- Crying
- Reduced concentration
- Appetite problems
- Trouble sleeping

These symptoms leads a women to kill her baby, she feels that the pain she faced during pregnancy and delivery is because of the baby and that feeling creates a hatred feeling towards the baby which ultimately leads to killing of the baby. Women who faces these symptoms do not even feed their baby and do not react even if the baby cries.

According to the American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), between 14-23% of women would struggle with some symptoms of depression during pregnancy. People think that depression after pregnancy is due to hormonal imbalance. Some women overcome it where as some women faces severe consequences because of that. Depressions may be because of

- Relationship problems
- Family or personal history of depression
- Infertility treatments
- Previous pregnancy loss
- Stressful life events
- Complications in pregnancy
- History of abuse or trauma.

Role of Culture

Cultural plays an important part in affecting the mental health of a woman, Dowry system which means giving money, property, gold and other assets along with the women at the time of her wedding to her husband's family. Dowry was made illegal but still it is prevailing. III-treatment of women because of dowry culture affects her mental health. The next one is rape. Rape has become a most common crime in India. Our society talks bad about women who

got raped instead of talking about the men who raped. Society and even the family members talk bad about the height of the skirt a girl wear, her hair style, depth of her blouse which all leads to get raped. This creates a bad image over men, and a women view all male as potential rapist. This affects their independence when they leave home after marriage.

Role of Socio Economic Status

WHO report on mental health states that a mental disorder occurs in persons of all genders, race and background. Socio economic status is measured as a combination of education, income, occupation. Difference in socio economic status includes differences in distribution of wealth, income, which affects everyone; Poverty affects the women to a great extent. Woman has to bring up the child all alone, living under poverty line and bringing her children all alone makes her become frustrated. Poverty is an important factor that affects the mental health of a women she has to earn for satisfying her daily needs, going for household works and taking care of the family makes her frustrated. Only when women in the family is healthy (physically and mentally), the members of the family can be healthy, hence women is of great importance to the well being of future generation. Low education, poverty, unemployment affects the mental health of a women.

Role of Media

Media always shows a woman as she is used only for sexual pleasure; media is an important medium for showing information to huge population, when they misuse it can have a negative impact. When a woman is shown as an item in a movie, she is marked like that even in her real life. Sexual abuses, ill treating girls are the common plays in a movie which has a very bad impact on the society. Giving a higher power for a girl say police officer or a politician in movies may create a good image of women among men instead of showing her as an object for sexual pleasure. As majority people are influenced by the media the way they show women creates a bad image in the mind of society and the society view all the women in that point of view. Thus the influence of film industry is a strong example of objectifying women in our society.

Influence of Social Media on Mental Health

The research on the impact of internet or media use may have a negative effect on one's wellbeing is not a new concept of 21st century. In 1995, a study was conducted to know the impact of home internet usage among 93 households that had no experience in using internet. After several years of tracking those households, it was found that maximum usage of internet has resulted in more signs of loneliness and depression.

The term "iDisorder," was coined by Rosen, Cheever, and Carrier in 2012 for prevalence of the negative relationship between technology usage and psychological health. A study conducted in 2013, among 1,143 college-age students on their Facebook usage revealed that one or more Facebook usage variables like general use and for image management resulted in depressive disorder like dysthymia, bipolar-mania, narcissism, antisocial personality disorder and compulsive behavior.

Remedies

ACCESSIBILITY There must be accessibility for counseling a women during her pregnancy time and a counseling session should be held immediately after her delivery which prevents her from post partum disorders.

AFFORDABLE MEDICATION Even women from a poor background must be able to get proper medication say Counseling. Even in government hospitals counselors must be available and they should render affordable services to a women from poor family. The difficulties a women faces after delivery like lack of sleep, mood swings, loss of appetite should be explained well in advance in order to make her overcome stresses.

ACCEPTABILITY The duties of a women are fixed before several decades of years a women should accept that and try to manage the duties that are delegated to her. For a working women its difficult to manage the place where she works as well as her home, but she has to split her works, act wisely and make herself free from depressions.

Every women should engage themselves in recreational activities for their peaceful mind, inspite of being from a rich family or from a poor family

There are many reasons why a women do not report the abuses she faces to the police, it may be because of financial assistance, love for her partner, feeling of loneliness. Only when women raises her voice against abuses instead of getting abused she can be healthy mentally.

Education will be a pillar of support to every women of the society it gives her courage and self confidence to be a competitor of a men, only when she is educated she gets the capability to fight against exploitation and injustice. Education will also lead to better chances of economic independence, which is so crucial.

Women must act as social activists to fight against the social evils, which are responsible for their woes. Women's anti-alcohol movement in Andhra Pradesh where they destroyed the liquor shops to fight drunkenness of their husbands is a historical landmark. Similar movements to fight prostitution, sexual abuse, and domestic violence could be historical leading steps.

Suggestion and Conclusion

Thus from the view of physiology and the role played by a women in family, culture, media, socio economic status clearly defines the mental health of a women. Only when the thought about women among men is changed women can be in a good mental health. If victim blaming is stopped a women can come out of the cage and raise her voice. It is not enough to always talk about women empowerment; the pre conceived thoughts about women must be changed and should let them do what they feel to do. It is essential to develop and adopt strategies that will improve the social status of women, remove gender disparities, provide economic and political power, increase awareness of their rights, and so on. Although much depends upon the policy makers and planners, but women must also learn to speak for themselves. Women must act as social activists to fight against the social evils, which are responsible for their woes. Women's anti-alcohol movement in Andhra Pradesh where they destroyed the liquor shops to fight drunkenness of their husbands is a historical landmark. Similar movements to fight prostitution, sexual abuse, and domestic violence could be historical leading steps.

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THE ISSUES OF OLD AGE TIBETANS: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO OLD AGE HOMES IN BYLAKUPPE

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Abstract

Ageing is the process of growing and it is inevitable in every society. According to WHO, in every country, the proportion of people aged over 60 years is growing faster than any other age group, as a result of both longer life expectancy and declining fertility rates. With the process of ageing, every individual is categorized as young old (60 to 69), the middle old (70-79), and the very old (80+). With ageing there is always deterioration on physical, emotional, social, economic and psychological of old age person. There is necessary to study the old age persons who are living in old age homes as they have been mostly subjected to negligence by the main society and marginalized. The study was conducted by interviewing 20 old aged from two different old age homes situated in Bylakuppe. With ageing, health issues such as BP, visual and hearing impairment, gastric, joint pain, dizziness are the major common issues among old Tibetans. These health issues are mostly ignored by patient themselves and sometimes by the old age homes supervisors too. The study is concerned with the analysis of the health issues of the elderly, circumstances which led to elderly aged person to seek admission in Old Age Homes, facilities provided by the Old Age Homes.

Keywords: Health Issues, Old Age, Tibetans

Introduction

Old Age

Ageing is a natural and universal phenomenon and human concern about it is old age. It is an inescapable part of human destiny and comes to every one of us. Ageing is a process which takes place during the entire life span of the organism and is the final phase of human development (Gumming & Henry, 1961). The UN defines old age as those aged 60 years and above, the increase old age population is the consequence of some very positive developments such as lower infant mortality and a parallel trend of decline in fertility and increasing life expectancy due to medical progress, greater access to educational and economic opportunities and better public health facilities. In 1995, one in eleven of the world's inhabitants was at least 60 years of age. By the year 2025, the corresponding proportion will reach one in seven (UN, 1996). During the next decade, the world as a whole is expected to gain around 100 million old age people. The population of old age people in India, as per 1991 census is 56.7 million accounting 6.76% of the total population of the country and expected to grow over 130 million in 2021 approximately. The rapid spread of modernization, growing urbanization and crumbling of joint family system has conspired to increase insecurity and loneliness among the geriatric population.

Tibetan old age shares most of the problem which is faced by old age of other communities. Health issues and social issues are the major problem faced by the old age people apart from physical and mental trauma. There is no way to ignore any of the aspect of problems faced by the old age people among Tibetan or around the world. Old People's Home is where all the aged people from different backgrounds of having abandoned family or some other who has none are gathered in a hostel-like-home under the certain in-charge and other staffs to look after their well-being and cleanliness.

According to CTA report (2008), there are 819 people of above 60 years old, presently residing in 14 old people's homes across India and Nepal. According to the department's welfare section, under its sponsorship programme, the department at present provides monthly allowance to nearly 2,905 elderly destitute of above 60 years of age. The monthly allowance ranges from Rs. 500 to Rs 700. With special love and honour to elderly people, His Holiness the Dalai Lama bestows monthly gratuities of Rs 150 and 500 to those Tibetans above the age of 85 and 100 respectively. There are currently 723 people above the age of 85 and 5 above aged 100.

Problems Faced By Old Age

There are several problems faced by every old age person. Each individual goes through different kinds of problems such as social, economic, psychological, physical health issues. Problems like poor financial support, lack of financial support, physical and mental problems, and guilt of being dependent on others are the major problems faced by elders in India and world. The problem of passing time, widowhood, physically weak, fear of death, negligence etc. is also certain problems which affect the health of old age people.

Physiological Problem

The process of life consists of physical and mental changes characterized by the growth and decline. During this life period, an individual begins to experience cumulative effect of such gradual alterations in physical status that have taken place throughout the adult years. Such changes lead to loss of elasticity in muscle tissue, the ability to move about freely becomes more restricted, less participation in physical activities, tooth loss is common, circulatory problems include accumulation of faulty tissues in heart muscle. Biologically ageing process is characterized by gradual decline in functioning of all the body's systems. Poor eyesight,

Social Problem

Every individual is part of society. At the time of birth, social network is very limited and in adulthood the social network is at its peak. When old age people sets in, this network starts shrinking. Modernization, urbanization and breaking of joint family led to decreased cohesiveness of family and social bond with change in values and norms. Problems such as lack of homely environment, lack of social relationship, lack of love and affection and physical mobility affects their relationship with community. Such a problem causes alienation from the family and society.

Health Problem

According to Cavan (1956) mentioned the clear feeling of being unwanted, isolated and lonely, feeling of guilt, irritation, un-cleanliness, results in inability to adjust to changed conditions and decreased social contacts and participation. Antonucci (1980) distinguished the three main types of informal support given to the elderly. First, emotional support involves the provision of moral and psychological support through sympathetic and caring relationship. Second, one is the informal support which assists the elderly with problem solving and decision-making. And lastly, the instrumental support which takes help from family members to cope up with the practical tasks of everyday life.

There are very limited interests given on the healthy aging of elderly people. The health of elderly people is mostly ignored by the inmates and by the Government. Despite of several framed Government policies, in many cases it has not reached to the needy. Therefore, to understand the healthy ageing and its method is very important. WHO, the Ottawa Charter generated new thinking about health promotion. Health promotion is the process of enabling people to increase control over, and to improve their health. To reach the state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, an individual or group must be able to identify and to realize aspirations, to satisfy needs, and to change or cope up with the environment. Health promotion is not just the responsibility of the health sector, but goes beyond healthy lifestyle to well-being. (WHO1986). According to Morgan and Ziglio (2007), health assets can mean any resources- social, financial, physical, environmental or human, that an individual and communities have at their disposal which protect against negative health outcomes and promote Health.

There are several incidences that health conditions affecting older people are marginalised with thin the health care system around the world and that medical practitioners dismiss symptoms of disease in older people in manifestations of old age. Therefore, it is necessary to give them care in terms of health and social. According to Williams (2010), three major, first, care as the object of claim making, which includes interventions to support carers and people in need of care: secondly, care as set of relationships between givers and receivers in both formal and informal settings; third, care as a normal orientation that includes values such as love, commitment, empathy and interdependence. The expectation of care and support that old age people expects is from their family members or friends. The circle of friend and social environment becomes small for old age people as they do not have much energy to make new friends.

In several occasions, there are abuses of older people in care homes or old age homes. The methods to avoid such incidents are actions to regulate care homes, establish quality of care standards, and improve the training of care workers and governance of homes. For instances, in USA, more professionally qualified nurses are employed in care homes the quality improves. Flores et al (2009) mentioned that The labelling of care practices as 'cultural' can mask structural factors that pertain in situations where, because of poverty, families have little choice other than to provide care. For example, in Ghana, the context of severe constraints on resources, support to aged parents was reduced in order to meet the needs of conjugal families.

Objectives

1. To know the reasons for getting admission in Old Age Homes
2. To capture the health issues faced by the elders.
3. To study the role of Old Age Homes and suggestion.

There are two old age homes in Bylakuppe; one is PALMO'S PARENTS HOME (1978) run by Namdroling Monastery and Lugsum Samdupling Home for Old Age run by Department of internal affairs, Central Tibetan Administration (CTA). The functions of both are completely different. Namdroling Monastery runs Palmos Parents Home which was built by the Mrs.Palmo though the land belonged to Namdroling Monastery. These two Old Age Homes situated in Bylakuppe, Mysore dist, Karnataka. Recently in November 2016, the ownership of privately

run old age home was transferred to Namdroling Monastery. Lugsum Samdupling home for Old Age was initially built for poultry farm and later 1998 it was converted to Old Age Home as per His Holiness Dalai Lama's advice.

Participants

The total number respondents are 20 from two different old age homes. Each member is interviewed with schedule interview question. Both open and close ended questions were asked. Members in both old age homes vary between ages of below 60 to 97. Three of the members belong to below 60 and rest are above 60. Among 20 respondents, 7 are female and 11 are male who are all married once. The education qualification is very poor among the respondents. Among 20 respondents, 9 are illiterate and 11 of them know to read Tibetan which they learn in their early age. All the members of old age homes are far from basic literacy rate. Due to lack of qualification, some of them have joined army and done agriculture before joining old age home. Only 3 have been in Tibetan Government job. Most participants were not literate, and so Participants were orally consented to this study with their willingness to express and talked to me serving as their informed consent. All interviews were conducted in participants' Old Age Homes. I entered the field notes verbatim from Tibetan to English.

Reason to join Old Age Homes

The reasons to join OAH can be categorized in four, i) they didn't have anyone to look after ii) Death of spouses' iii) they didn't have home or property to stay iv) No Children to look after old age. So they handed over their house and land back to Government and joined Old Age Homes. Therefore, they have requested to admit in OAH and some are suggested by the Camp Leaders to be admitted.

Majority of the respondents have been in Old Age Homes for less than 10 years, two have been staying in Old Age Homes for more than 20 years which shows they have joined during the initial built of Old Age Homes.

Leisure time

Leisure time spent by the Respondents

Leisure Time	Frequency	(%)
Praying	10	50.0
Chit chat	4	20.0
Watching TV	5	25.0
Sleep	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

Health Issues of Old Age People in Old Age Homes

Health of every individual depends on the daily diet habits and other factors related to healthy habits. They have been given healthy food in old age homes. But the foods are not given as per their health issues. The reason is due to different old people suffering from different diseases, it is difficult to cook varieties of food. According to Bera (2004), Tibetans drank high quantities of buttered salt tea, especially older Tibetans, and that they consumed 12.5% more calories than the recommended dietary allowances. High amounts of fat and caloric consumption resulted in increasing obesity among Tibetans, concomitantly increasing their risk for other health problems. The most common ailments were digestive disorders, upper respiratory diseases, tuberculosis, arthritis, joint pain, and back pain.

All the respondents have been suffering from one or the other health issues. Only three of them have rated good for the health condition. Rest have moderate and bad condition of their

health. The health issues are the major problem that every old age face such as weakening of eye sight, hearing problem, and tiredness etc. are basic ones. There are several health issues that needed to be studied and solutions are to be recommended. The issues of health are mostly neglected by old age.

Major Health Issues

Major Health issues faced by the Respondents

Health issues	Yes	No
Joint pain	17 (85%)	3(15%)
Giddiness	8(40%)	12(60%)
Blood pressure	12(60%)	8(40%)
Diabetic	11(55%)	9(45%)
Gastric	4(20%)	16(80%)
Arthritic	5(25%)	15(75%)
Heart problem	3(15%)	17(85%)
Multiple issues	12(60%)	8(40%)

These health issues of respondents were measured by using SPSS methods. Data analysis was drawn from SPSS sheet where all the record of 20 respondents is entered. Health issues such as joint pain, giddiness, BP, Diabetic, Gastric, Arthritic, heart problem have been found very common from the respondents. All the respondents have been victimized with one or other health issues which shows that 12 of the respondents have multiple health issues. It is very clear to understand that old age people

living in these old age homes need special medical treatment based on their health issues. The cure or treatment of health issues faced by old age people living in old age home is below the expectation as they are not given free treatment. They have been asked to pay some amount from their own saving and many of them don't have any savings.

Facilities provided by OAH

The facilities provided by the OAH are as below. Clothes are provided only once in a year during Tibetan New Year. The given clothes are given based on the necessity of the respondents. Few of the respondents have not given clothes so far. Few of them didn't have TV facilities to watch Tibetan news and get updated about outside world. They are not provided newspaper or books to read. Awareness of diseases was given about few years back and there have been no recent visit as such. There was no healthy diets awareness which shows they did not have any idea on healthy eating habits. Foods are given same to all the members and only 3 have basic regular exercise.

Facilities provided to the Respondents by OAH

Facilities	No. of Respondents	No. of Respondents
	Yes	No
Clothes	16 (70%)	4 (30%)
TV	16(70%)	4(30%)
Common Bathroom	20(100%)	0
Newspaper/Books	0	20(100%)
Free medical treatment	0	20(100%)
Literacy classes	0	20(100%)
Awareness on disease	9 (45%)	11 (55%)
Regular exercise	3(15%)	17(85%)
Periodic check up	14(60%)	6(40%)
Food suited for health	0	20(100%)
Healthy diets awareness	0	20(100%)

Economic problem

The issues of health are predominantly seen openly whereas the financial problems faced by Old Age people are seemed to be ignored. Among 20 respondents, only 6 have been given monthly allowance of Rs. 300 which is impossible to meet the monthly needed. 14 of the respondents have been registered under CTA health insurance but the medical expenses crossed more than their share of insurance. Many of them have to pay

the medical expenses from their own hard own saving. This also shows that the fund provided by CTA hasn't reached the needy so far.

Other issues related with health condition

- (i) 14 of the respondents are given periodic visit in every 15 days only by Men-Tse-Khang. Tso-Che-Khangsar (two Government Hospitals), don't visit old age homes. Often they have been tagged with "not from Old Age Homes". They are charged like other old age people who stay in their respective homes.
- (ii) Old Age Home members are taken to hospital only during their sickness or emergency. Otherwise they are given same medicine until the next necessary visits. There are no personal visits. They are not given any awareness on the diseases or promotion of knowledge on precautions and preventions.
- (iii) The entire member share same food habits. There is no preference about food habits. Majority of them are offered special food sponsored by an individual or private volunteered group.
- (iv) Fund: There is fund of Rs. 3 lakhs given by American Association which is used for medical expenses. And the Insurance of 1 lakh has been made for 5 people which aren't enough for old people. Therefore, the pocket money which is given by an individual or private group, which they save and use for their medical expenses.
- (v) Health care: Health care of members are taken only on the basis of emergency or necessity.

Opinion on Old Age Homes

With the blessing of H.H Dalai Lama, they are happy in old age homes. Their opinion of OAH is i) they feel safety ii) taken good care iii) they feel home away from home.

Suggestions

- Facilities to be given equal to both the Old Age Homes. Old age members of Palmo's Parents Home do not get same benefit as the member of Lugsum Samdupling Home for Old Age.
- Periodic check-up: Many of the respondents did not get periodic checkups which keeps them away from the knowledge of their own health status
- No discrimination: All the aged people despite their social or economic status should be treated equally. Each and every old age should be treated equally whether they stay in OAH or in their respective homes.
- More employees needed: Lack of employees in both the old Age homes face problem in assisting the aged people and other works in Old Age homes. Lack of Employees in OAH lead to unhygienic environment, lack of care for old age people.

Conclusion

The major issues of Old Aged people staying in Old Age Homes are their health such as losing visual sights, hearing problem, losing the memory etc. There are more health issue such as joint pain, giddiness, BP, Diabetic, Gastric, Arthritic, heart problem which is seen common among these old age members. These old age people are also going through several health issues, some of them having multiple health issues. There is lack of employees to take care of and the periodic check-up is also done only by Men-Tse-Khang. Many of the old age members

face discrimination by the system itself and face problem in understanding their own illness. Lack of fund and assistance cause them as victim of negligence. Therefore, the system has to be regulated with better policies for the welfare of old age staying in Old Age Homes. They have been marginalized in terms of medical treatment by the system and by the citizens.

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NGO'S CONTRIBUTION TO TRIBAL EDUCATION

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Abstract

The Malayali tribe is the largest tribe in Tamil Nadu, India. They lag behind other tribal populations of the state in educational development due to various reasons. This study aims to highlight the NGO'S contribution to tribal education among the higher secondary students studying in Private Aided and EMRS in Kalrayan Hills, Villupurum District. The main objective of the study is to study the contribution of NGO's working in Kalrayan Hills to Malayali tribal education. Multi methodology was used in this study. The result reveals that many NGOs organization have greatly contributed towards quality education of the children.

Keywords: *Malayali tribe, Educational development, Model schools, Private Aided and EMRS.*

Introduction

India has one of the oldest civilizations in the world with a kaleidoscopic variety and rich cultural heritage. Education is a very comprehensive term having different meanings and multiple aims. India, a developing country is wedded to secular, democratic and socialistic principals and is committed to provide widespread educational opportunities to all its citizens since 26th January 1950. Education varies according to time, space, society pattern of culture and the individual. Education is a unique investment in the present and the future. Education is the only instrument that brings desirable social change. (Education commission Report (1964-66).

Coming together is a beginning; keeping together is progress; working together is success.

- Henry Ford

Need and significance of the study

The educational progress varies across the states and among the different tribal groups in India. Literacy being the simplest and easily measurable aspect, its percentage in any society is taken as an indicator of its development. From 1978, Developmental programs for the tribal people of Kalrayan hills were started. Relief measures were extended to the people and from 1978, Government Tribal Residential Schools were started in the hills. Tribal habitats are poorly served with facilities of schooling. For improving tribal children education and to eliminate educational wastage, the Government of India allotted two model residential schools which are function at Vellimalai (Villupurum District) and Ethapur (Salem District). KGBV School for dropout girl children was started in 2006 as per the census 2001 in the educationally backward block (Vellimalai block) where the rural literacy rate is below the national average with the support of local NGO. Though education was not a critical demand among Scheduled Tribe , government policy focused on education as the main avenue by which to integrate them into 'mainstream' society .Therefore, the present study may be considered significant as it focuses on the response of the Malayali Tribe towards formal education.

Statement of the Problem

Core issue in ongoing educational reforms is quality education. The present study is intended to find out the educational status of the Malayali tribe of Kalrayan Hill, Tamil Nadu. NGO's have developed strategies to secure distributive justice and allocation of resources to support different programs for social, economic and educational advancement of the scheduled tribes. Few NGO's are running schools and hostels apart from the developmental work in this area. Conducting awareness programs on education, health and other government development programs. Participation of parents in the choice of school, aspiration, progress of their child and involvement in PTA meetings will surely encourage the child in education and uplift their family social status in future.

Objectives of the Study

- To find out the status of school enrollment and school dropout.
- To study the quality of education in tribal schools (GTR Schools).
- To study the contribution of NGO's working in Kalrayan Hills to Malayali tribal education.
- To analyze various factors for improving tribal education in Kalrayan Hills.

Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference in student-teacher relationship of GTR schools, NGO School and EMRS School in Kalrayan Hills.
2. There is no significant difference in availability of teachers for all the subjects in GTR schools, NGO and EMRS School.
3. There is no significant difference between difficult subjects for the students who are studying in GTR schools, NGO School.
4. There is no significant difference between difficult subjects for the students who are studying in EMRS School and NGO schools.
5. There is no significant difference between difficult subjects for the male and female students.
6. There is no significant difference between the study habits of students belonging to GTR schools and NGO schools.
7. There is no significant difference between the study habits of students belonging to EMRS School and NGO schools.
8. There is no significant relationship between aspiration level and marks of the students who are studying in GTR schools, EMRS and NGO schools

Methodology

Research study has been carried out in three phases. Multi methodology was used in this study. Quantitative data about school and school facilities for the tribal students were collected using structured schedule. Through Direct Observation, Case Studies and Focus Group Discussions, the qualitative data were generated. For the survey, purposive sampling method was used. 147 girls and 147 boys were sampled from the five schools of Vellimalai and Pethanaickampalayam Blocks in Villupurum and Salem Districts. The tool used was originally prepared by the Council for Social Development for Ashram School Project. It is slightly

modified and used by the researcher to get information about school enrollment, school dropout and other variables. The reliability of the tool is 0.75. Purposive sampling method is used for the study. This sampling scheme is highly subjective in nature. Key informant interviews also conducted during survey.

Criteria for Selection of Sample

1. As the topic was to study the contribution of the Non-Governmental organization to Malayali tribe in Kalrayan Hills and their response towards formal education, the important criteria was only to include students belonging to Malayali tribe of Kalrayan Hills.
2. The population of the present study is the students in Kalrayan Hills studying XI Standard in GTRS, NGO and EMRS School.
3. The Sample include the mixture of
 - Male and Female students studying XI Standard
 - XI Students from Science, Arts and Vocational Stream
 - Residents and Non Residents

After checking the tool for reliability and validity, the same was administered to the XI standard students in all the selected Institutions in Kalrayan Hills. The researcher got permission from the commissioner, Adi Dravidar and Welfare Department, Chennai and the heads of the selected institutions. Proper instructions were given to the students and also assured that the information given by them would be confidential.

Key findings of the study

- Parents felt the importance of education and very much interested in sending their children to higher education.
- Basic facilities as water, bath room and toilet facilities which are inadequate should be provided like the private schools.
- Warden, Staff quarters, qualified teachers for teaching computer science and physical science should be needed.
- Single teacher system should be changed.
- Vocational science courses are to be introduced in the tribal schools.
- The progressive improvement in the result in all the schools irrespective of their management.
- Though these schools are located in tribal area, both boys and girls are well aware of various professional courses and have higher aspirations.
- Malayali tribe shows positive response towards formal education and wanted their children to come up in life.
- The tribal children are good at sports and games. They have natural skills and potentials in athletics and have lot of interest.
- Many NGOs organization have greatly contributed towards quality education of the children. More specifically, Schools and residential facilities have enabled children from interior tribal habitation to come to school and stay in the hostel and to also continue their educational services till date.

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- The staff of NGOs including lady wardens stays in the work station and in the tribal habitations near the school. This enabled the tribal children to improve in their study habits and discipline.
- As the NGO staff staying in the work station , gained the confidence of the tribal community and built close relationship with them to motivate parents and their children to enroll in schools and to give career counseling and guidance in pursuing their higher studies.
- Through sponsorship program, NGOs supported tribal children with free residential care and enabled poor tribal parents to send their children to school.

Recommendation

To build the aspiration of the tribal children, Career and counseling courses should be conducted in all the schools.

The Technical Education Board may start formal and informal vocation courses through Industrial Training Institute or Poly technical course.

The Teacher Recruitment Board should give priority in filling up the vacancies as these schools are located remotely. The Board should have a policy provision to identify Para teachers / Voluntary teachers from the tribal community and appoint them in Primary schools where is it run by a single teacher school. Also should have provision to pay honorarium either through NGOs or through Departments.

Conclusion

Over the last four decades, there is a constant change visible in socio cultural and economic aspects of the Malayali tribe live in Kalrayan Hills. Though most of the parents are illiterate in Kalrayan Hills, now shown interest in educating their children and motivating to pursue higher education. Parents are sending their children, without any gender discrimination and equal opportunity is given for them to continue their education. With a significant contribution from NGOs in Kalrayan Hills, overall, Malayali tribe have shown at most interest to formal education and tribal children continue their academic studies and aspire to pursue their higher education.

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RESILIENCE AND SUBJECTIVE WELL BEING OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

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Abstract

Families play an important role in supporting individuals with autism spectrum disorder across the lifespan. All parents worry about their children's health happiness and general well-being. But parents of children with Autism spectrum disorder must often take extraordinary effect. There are joyous moments, but there is no denying the challenges parents face, and the toll these take. Parents worry themselves sick, fight for services, sacrifice careers, sink into debt, and rage at the injustice of it all. Most parents of children with disabilities or chronic health problems suffer a great deal of stress. There is evidence, however, that parents of children on the autism spectrum suffer the most stress of all. There are several reasons why the stress of those parenting children with an autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is so high. All parents of children with disabilities must cope with grief, worries about the future, and the struggle to find and obtain appropriate services. Parents of children with ASDs face some additional stressors. The core disability associated with ASDs is a social one. Most parents hope for a warm and loving relationship with their child. Hence in order to know the subjective well being and resilience adopted by them. The sample of 50 parents whose children undergo training in a special school at Tiruchirappalli. It was seen that more than half of the respondents had lower level of resilience. Nearly half of the respondents had well being. Thus, this study would enable to know the socio demographic features, level of resilience and subjective well being of parents and based as the findings, appropriate suggestion were made for better coping strategies.

Keywords: Autism, resilience, social well being, children and parents.

Introduction

Autism spectrum disorders can often be reliably detected by the age of 3 years, and in some cases as early as 18 months. Studies suggest that many children eventually may be accurately identified by the age of 1 year or even younger. The appearance of any of the warning signs of ASD is reason to have a child evaluated by a professional specializing in these disorders.

Autism Spectrum Disorders

The notion that autistic disorders exist on a spectrum has been widely advocated by numerous experts on the subject. One in particular is English Psychologist Lorna Wing who states that there is a spectrum of severity with symptoms ranging from mild to extreme. In support of this conception that there is a qualitatively unique entity or one group of social impairment syndromes, she presents convincing evidence that there is a meaningful group of syndromes characterized by a triad of social, language and behavioral impairments – Autism Spectrum Disorder.

Autism is on a spectrum of disorders that affects each individual differently, ranging from those who are very severely affected with many characteristics to those who show only mild effects with fewer characteristics. This concept of ASD has been useful in facilitating the diagnoses of younger children with autism. It has also been used for parental/family interventions with behavioral and developmental approaches towards the individual with autism. However, no one knows the causes of autism and the cure of the actual diagnosis.

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a group of five related neurobiological disorders that include:

- **Autistic Disorder:** Children with this disorder show more subtle impairments in language and no delay in early language development.
- **Asperger's Disorder:**
 - Less severe autistic behavior
 - Less impairment in cognitive function(IQ not less than 70)
 - No significant delay in language
 - Social impairment most noted symptoms, but fewer than needed for autistic disorder diagnosis.
- **Pervasive Developmental Disorder Not Otherwise Specified (PDD-NOS):** This disorder is diagnosed when significant clinical symptoms of autism are present but there are not enough of them for a diagnosis to be confirmed.
- **Childhood Disintegrative Disorder:** This disorder is different from other forms of ASD.
- Children with CDD experience a developmental regression after the first two years of life, which are often characterized by normal development.. These children experience the disintegration of previously learned skills - language, social skills, bowel and bladder, play and motor skills.
- **Rett's Disorder:** This disorder is seen after a normal early development where the affected child experience progressive regression in development between 7-18 months of age. This pattern includes decline in cognition, behavior, social, growth and poor coordination skills.

Parents are usually the first to notice unusual behaviors in their child. In some cases, the baby seemed “different” from birth, unresponsive to people or focusing intently on one item for long periods of time. The first signs of an ASD can also appear in children who seem to have been developing normally. When an engaging, babbling toddler suddenly becomes silent, withdrawn, self-abusive, or indifferent to social overtures, something is wrong. Research has shown that parents are usually correct about noticing developmental problems, although they may not realize the specific nature or degree of the problem.

The pervasive developmental disorders, or autism spectrum disorders, range from a severe form, called autistic disorder, to a milder form, Asperger syndrome. If a child has symptoms of either of these disorders, but does not meet the specific criteria for either, the diagnosis is called pervasive developmental disorder not otherwise specified (PDD-NOS). Other rare, very severe disorders that are included in the autism spectrum disorders are Rett syndrome and childhood disintegrative disorder.

According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (2007), 1 out of every 110 children in the United States meets criteria for an ASD. Previous research has shown that having a child with a disability such as ASD presents a unique set of challenges that impacts the entire family unit and individual family members' health, well-being, and experiences across the life span (Patterson, 2005; Turnbull, Turnbull, Erwin, & Soodak, 2006).

It is not easy to be the parent of a child on the autism spectrum. There are joyous moments, but there is no denying the challenges parents face, and the toll these take. Parents worry themselves sick, fight for services, sacrifice careers, sink into debt, and rage at the injustice of it all and Parents grieve.

Coping Strategies

Two models of coping are described in the literature: the approach-avoidance model and the problem-focused versus emotion-focused model. Ebata and Moos (1994) emphasized that although there are similarities between the models, they are conceptually distinct. The approach-avoidance model organizes coping responses according to their focus. In approach-oriented strategies, a person attends to a stressor by seeking information about it, monitoring it, and trying to resolve it, whereas in avoidance-oriented strategies, a person ignores, denies, minimizes, or diverts attention away from the stressor. The problem- versus emotion-focused model organizes coping responses according to their hypothesized function. In problem-focused strategies, a person attempts to solve a problem or change the situation, whereas in emotion-focused strategies a person attempts to manage or regulate emotional states produced by the stressor (Ebata & Moos, 1994; Roth & Cohen, 1986).

Review of Literature

Family Resilience Theory

Greene et al. (2006), the study of resilience grew out of the discipline of epidemiology. Early developmental theorists recognized the importance of studying both atypical and normative development as a way to better understand human functioning and adaptation. The study of resilience stems from the empirically based knowledge of human behavior and contributes to the social work profession's strengths based philosophy of care and counseling. **Keri Black, Marie Lobo(2008)** from this it shows that, Family resilience is the successful coping of family members under adversity that enables them to flourish with warmth, support, and cohesion. An increasingly important realm of family nursing practice is to identify, enhance, and promote family resiliency. Based on a review of family research and conceptual literature, prominent factors of resilient families include: positive outlook, spirituality, family member accord, flexibility, family communication, financial management, family time, shared recreation, routines and rituals, and support networks. A family resilience orientation, based on the conviction that all families have inherent strengths and the potential for growth, provides the family nurse with an opportunity to facilitate family protective and recovery factors and to secure extrafamilial resources to help foster resilience.

Family Resilience and Social Support in Families with ASD Parental Stress

The resiliency literature identifies stress as a threat to family equilibrium. Families of children with autism experience a unique set of stressors compared to families of children with other disabilities. Initial stressors include those associated with identifying the child's specific difficulties.

Martínez-Pedraza and Carter (2009) report that parents, although unable to accurately pinpoint the specific nature or degree of the problem in their child, can correctly recognize developmental problems—for instance, noticing that the child has lost skills after experiencing a time of typical development. A number of parents report that something was “just not right” since the child's infancy. This uncertainty about the child's problem, combined with difficulties in obtaining a diagnostic assessment, can increase parental stress levels. Delays in confirming diagnostic status may be due to such deterrents as long waiting lists to see an ASD

diagnostic specialist; expectations of rapid developmental changes, which may lead parents and health care professionals to postpone formal evaluation; and inconsistent child symptom presentations, in which very young children with ASD may appear to have age-adequate social skills in limited contexts.

Family Resilience and well being - Family Belief Systems

Ami Tint, Jonathan A Weiss (2015) the author says, that families play an important role in supporting individuals with autism spectrum disorder across the lifespan. Indicators of family wellbeing can help to establish benchmarks for service provision and evaluation; however, a critical first step is a clear understanding of the construct in question. The purpose of the current scoping review was to (a) summarize current conceptualizations and measurements of family wellbeing, (b) synthesize key findings, and (c) highlight gaps and limitations in the extant literature. A final review of 86 articles highlighted the difficulty of synthesizing findings of family wellbeing in the autism spectrum disorder literature due to varied measurement techniques and the limited use of a common theoretical direction. Considerations for future research are presented with an eye toward policy relevance.

Tania Gaspar e tal., (2016) Children and adolescents with cognitive and developmental difficulties show difficulty in social interaction, feelings of rejection, autonomy, social rules and in behavioural and emotional self-regulation. Importantly, their subjective well-being is associated to social support and personal factors, such as self-esteem and a positive self-image. The data were collected in 16 schools, 8 in the North Region and 8 in the Lisbon Region of Portugal. The sample is composed by 1181 young people of which 51.5% were female, with ages ranging between 8 and 17 years. From the sample, 2.6% had special educational needs (SEN), and 3% did not use the Portuguese language at home. 12.2% had been retained one grade or more. Three regression models were built. Model 1 establishes the association between having SEN, grade and subjective well-being. The final model with all variables showed that social and personal characteristics present a stronger explicative value on children and adolescents' subjective well-being. The model also showed that, when social and personal variables are included the association between being a student with SEN and well-being is not statistically significant. Research and intervention implications include the need to promote subjective well-being, social and personal skills and a positive development in children and adolescents with SEN.

Research Methodology

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the socio demographic factors of the respondents.
2. To measure the level of subjective well being experienced by the respondents.
3. To find out the resilience of the respondents.

Hypothesis

- There is a significant difference between the age of the respondents and their level of subjective well being.
- There is a significant difference between the sex of the respondents and their level of subjective well being.

- There is a significant difference between the Educational qualification of the respondents and their level of Resilience.
- There is a significant difference between the type of family of the respondents and their level of Resilience.

Research Design

The research design adopted in this study is descriptive. This descriptive studies aim in portraying accurately the characteristics of a particular group on situation. In this study the researcher portrayed the socio demographic characters, resilience and subjective well being among the parents of children with autism.

Universe and Sampling

The universe of the study includes parents of disabled children in Holy Cross Service Society at Tiruchirappalli District. The researcher selected 50 parents of children with autism by adopting purposive sampling method.

Tools Used for Data Collection

The statistical analysis method chosen for this research were self prepared socio demographic schedule, Subjective Well being inventory Scale by Nagpal. R and Sell. H (1985) and Resilience Scale by Sandra Prince- Embury (2005).

Results and Findings

Table 1 Frequency Table

S.No	Variables	Frequency	%
1	Age		
	22-26 yrs	21	42.0
	27-31 years	25	50.0
	32 and above	4	8.
2	Sex		
	Male	4	8.0
	Female	46	92.0
3	Religion		
	Hindu	36	72.0
	Christian	12	24.0
	Muslim	2	4.0
4	Educational qualification		
	Illiterate	8	16.0
	High school	12	24.0
	Higher secondary and above	30	60.0
5	Place of living		
	Rural	2	4.0
	Urban	48	96.0
6	Nature of house		
	Own	26	52.0
	Rent	24	48.0
7	Family type		
	Nuclear family	36	72.0
	Joint family	14	28.0

The Above Table 1 reveals that half of the Respondents belonged to the age group of 21-31 years and 92% of the Female Respondents take care of the Child. With regards to their level of Education 60 percent of them acquired higher Secondary Education. 96 percent of the Respondents were living in urban area and it's more than half of the respondents living in their own house. Nearly ¼ of the respondents living in the nuclear family with regards to the subjective well being 62 percent of them had higher level while analyzing their resilience 68 percent of them had a lower level.

Table 2 Subjective Well Being

S. No	Variables	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t/F value
1	Age group				F= 4.045
	22-26 yrs	21	84.76	8.055	df=2,47
	27-31 years	25	79.36	7.325	0.024<0.05
	32 and above	4	75.50	8.266	Significant
2	Sex				t=0.045
	Male	4	81.50	7.681	df=48
	Female	46	81.30	8.292	0.964>0.05 NS
3	Religion				F=0.271
	Hindu	36	81.22	8.961	df=2,47
	Christian	12	80.92	6.201	0.76>0.05 NS
Muslim	2	85.50	.707		
4	Educational Qualification				F=1.729
	Illiterate	8	83.62	9.561	df=2, 47
	High school	12	77.67	8.815	0.189>0.05 NS
	Higher secondary and above	30	82.17	7.316	
5	Place of living				t=0.646
	Rural	2	85.00	0.000	df=48
	Urban	48	81.17	8.306	0.521>0.05 NS
6	Family type				t=-0.440
	Nuclear family	36	81.00	7.657	df=48
	Joint family	14	82.14	9.631	0.662>0.05 NS

Table 2 shows that there is a significant difference between the age of the respondents and their level of subjective well being. The mean value shows that the respondents in the age group 22-26 years had a higher level of subjective well being than the other group. But there is no significant difference found between the sex of respondents and the level of well being. There is a no significant difference between education qualification of the respondents and the level of well being. However the mean value shows that the respondents belonged to the illiterate had a higher level of social well being than the other group.

There is no significant difference found between residence of respondents and their level of well being. But the mean value revealed that

respondents coming from the rural area had higher level of subjective well being than the Urban Respondents. There is no significant difference between type of family of the respondents and their level subjective well being. Even though the mean value shows that the respondents coming from the joint family had higher level of social well being than the respondents in Nuclear family.

Table 3 Resilience

S. No	Variables	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t/F value
1	Age group				F=3.566 df=2, 47
	22-26 yrs	21	65.29	22.595	0.017<0.05
	27-31 years	25	83.12	33.303	
	32 and above	4	107.25	28.605	Significant
2	Sex				t=0.247 df=48
	Male	4	81.25	36.326	0.806>0.05 NS
	Female	46	77.24	30.814	
3	Marital Status				t=1.472 df=48
	Married	41	80.54	31.644	0.148>0.05 NS
	Unmarried	9	64.00	24.171	

4	Religion Hindu Christian Muslim	36 12 2	78.78 77.67 55.00	32.305 28.836 1.414	F= 0.551 df=2, 47 0.58>0.05 NS
5	Educational Qualification Illiterate High school Higher secondary and above	8 12 30	69.38 91.75 74.07	24.934 34.895 29.759	F=1.796 df=2, 47 0.177>0.05 NS
6	Place of living Rural Urban	2 48	54.00 78.54	0.000 31.145	t=-1.103 df=48 0.275>0.05 NS
7	Family type Nuclear family Joint family	36 14	79.53 72.50	31.234 30.513	t=0.719 df=48 0.476>0.05 NS

Table 3 Indicate that there is significant difference between the age of Respondents and their level of resilience. The respondents in the age group of 32 and above had a higher level of Resilience than the other group. With regards to the sex of the respondents no significant difference found between the two groups. But meant value shows that the main respondents had a higher level of resilience than the female.

There is no significant difference between residence of the respondents and their level of resilience. But their means value revealed that respondents living in an urban area had a higher level of resilience than the respondents coming from rural area. While analyzing the type of family of the respondents there is no significant between the nuclear and joint family. However the means score source that the respondents coming from nuclear family had a higher level of resilience than the respondents in Joint family.

Rehabilitation Interventions

- Parents and other family members should be encouraged and equipped to participate in the training and education process of children with Autism. This will help the parents to relax to reduce their stress and anxiety about the future of the children.
- Steps to be taken to produce books and other reading materials regarding the causes and training education for children with Autism at community level in regional languages.
- Use short interval time as far as possible for delivering the clear concept of teaching.
- Ensuring practical help for mothers and advising of managing common behavioral problem are important components of interventions as directly through help to relieve stress on mothers of autistic children.
- Counselling parents and significant others in handling emotional reactions and help in meeting family needs and educating them on different models of training the index child as well as handling misconception etc.
- Provide needful help to avail government benefits and concessions.
- Facilitate contact with parent to parent support groups.

Conclusion

Over the last decade the numbers of families impacted with ASD has risen. This study utilized family resilience theory to conceptualize the experience of families and to better understand the relationships between social support, family resilience, and subjective well being. In addition the study provided more evidence for the significant stress families, mothers in particular, are experiencing. This study also demonstrated there is no significant relationship between sex, education qualification of the respondents with regard to their subjective well being and their resilience. Finally, the results of this study also suggest that e respondents play a significant role towards their resilience.

The results of this study can assist social workers better assess subjective well being and to seek resilience qualities that can be enhanced.

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ECONOMIC ACTIVITY FEDERATION – A BOON FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY REDUCTION – CASE STUDY

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Abstract

Nobel Laureate Malala Yousafzai famously quoted “I raise up my voice—not so I can shout, but so that those without a voice can be heard...we cannot succeed when half of us are held back.”

Women Empowerment largely addresses that women should be independent, self reliant in income generation should have higher self-esteem, greater confidence to handle any difficult situation and actively participate in various community development activities. The growing opinion is that accepting women as individuals competent of making decisions about them and for the society, Moreover escalating economic, legal and political capacities of the women, to guarantee equal-right par with the opposite gender will definitely lead to achieve internationally agreed goals on development and sustainability, and also in improving the quality of life for their family as well as the community.

Reducing the financial dependence of women can be largely addressed through promoting income generation activities, sooner it would promote them to play a significant part of the human resource. A unique identity and equity can be achieved within the family as well as in the society only through identifying their skills and promotion of skill based sustainable livelihoods which are women owned and also with assured market tie-ups.

This qualitative case study is set out with an objective to assess How Asset Based Community Development Model (ABCD) has been effectively adopted to map the skill capacity of the tribal women and through continuous capacity enhancement the tribal women who were already involved in income generation were escalated to the level of developing federations promoted through poverty alleviation programme “Pudhu Vaazhvu” supported by the World Bank and implemented through Government of Tamilnadu. It is implemented with an objective of empowering the poor and improve their livelihood through developing, strengthening and synergizing pro-poor local institutions/groups (including Village Panchayats) by enhancing skills and capacities of the poor (especially women and the vulnerable “the tribal”) through financing productive demand driven business plans investments related to livelihoods for the target poor. The sole objective is to find out how the tribal women are empowered to accelerate the project benefits, financial demands also efficiently procuring materials and facing the demand of the market through their active participations.

Keywords: *Income Generation, Empowerment, Inclusive Development, Poverty Reduction, Federation, Economic Activity*

Introduction

Providing resources to the poor women and endorsing gender equality in the family and in society results in marvelous development. Increasing the opportunities to work in various fields right from agriculture accelerate economic development and will soon remove the economic crises. Empowerment of women is one of the concepts that have developed in connection with improving their status. Empowerment includes higher literacy levels, education, better healthcare, equal ownership of productive resources, increased participation in economic and commercial sectors, awareness of rights and responsibilities, improved standards of living, self-reliance, self-esteem and self-confidence.

Poverty thrusts women behind to the lowest level. While thinking about the tribal women, they are more rearward and the issues like social and economic empowerment are even more complex. community empowerment creates a positive atmosphere for women to take part in the

development programs. Their self-confidence and chances increase with social mobility. Financial empowerment allow them to increase their cash flow throughout the year

This qualitative case study is set out with an objective to assess the extent of empowerment of the community at various level facilitated them to address the challenges in the promotion of federations and developing business plan for financial linkages and how far the development of the nomadic tribes are inclusive and the community acceptance as well as their improvements in the financial status through the livelihood initiatives of Pudhu Vaazhvu Project.

Conceptual Definition

Inclusive Development

Inclusive development is an approach that evenly ideologies and fit in the contributions of all stakeholders Vulnerable in addressing augmentation issues. It promotes lucidity and accountability, and enhances development cooperation outcomes through collaboration between civil society, governments and private sector actors.

Operational Definition

Tribe

A Tribe is a group of people in a primitive or barbarous stage of development acknowledging the authority of a chief and usually regarding them as having a common ancestor

Poverty Reduction

"*Poverty reduction*" is often used as a short-hand for promoting economic growth that will permanently lift as many people as possible over a *poverty* line.

Characteristics of Poverty in Tamilnadu

- The poverty rates in the rural areas are higher.
- There is wide disparity of incidence of poverty among social classes. Poverty among rural Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households are very high at 48.5% (Ray 2000)
- Women headed households in rural areas are worst affected by poverty
- Sizeable proportions of certain other backward communities are also suffering from poverty
- Prevalence of child labour is widespread.
- Girl children bear the brunt of poverty
- Low incomes and large variations in income resulting from bleak prospects in agriculture induce poverty among agriculture labourers who constitute 46% of the rural workforce as well as the 18% who depend on agriculture as the primary occupation. Those with marginal holdings as well as the one who have the reasonably sized holdings suffer from poverty
- In rural areas the non-farm income on an average is about 46% of the total household income (1993-94). The poorest households obtain only 19.8% of their household income from non-agricultural sources, while among the wealthiest households it is about 50%.

Pudhu Vaazhvu Project -A project for Poverty Reduction

The Tamil Nadu Government has identified the prime goal of rural development as to improve the quality of life of the rural people by alleviating poverty through an integrated instrument to address all the dimensions of poverty through empowerment, self-employment

and wage employment programmes. For reducing rural poverty, organizing the rural masses into self-help groups and the establishment of micro-enterprises, training, credit linkages, market support etc are given priority. Strengthening of Gram Sabha, which is the governing body of village assembly, also as an agency of social audit and to review the implementation of rural poverty reduction programmes are also done to bring more participation and attention. As a special strategy for developing women and children and empowerment of women, self-help groups have been formed and strengthened.

Pudhu Vaazhvu Project has been designed to address the above concerns and bridge the gaps in the existing poverty reduction initiatives. The project builds on the strong foundation laid by Mahalir Thittam and other schemes in social empowerment and attempts to focus on economic empowerment of poor women and other disadvantaged. The sole objective is to facilitate the community in enhancing their skills and abilities to develop a viable demand driven business plans, making investments related to livelihoods for their economic growth.

Economic Activity Federation

To achieve the goal of the project, the project has initiated the has formulated a plan for setting up of Economic Activity Federation (EAF) involving the vulnerable and other beneficiaries of the Project. Under this plan those already involved in a particular economic activity are encouraged to form themselves into an EAF which will help them to organize their activity scientifically using modern technology and accessing resources from Banks and other institutions. By coming together they also get benefit of economy of scale. In view of above benefits, it is proposed to form EAF at the village, cluster, and block or at the district level. The objectives of EAF are to take the economic activity to a higher level of value addition and to larger scale to get benefit of economy of scale and also to create employment opportunities to more people involved in the same activity.

Social Work Model for Project Intervention

Community development always looks for empowering the individuals as well as the groups of people with the abilities they need to achieve transform within their communities. These abilities are often derived through the creation of social groups functioning for a common outline. Community development workers must understand both how to mobilize and orgnaise the community to perform towards achieving the desired goal of any programme

Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) a model of community development

Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) is a approach for sustainable community driven development. Away from the mobilization of a particular community, ABCD is trying to develop a link with an existing small asset to make it a larger environment. The demand of ABCD lies in its principle that communities can drive the development process by themselves through identifying and mobilizing existing unrecognized assets, and through that creating local economic opening. ABCD builds on the assets that are already found in the community and mobilizes individuals, associations, and institutions to come together to build on their assets-- not concentrate on their needs. An extensive period of time is spent in identifying the

assets of individuals, associations. It is an approach directed towards sustainable, economic development which is community-driven.

Review of literature

“UNDP Annual Report 2001 “it reports that halving world poverty in the next 15 years is an ambitious goal, but a realistic one. The right combination of global and national policies, and sustained political will, can make it happen. Universal presence and long experience in empowering communities to fight poverty place it squarely in the forefront of that effort. Helping the villages establish self-help groups, rebuild their decaying communities, buy new equipment, and receive training and micro-credit will help in alleviating Poverty.

“Bridge development – gender report No.40 Gender and empowerment definitions, approaches and implications for policy by Zoë Oxaal with Sally Baden “describes that empowering people, particularly women, to strengthen their abilities is a key goal of development, and that empowerment seeks full contribution of people in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of choices for the betterment of the community.

“University grants commission major research project for teachers (xi- plan) - Tribes and human rights violations: a case study of the forest dwelling primitive tribes of kerala” spells about **the problems faced by the tribe** In 2006 the Government of India passed The Scheduled Tribes Forest Rights Act to compensate the "historical injustice" done to forest-dwelling tribes who were denied their traditional rights to forest lands and resources in the last couple of hundred years.

ABCD ToolKit- What is Asset Based Community Development (ABCD), Collaborative for Neighborhood Transformation refers Social Capital refers to features of social organizations such as networks, norms, and trust which increase a society's productive potential. It is built on a web of relationships that exist within any given community that allows people to succeed or advance through associating together. In an accurate sense, social capital is the stock up of good-will and responsibility generated by social relations. At the core of ABCD is its focus on social relationships.

Materials and Method

Aim and objective of Study

The sole objective of the research is to find out how the tribal women are empowered to accelerate the benefits of any programme of the Government as a part of poverty alleviation initiatives through their active participations. It has the additional objectives like:

- To promote livelihood through continuous capacity building initiatives could be a successful approach in poverty reduction.
- To study how Continuous support and repeated thrust will empower the disadvantaged to develop a common business agenda and a business plan.
- Common livelihood federations will enable the individuals negotiate with in the market for profit making.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to describe the how the disadvantaged people (a section of the society) especially the tribes who has an important role to plan their development needs through continuous empowerment and capacity building initiatives through forming a federation to meet their common agenda of buying and selling for profit making.

Settings

This study was carried out in the villages where Pudhuvaazhvu project successfully implemented and among the tribes who have received the benefits and the tremendous changes happened in the socio economical status of the tribes.

Case Study Method

The researcher used descriptive design and used case study method which a qualitative analysis to collect the data. The research includes four case studies to back up the concept more clearly. Open-ended questions were asked about their life status, their income level, and the project activities and the intervention of the project in their developments.

According to H. Odum, “case study method is a technique by which individual factor whether be it an institution or just an episode in the life of an individual or a group is analyzed in its relationship to any other in the group”.

Case Study

“No Need to roam – when we are firm in a business”

It is case study about the the Narikuravar Pasimalai urpathiyalarkal Kootamaipu” (Nomadic Tribes Beads ornament produces Federation – Economic Activity Federation).

Rajapalayam, a habitation of Kattamadavu Panchayat of Tiruvannamalai District, where there are about 300 Nomadic tribal families are living. The Project Pudhu Vaazhvu (earlier VaazhndhuKaativom) was launched during the year 2006. Being a project which is concentrating on the livelihood development of the community usually conducts participatory exercises to identify resources and beneficiaries. As a part of the activities one such mapping is Resource mapping. It helps in identifying the skills and resources available in the village and is expected from outside the village. The Families of the nomadic tribes who are undertaking their traditional activity of beads chain making business were tied with a huge debt for which they were not even able to pay interest. Hence the middle man who has invested on the business was enjoying the profits and these poor folks were suffering with add on debts. The field officials of the project come to know all these helped them to settle down all the debts through a interest free loan from the Village Poverty Reduction Committee, a Community Based Organisation Promoted through the project for the community and run by the community. Subsequently the Project Staff Facilitated the community to form a Economic activity Federation namely “Narikuravar Pasimalai urpathiyalarkal Kootamaipu” and was registered under the Tamilnadu Societies Registration Act 1975. A Project report consisting of a Business plan for a sum of Rs 30, 00,000/- prepared along with the community has been sent from the VPRC (CBO) of the village through the District office to the Pudhu Vaazhvu State Office for fund dispersal. The project has released a sum of Rs.10,00,00/- which is kept as a fixed deposit in the name of the

federation, where the account is kept. All the 60 members of the federation have contributed Rs.5000/- each and the total contribution was about Rs. 3,00,000/-. The bank gave a loan of Rs.30,00,000/-. Interacting with the members we could understand that they were caught in the hands of the money lenders and losing all their hard earned income. Moreover the surrounding villagers used to neglect them saying these people are the people do not know anything than hunting rat for eating and selling birds and rabbits for their livelihood. They were not permitted to travel in the busses along with the other passengers. Now after the Intervention of the Pudhu Vaazhvu Project, the entire scenario changed. They are recognized by the fellow villagers and invited for all the common and family function and are able to travel in the busses. The bankers are proud of our federation since, they are repaying the loan before the due date. Their rotation has grown to Rs.60,00,000/-. They are able to make huge profit through bulk purchase of raw materials from all over the India for a reasonable price and the produce also sold in various parts of the country. The community members are more happy and proud to be a partner of sustainable development process.

Findings

1. Livelihood promotion programmes are successful if it is people centred, need based and community driven.
2. Livelihood promotion is the best strategy for poverty reduction through inclusive development
3. Continuous capacity building and empowering initiatives will make any programme sustainable.
4. Access and control of the resources make the women/ community to improve their ownership tendency which results in creation of common assets, procurement of raw materials in large scale, increased production, better credit linkages with banks, marketing of products without middlemen and profitable price for the products.
5. The tribal women participate more if they are given priority and their needs are addressed.
6. Asset Based Community Development is a unique approach results in success since it is community centered and builds on the existing capacity of the members

Conclusion

The Tribal women are really empowered and independent. The Livelihood options are done after assessment of skills of the beneficiaries as well as the resources. Any development programme with the involvement of the stakeholders will be sustainable if continuous support is ensured, being a community new to such a unique initiative.

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TRIBAL ISSUES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE DISPLACEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF TRIBES IN KERALA

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Abstract

Tribal constitute about 1.45 percentage of the total population of the Kerala state. Most of the tribals were traditionally inhabited in the hilly terrains of Western Ghats. The tribals are displaced from their original habitation for various purposes by the state government such as the construction of dams, roads, and other infrastructural facilities. It is argued in this paper that, even though rehabilitation of the displaced tribals are core of the tribal policy of the government of Kerala at the field level and also for the tribal households, the governmental program neither fulfilled the aspirations of the people of the state nor satisfied the tribals for getting back the normal life.

Keywords: Tribes, Displacement, Rehabilitation.

Introduction

Kerala is one of the leading states in terms of social development parameters in the country which is located in the South-western part of India. According to 2011 Census, the total population of Kerala is 3,34,06,061 with 1,60,27,412 males and 1,73,78,649 females. The state consists of 14 districts, 63 taluks, 520 towns and 1018 villages as per 2011 census. Among the States of India; Kerala stands at 12th position in terms of population. According to 2011 Population Census, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 25.24 per cent of the total population of India. Scheduled Castes constitutes 16.63 per cent and Scheduled Tribes 8.61 per cent of the population.

Tribals in Kerala are commonly called “Adivasis”. There are 36 tribal communities across the state and “Paniya” is the biggest tribe among them. The Schedule tribes in Kerala, mostly inhabiting in the mountains of the Western Ghats, constitute 1.45 percentage of the total population, while the Schedule caste people constitute about 9.1 percent in 2011 census. The sex ratio of Scheduled Tribe population in Kerala is 1035. The highest concentration of Scheduled Tribes is seen in Wayanad district (31.24 per cent) followed by Idukki (11.51 per cent), Palakkad (10.10per cent) and Kasaragod (10.08 per cent. The coastal district of Alappuzha has the lowest percentage (1.36 percentage).

Defining the tribe is more elusive because everyone has different perspectives on the tribal communities. Anthropologist, Social Scientists, and others have similarities as well as dissimilarities in their views about the characteristics of tribes. Oxford dictionary defines the tribe as a social division in a traditional society who has shared characteristics and a recognized leader. The Cambridge dictionary also recognizes the commonality in tribal language, culture, and history, at the same time it identifies tribes as who does not live in towns or cities. Many of the anthropologists have used the term Tribe as a classificatory device and have observed the common and unique features of the tribal communities which differentiate them from non-tribals as a homogenous social group with a socio-cultural, ethnic and territorial integration and geographical isolation.

Problems Encountered by Tribal Communities

When everyone speaks about the achievements and developments which the country has attained in the 20th and 21st centuries, but at the same time there are real human development facts standing outside the box. The miserable circumstances of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have always been a topic of debate. Kerala is compared with all other Northern states in terms of its high literacy rate, stable governance and all. Perhaps having high literacy rate, better standard of living, healthcare facilities, sanitation, developments in information technology etc. still the state has failed to provide a peaceful living atmosphere to its backward class communities. These days it is very often to see the protests, strikes and hunger strikes taking place in the state for the equal recognition of the oppressed people, the third genders, scheduled castes, Dalits and scheduled tribes.

The recent news about Madhu, a 27 year old tribal youth from Palakkad District, who was mercilessly beaten to death on allegations over rice theft, raises many questions towards humanity. Poverty and hunger had led him to his death. We need to analyze this issue and take immediate measures to prevent tribal victimization in the future.

The atrocities towards tribes are increasing and certain communities are being marginalized day by day when the state is walking towards development which needs greater attention. Tribes were very much dependent on forest for their day-to-day needs, including food, shelter, medicine etc. As long as the tribes had control of forest and access to its produces, they had no difficulty in meeting their needs. In turn they preserved the forest as it was their life support system. They were mercilessly uprooted from their habitat. Even though government provided them opportunities for their rehabilitation it was not so satisfying for them, they had to face numerous social problems, cultural crisis, acculturation, economic disorganization and social disintegration. Agitations started to get back their rights.

If we analyze the tribal issues, it includes poverty, malnutrition, unemployment, lack of basic infrastructural facilities and sanitation, high infant mortality rates, lack of basic facilities, and alcoholism, unwed mothers, women exploitation, lack of education and high dropout ratio, lack of healthcare facilities and drinking water and the list goes on. Nithya N.R, in her article, quoted 17 alarming issues among the tribal communities as identified by the State Planning Board, Government of Kerala. They are;

- 1) Extreme levels of poverty, deprivation and vulnerability
- 2) High levels of exclusion, both developmental and social
- 3) Extreme low levels of empowerment (political, social and economic)
- 4) Rapid marginalization due to unfair, unequal and exploitative relations of production, and exchange between tribal communities and others
- 5) Low level of access to entitlements
- 6) Practically zero participation in development matters with no autonomy in any form of decision making
- 7) Abnormally huge siphoning of developmental resources and benefits meant for tribal people by middlemen
- 8) Poor human development with low levels of literacy and access to health care
- 9) Rapid alienation of assets like land

- 10) Alarming depletion of social capital, especially traditional forms of organization and leadership
- 11) Quick deterioration of traditional knowledge systems and cultural attainments
- 12) Fast-increasing tendency to use tribal people as cat's-paws in criminal activities like illicit distillation, cultivation of narcotic plants, stealing of forest wealth, etc.
- 13) High levels of exploitation of women by outsiders
- 14) Weak delivery system of public services
- 15) Dependency-inducing developmental programmes relying on distribution of benefits, rather than building up of capabilities
- 16) Implementation of ad hoc and stereo-typed developmental programmes in the absence of proper planning
- 17) Very weak monitoring systems.

These all are the major problems faced by the tribal communities and also the reasons for their backwardness and exploitation. Among all these problems this paper focuses on displacement and rehabilitation of scheduled tribes and the related development discourses.

Displacement and Rehabilitation

Displacement can be identified in a way as voluntary or disaster-related displacement and involuntary or development-induced displacement. In a sense, it is the eviction of an individual or a group of individuals or residents of a locality from their original habitats consequent upon the acquisition of land of the said area. The possible reasons for the movement of the population are; natural catastrophes and calamities and the man-made reasons such as war, political division etc. Most of the people are affected by the developmental activities and large-scale development projects such as the construction of dams, irrigation, hydro, thermal power projects, manufacturing companies, sanctuaries, reserve forests, highways, roads etc. The industrialization and urbanization process in developing countries has largely increased the number of people affected by the development-induced displacement. Worldwide, about 15 million people are displaced every year by development.

As observed by Patel (1994), due to the establishment and the commissioning of large projects, a large-scale population transfer has occurred. Since the location of the projects is generally in the backward areas lying outside the cities and towns, most of the displaced families either belong to the tribals or other backward communities. According to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MTA), nearly 85 lakh tribals were displaced until 1990 on account of mega developmental projects like dams, mining, industries and conservation of forests etc. Lakhs of tribals have been displaced from 1990 onwards without proper rehabilitation. Proponents of large dams argue that only these types of massive projects can improve India's economy and the lives of millions of people. But the flip side of this sort of development is that it has displaced more than 42 million people in the country. All these development activities of the government are frequently criticized by the people and authorities. Development is a must for the growth of the country in all the aspects but, at the same time, it should be a sustainable development by considering the livelihood of the affected population.

The displacement in the state of Kerala is also not very less. As we saw earlier, the major problem related with tribal communities was landlessness which is the root cause of all other

related problems. The Kerala Land Reforms Act 1963, with its “land to the tiller” policy, unfortunately, changed the life condition of the tribal people of Kerala. Thousands of people were uprooted from their own land. The occupiers of the land (settler farmers) became the owners and the original owners (the tribals) became landless and were reduced to the status of agricultural laborers. According to a study, Kerala witnessed a double increase in the percentage of landless households in the last decade. The proportion of landless families in the state rose to 9.85 per cent in 2013 from 4.8 per cent in 2003.

As mentioned by Dr. Haseena V. A in her research article, 150 tribal families were displaced due to the Neriamaangalam Hydel Power Project in Idukki district, fourteen tribal families were displaced by Periyar Tiger Reserve project and around 100 to 150 tribal families were displaced of the Idamalayar irrigation project. In Attappady alone, over 10,796.19 acres of land had been alienated from tribal people between 1960 and 1980 in the state. They had been forcibly evicted from Muthanga forest during the 1970s after declaring the area as a sanctuary and in the 1980s for establishing eucalyptus plantations. It is reported that, despite the State Government launching a ‘zero landless scheme,’ more than 14,000 Tribal families remain landless in the state. There are 20,061 families who are homeless while 33,652 families live in houses deemed inhabitable.

As per the details collected from the Directorate of Scheduled Tribes Development, the number of landless tribal families in the State is 11594, who need special attention and distribution of land and all other basic facilities. District wise details are shown below.

Table 1 Number of Landless Tribal Families in Kerala

S. No	Districts	No of landless families	S. No.	Districts	No of landless families
1	Thiruvananthapuram	27	9	Palakkad	695
2	Kollam	47	10	Malappuram	598
3	Pathanamthitta	190	11	Kozhikkode	117
4	Alappuzha	290	12	Wayanad	8263
5	Kottayam	150	13	Kannur	264
6	Idukki	117	14	Kasaragod	554
7	Ernakulam	234			
8	Thrissur	48		Total	11,594

Source: Collected from TRDM directorate in September 2017

Even though the various studies provide different statistics on displacement, the numbers are still in millions and majority of the population are still not resettled. So what is the use of such policies of which no one is benefitted? It is clear evidence that the formulation of policies is not appropriate to eliminate the existing socio-political disparities.

Resettlement is not just relocating people but also to provide them better-living conditions. It is the act of restoring something to its original state. When the displaced population is relocated or transferred to a particular area on a planned basis it is known as Resettlement or Rehabilitation. It is also restoring to former capacity or condition to make an improvement. Behra (2011) identifies it as a physical resettlement or relocation of displaced people in nearby

or distant places from the place of displacement or original habitat and it also refers to reinstatement or restoration (if possible up gradation) of pre-displaced economic and social position. There are many policies on resettlement and rehabilitation formulated at the national level as well as at state level. The aim of these policies was to minimize large-scale displacement as far as possible and provide all required infrastructural facilities and amenities in the resettlement area. In Kerala, the recent initiative for the tribal resettlement is the formation of Tribal Resettlement and Development Mission (TRDM) in 2001. It was formulated with the objective to achieve overall socio-economic development of the tribal people and also to ensure the participation of tribals in the planning and implementation of the schemes meant for their development.

Problem Areas in Displacement and Rehabilitation

Displacement and rehabilitation can be due to push factors and pull factors as voluntary and involuntary. In the case of voluntary displacement which is due to a natural calamity or disaster, if the government is supporting them to resettle in other risk reduced areas and providing them basic facilities to start over, people will praise government as it has done so much for the affected people. The same thing in case of a development-induced displacement the scenario is totally different. The positive aspects of displacement and rehabilitation can only be analyzed from the government's development perspective, not from the people's interests and survival.

Cernea has acknowledged impoverishment risk and reconstruction model which proposes that impoverishment can be represented through a model of eight interlinked potential risks intrinsic to displacement such as; landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, increased morbidity and mortality, loss of access to common property, social disintegration, loss of access to community and violation of human rights. All these are the major challenges faced by the tribal people while they are uprooted from their original habitats.

When Kerala has the high human development index (0.79) in India, the tribal villages shows a very less growth and statistics and extreme poverty, malnutrition, poor living conditions etc. Reports indicate high infant mortality rates, severe malnutrition, premature births and low birth-weight in these regions. According to a study, the infant mortality of Kerala in 2012 is 13 and infant mortality rate of India in 2012 is 47 per 1000 children, at the same time the infant mortality rate of Attappadi, a tribal block in Palakkad district of north Kerala, is 66.

A famous newspaper reported about the opinion of a tribal chief that, 'they never had issues of infant deaths and low immunity, earlier it is the change in their food habits and consumption patterns which is affecting them. Earlier they used to cultivate their own food—*ragi, chama* (bajra), millet and maize—and ate wild greens and meat. The decline in forest cover and natural resources has had a terrible impact on their living conditions'. They are forced to get adapted to the new food pattern, which reduces their immunity. The question arises here is whether these people can adapt to the change physically as well as mentally. Forest Dwellers Act or the Forest Right Act is formulated in 2006, which provides tribals the access to the forest and collection of minor forest produces. But, so far it is not fully implemented in Kerala.

Through the resettlement policy, the maximum land allotted for the tribal people are either in the isolated forest areas or in the hilly terrains far away from the town areas, where they have a threat of wild animal attacks, water scarcity and unavailability of occupation or agricultural labor. If the people are relocating to distant places to find labor for their day to day living becomes a greater problem for them. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has also failed to provide them economic support. In many cases, tribals are not been eligible for adequate compensation under India's Land Acquisition Act. Lack of schools near to the rehabilitated area is another issue of concern, which restricts their right to free and compulsory education. The clash between the tribal language and mother tongue, lack of teachers and lack of motivation increases the dropout rates and diminishes the interest of education among the children.

From all the above, the critical problem they face with displacement and rehabilitation is, they are losing their tribal identities. The government policies are putting them in a transitional zone between the tribals and nontribal. Whether the rehabilitation is making them de-tribalized or re-tribalized is still confusing. During the 70s, 80s and 90s a series of forest acts were enacted and amended related to the land acquisition and restoration. Among these policies few protected forest, few protected tribals, and few restricted the rights of tribal people.

There are three approaches to the tribal development. One is Isolation then Assimilation and Integration. The isolation approach of Verrier Elwin suggests keeping tribals isolated from the non-tribals and keep them away from the mainstream communities. The assimilation approach demands the clubbing together of tribal and non-tribal communities. But Nehru had an intermediate opinion; his 'Tribal-Panchsheel' was neither isolation nor assimilation. He wanted to allow the people to develop themselves by their own genius and tradition rather than by over-administration and overloaded schemes. At the same time, he wanted to safeguard tribals from exploitation and judge the development by the quality of human character, not by the monetary statistics. So, when we displace tribes from their natural habitats and relocated them in new places, we should keep this in mind that whether the rehabilitation projects are isolating them or assimilating them or the integration of the communities are leading to their development.

Development Discourse

Many writers have observed that a policy framework is crucial for guiding and managing the resettlement project and the absence of a national legislation or legal vacuum in the relocation process is one of the major reasons for its failure in India. Sharma (2012) has analyzed that the problem with tribal development in India is, the clubbing together of all the tribal communities of the state under the same scheduled tribal tag. Each tribal community has peculiar problems based on their geographical location and cultural practices. In that scenario, what will be the success rate of the creation of a national level policy for all the scheduled tribes of the state which is not applicable to the whole of India? Many state governments and private sectors have formulated their own resettlement policies. But, the increased amount of landlessness and poverty among them indicates the lack of proper monitoring system. Hence we can observe that whether the policy is national level or state level, the problem with the tribal people is not yet resolved. So what could be the next possible reason for their deprivation?

Resource allocation is a subject of politics not just a subject of economics or development. The involvement of the politicians and political parties are very high in case of the tribal development. Crores of rupees have been allotted for the tribal welfare each year and still, there are landless people who are deprived of their basic rights, living in pathetic life conditions. If the people are not benefitted by these policies and also have not received any monetary benefits then, where does the allocated money went? The corrupt practices are rooted in our democratic system in such a way that policies are made not for the development of the people, but for the development of policymakers. The ideologies of the political parties might be different but the value of money is same for all. After all, today 'politics' has become synonymous with the 'ways and means by which the politicians work to remain in the political power'.

When the pressure from the tribals on land relocation increases, the government will formulate a policy without considering the actual needs of the population excluding them from the policy formulation and avails it for the eligible tribal people. There should be a mechanism to determine the eligible people which are grossly accepted by all the stakeholders. The absence of a strong monitoring system with any kind of legal backing on the resettlement of tribal people is the major reason behind the failure of rehabilitation policies. The abundant presence of bureaucratic excuses and the absence of political will which perpetuate a legal vacuum. The development programs meant for the tribes are planned in such a way that it benefits the non-tribals more than the tribals. The fund allocated for the tribal welfare is not fully utilized for them. Red-tapism, corruption, the interdepartmental clashes, official's personal egos, middlemen, commission, influence of money and power etc. are the few reasons which restrict the flow of fund allocation of tribal resettlement projects. Sandwiched between the politics of the politicians and the bureaucrats, the poor tribal people are suffering endlessly. Such issues ought to be addressed and immediate actions should be taken to provide them for the better standard of living.

Suggestions

The much hyped 'Kerala Model of Development' has delivered only minimally to the tribal population of Kerala. The state politics is oscillating between developments of the larger public on the one hand and the development of tribes on the other hand, which are generally antithetical to each other. The development policies devised for the benefit of the tribes do not satisfy their immediate or long-term interests. The politicians should look to implement the policies in a better way with minimum corruption and try to deliver it with maximum efficiency. In the era of globalization, if the government thinks the integration of the tribal development with a market model of development is necessary, they should develop such model with the consent of all the stakeholders. The power structures operating in the society which curbs the tribal development for their vested interests should be identified and a holistic solution to such problems should be devised. The Tribal community should be involved in policy-making. The government should tirelessly work to bring consensus among the public and among the tribes about the policies they make for tribal development because once such consensus is made in the grassroots level, implementation of such policies could be done with minimum hindrances.

The government should bring transparency and accountability in the tribal policies and many Non-governmental organizations which work in the grassroots level with the tribes should be involved in all the stages of a policy framework for bringing more consensus as said earlier. The debate of Isolation vs. assimilation should be sorted out amicably with the consent of all the tribes involved. The government should never forget that in a true democracy the people should be given free hand to decide their future. If the corruption rate decreases in the society, the displaced tribal people will get land and other basic facilities assured in the development policies. We need effective co-operation from the tribal and non-tribal communities, government officials, allied institutions and departments, voluntary organizations, political parties and representatives etc. to provide a better standard of living to the marginalized tribal communities. With proper governance, adequate formulation and effective implementation of policies and a strong legal system to protect their rights, we can find solutions for the tribal issues.

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EMOTIONAL RESILIENCE OF HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS IN RELATION TO SOCIAL ORIENTATION, LEADERSHIP POTENTIAL AND ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION

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Abstract

In the educational system, higher secondary stage stands as the school final, and at the same time it serves as a final testing ground to check the ability of higher secondary students to withstand physical, emotional, and mental strains. Academically, it is considered as a stage of transition for the adolescents to move on from school education and enter into higher education. The preparation being done at the higher secondary stage, in fact, right from standard one to standard twelve meets with the challenge of overcoming the hardship in the form of government higher secondary examination involving resources rooted in physical, mental, and emotional domains of the individuals.

Keywords: *Social Orientation, Emotional Resilience, Leadership Potential*

Introduction

As the outcome of higher secondary examination of a student has almost become a matter of social concern, with the task of fulfilling the aspirations of the family members, the long drawn desire of the teachers who taught him, the aspiration cherished by friends and relatives, and the ambition nourished by the individual for years together, the individual student is subjected to utmost pressure touching all the domains of his person, he becomes highly nervous and left in a state of anxiety. If the outcome is on the expected lines, the individual is saved, or else the frustration looming heavily over his head would drown him in stress.

In fact, the individual student soon after entering into the higher secondary stage starts troubling himself in all aspects to keep him proceeding on the right lines as per the message conveyed to him now and then by all those interested in him. The „self“ suffering in him is known only to the concerned student, and all those around him being relaxed and comfortable working on the routines, are much satisfied with their „self“ without knowing what is happening to the student who is toiling night and day sacrificing food, sleep, entertainment, and even friendly chat with his bosom friends. Naturally, a small setback in studies, for example scoring unexpectedly low mark in the class test, or a harsh word uttered by the parents or teachers, etc., is enough for the student to fall into disappointments causing depression not known to the outside world.

If the individual is not able to come out of such anxiety, or frustration or the ultimate stress, he is sure to meet with a catastrophe in his academic and personal life. Here comes the play of the personality trait ‘resilience’ to moderate the ‘shock’ received by the individual and help him get back to normality to resume his work as usual. Hence the Researcher has started focusing on emotional resilience of higher secondary students which seems to be a crucial one in the present context.

Need for the Study

Emotional resilience simply refers to one's ability to adapt to stressful situations in life. Though it comprises certain skills, in a broader sense it appears to be something an individual is born with. It is common to come across people who do not feel much upset when shocking incidents happened in their life. The same kind of behaviour could be seen in children also. Some children without any external influence will soon stop crying over something which the child missed, or deprived of. However, it is very common to find people of different ages, feeling highly miserable for long hours, or a number of days over something they had lost. It shows that apart from emotional resilience being a born trait, it can also be cultivated in individuals with carefully structured programmes and the highly regulated teaching procedures.

Elizabeth Scott (2016) defines emotional resilience as a set of abilities by which the people are able to “roll with punches” and adapt to adversity without lasting difficulties. From this it is understood that individuals can be classified as more resilient and less resilient. More resilient people can easily manage major crises with greater ease; whereas, the less resilient ones have a harder time with stress and life changes, and find it difficult to manage new situations.

The Researcher with the intention of generating more information about the functioning of emotional resilience in individuals of different categories, has reviewed a good number of studies. Wild, Lauren, G et al (2013) completed a study focusing on risk and resilience in orphaned adolescents. This study was designed to investigate the association between family, peer, and community factors and resilience in orphan adolescents. Self-reported questionnaires were administered verbally to 159 parentally bereaved adolescents aging between 10 to 19 years in an economically deprived urban area. Questionnaire included measures of depression, anxiety, and self-esteem. The results of a hierarchical multiple regression analysis indicate that family regulation and respect for individuality, peer connection, and community connection and regression were significantly associated with greater emotional Resilience.

From the studies reviewed, the Researcher has inferred that resilience is not a quality that individuals either possess or do not possess; there are varying degrees of how well a person is able to handle stress. There are good numbers of studies identifying the groups of skills under different domains or in clusters. Still there are certain characteristics that resilient people tend to share. Some of the main characteristics noted in emotionally resilient people from researches are:

- Emotional awareness
- Perseverance
- Internal locus of control
- Optimism
- Support
- Sense of humour
- Perspectives
- Spirituality (Elizabeth Scott, 2016).

There is always a great need for revamping the curriculum periodically according to the changes and developments occurring in the field of science and other areas. Therefore, the present study would enable the educationists to find ways and means of incorporating resilience oriented approach in dealing with certain topics coming under different subject areas. It would

greatly help the students to imbibe higher level resiliency by transacting the curriculum with suitable adoption of mechanisms to promote resilience.

Statement of the Problem

Emotional Resilience of Higher Secondary Students in Relation to Social Orientation, Leadership Potential and Achievement Motivation

Population

All the higher secondary students studying in plus one and plus two classes in higher secondary schools in Thanjavur revenue district.

Sample

Stratified random sampling will be followed for selecting sample for the present study. It is proposed to choose 5% of the population after stratification of the sample on the basis of type of school management and then gender.

Method

The present study would make use of *Descriptive Survey method* for realizing the objectives of the study.

Research Instruments

- Emotional Resilience Scale –Prepared and Validated by the Researcher.
- Social Orientation Scale –Standardized by C. Sherine Vinoca Snehaltha (2013).
- Leadership Potential Scale – Standardized by P.S.Chandrakumar and S. Parthiban (2014).
- Achievement Motivation Scale - Standardized by R. Portia (2015).

Statistical Techniques Used

- Arithmetic Mean and Standard Deviation, used to assess the level of dependent and independent variables.
- 't' test for independent and large sample is used to find the significance of differences between two means.
- ANOVA is used to find the significance of difference among more than two means.
- Post ANOVA Test (Scheffe) is used to find out the significance of difference between means when the 'F' value is significant.
- Carl Pearson"s Product Moment Correlation is used to find the relationship between two variables.
- Regression analysis is used to estimate the significance of independent variables in predicting the dependent variable.
- Factor analysis is used for determining the dimensions of emotional competence and as a means for establishing factorial validity of the instrument.

Objectives

- To find the level of *Emotional Resilience* and its dimensions of higher secondary students in total and in terms of the demographic variables - *gender, birth order, subject group, family educational status, and type of school management.*
- To find the level of the psychological variables – *Social Orientation, Leadership Potential, and Achievement Motivation* in total and in terms of the chosen demographic variables.
- To find the significance of difference in *Emotional Resilience* and its dimensions in respect of chosen demographic variables.

Hypotheses

- The level of *Emotional Resilience* and its dimensions of higher secondary students in total and in terms of the demographic variables - *gender, birth order, subject group, family educational status, and type of school management* is **moderate**.
- The level of the psychological variables – *Social Orientation, Leadership Potential, and Achievement Motivation* in total and in terms of the chosen demographic variables is **moderate**.
- There is **no significant difference** in *Emotional Resilience* and its dimensions in respect of the chosen demographic variables.

Findings in terms of Gender

1. The gender wise analysis has recorded that the **male** higher secondary students are **moderate** in their overall *Emotional resilience* (40.9%) as well as in the dimensions *Perseverance* (37.8%) and *Self-care* (36%); however, they are noted to be **high** in the dimensions *Sense of humour* with 37.8%, and *Perspective* (42.3%) of them falling under this category. In the case of the dimensions, *Emotional awareness* (34.6%), *Internal locus of control* (42.5%), *Optimism* (48.6%), *Social supports* (44.1%), and *Spirituality* (38.1%) they are noted to be **low**. The **female** higher secondary students have recorded **moderate** level of *Emotional resilience* (45%), and also in its dimensions *Emotional awareness* (33.6%), *Perseverance* (44.6%), and *Self-care* (40.1%); however, in the dimensions *Internal locus of control* (51.8%), *Social support* (48.3%) *Sense of humour* (38%) and *Perspective* (45.7%) they have recorded **high**. In the case of the dimensions *Optimism* (41.3%); and *Spirituality* (34.3%), higher secondary students are found to be **low** as majority of the students falling under this category.
2. The psychological variable Social orientation is found to be **moderate** for **female** (43.6%) and **low** for **male** (42.3%) higher secondary students. In the case of Leadership potential, it is found to be **moderate** for both **male** (38.8%) and **female** (43.2%) higher secondary students. The psychological variable Achievement motivation is found to be **moderate** for both **male** higher secondary students (55.9%) and **female** counterparts (45.5%).
3. On computing differential analysis, it is found that **significant difference** exists between male and female higher secondary students in their *Emotional resilience* with **female** higher secondary students scoring **significantly higher** than the **male** counterparts. **Significant differences** have also been recorded between male and female higher secondary students in the case of the dimensions of *Emotional resilience* – *Emotional*

awareness, *Internal locus of control*, *Optimism*, and *Social support* with **female** higher secondary students **significantly leading** their **male** counterparts. Contrary to this, in the case of the dimension *Spirituality*, **male** higher secondary students are **significantly higher** than their counterpart **female** students.

4. On testing the significance of difference between the male and female higher secondary students with regard to the psychological variables, it is found that **male** higher secondary students are **significantly higher** than the **female** higher secondary students in Leadership potential. However, in the case of Social orientation and Achievement motivation the **female** higher secondary students have recorded **significantly higher** than their **male** counterparts.
5. On computing correlation between dependent and psychological variables in terms of male and female higher secondary students, it has been recorded that **significant correlation** exists between *Emotional resilience* of **male** higher secondary students and their psychological characteristics Social orientation, Leadership potential and Achievement motivation. In the case of dimension wise analysis, the dimensions *internal locus of control*, *Optimism*, *Social support*, *Perspective* and *Spirituality* of **male** higher secondary students are found to be **significantly correlated** with Social orientation, Leadership potential and Achievement motivation.

Delimitations of the Study

- The present study is focused only on the higher secondary student population located in Thanjavur revenue district, Tamilnadu.
- Only three psychological variables have been included in the research for studying the dependent variable.
- As the Researcher hasn't come across any previous studies focusing on the locality as such for studying the Emotional Resilience she hasn't included locality of the school as a demographic variable.

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SOCIAL SUPPORT AMONG MOTHERS OF CEREBRAL PALSY CHILDREN

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Abstract

The present study was conducted at Spastic society of Tiruchirappali. The aim of the study is to assess the Psychosocial environment and social support of the families of children with Cerebral Palsy. The Psychosocial factors and the surrounding social environment make over their physical and mental wellness and their ability to function. In this study the researcher analyse the Psychosocial environment and also studies the social support receive by the parents of children suffering from Cerebral Palsy. The study is descriptive in nature conducted among 30 mothers of cerebral palsied child. The problems experienced by the mothers were associated with common themes such as disturbed social and personal relationships, financial burden, government schemes and institution, worries about future of the child and need for more support services.

Keywords: Cerebral Palsy Children, Social support, mothers.

Introduction

Parenthood presents individuals with one of the most psychologically challenging enterprises, encompassing emotions and challenges that can push parents to both extremities of joys and anxieties. Raising a child who has cerebral palsy creates new greater challenges for the whole family. Care giving is one of the major roles in parenting young children, and is significantly altered in the presence of child experiencing functional problems and possible long term dependence. Research indicates a house with a disabled child is more prone to depression, suicide, financial strain, relationship challenges, divorce, and bankruptcy. Such alterations in the care giving role is seen in the challenges that parents face to manage their child's chronic health problems effectively in addition to the coping of daily living requirements and demands. Embracing a life with cerebral palsy requires planning, organization, perspective, adaptation, and inspiration. Many learn how to embrace a life with cerebral palsy somewhere inside the journey itself. Parents differ widely in their reactions and attitudes. They generally face two problem. First, Socio economic status and second, acceptance of the child and understanding the nature of cerebral Palsy. Parents get so wrapped up in raising their child that they forget to care of themselves. The emotional and financial strains that come with cerebral palsy can be a lot to handle. Polita and Tacla (2014) further categorized the dimensions of social support received into three dimensions, namely emotional support, informational and cognitive instrumental. In the context of parenting, good social support system can serve as a catalyst or buffer that will reduce parenting stress and enhance the parenting well-being among parents, much more among those of children with disabilities. Certain studies shows that informal support rather than formal support reduces parental support among mothers of disabled children.

Cerebral Palsy

Cerebral Palsy is an umbrella term of multiple disability .It is a non progressive disorder of movement or posture. This Cerebral palsy begins in the childhood, caused due to malfunctioning or damage in the brain. Besides impaired motor functions, it is also common for children with such disorder to experience impairments in their sensory, communicative and intellectual abilities, resulting in complex limitations in self-care functions. Cerebral palsy happens when that part of the brain is damaged or develop as it should around the time of birth or very early in life. People born with cerebral palsy are called “congenital” CP and it is called “acquired” when it starts after birth But it can also start after birth, in which case it’s called “acquired” CP .People with cerebral palsy can have mild issues with muscle control, or it could be so severe that they can’t walk. Some people with CP have difficulty speaking. Others have intellectual disabilities, while many have normal intelligence.

Significance of the study

Mothers, who are generally considered the primary caregiver of children, are the main subjects of concern with regards to their personal health and well -being.In general, social support encompass interpersonal relationship transaction within the individuals with the intention of enhancing the well-being of the respondent .In the context of parenting, good social support system can serve as a catalyst that will reduce parenting stress and enhance the parenting well-being among parents, much more among those of children with disabilities .

Aim of the Study

The aim of the study is to analyse the social support which help the mothers of Cerebral Palsy children to overcome stress.

Objectives

- To study the socio-demographic profile of the family of CP children.
- To assess the Social support of the mothers of CP Children

Methodology

The Study was conducted among mother’s of Cerebral Palsied children who are studying in cerebral Palsy .As the population is finite ,the researcher used probability sampling method and simple random sampling method for collecting the sample size.The study is descriptive in nature and sample size is 30.

Tools of the study:

Researcher designed interview schedule for data collections based on review of literature, which was validated by an special educator and research guide.Socio demographic profile consist of question like age of the child and respondent, family income, religion mother’s educational qualification, CP type and question based on institution and Government schemes.The researcher has used **Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support** by Zimet GD, Dahlem NW, Zimet SG, Farley GK.

Analysis and Interpretation

‘T’ Test Between Male and Female Child of the

Respondents with

Regard To Social Support

S. No	Childs gender	\bar{X}	S.D.	Statistical Inference
1	Male	62.80	8.452	t = 3.572 df = 28
2	Female	45.90	17.704	P < 0.01 Highly Significant

The above table shows that there is a difference in mean score between the gender of the child and Social Support which is highly significant

Distribution of Respondents by Their Level of Social Support Scale

S. No	Level of Social Support	No. of Respondents (n:30)	%
1	Low level	15	50.0
2	High level	15	50.0

Analyzing the overall social support equal number of respondents are experiencing Low Level social support and High Level social support.

Discussion

In this study, the number of children and social support were not identified as significant. But it is highly significant in the case of Child’s gender, this is mainly because when a female girl child grow up and attain her age ,it becomes really difficult for the parents to take care compared to male child.It is also clearly identified that mothers qualification and usage of additional aids for the children does not make any significant difference in receiving social support .As suggested by Cohen and Wills (1985) that the relation between social support and adjustment is established only if the needs arising from the stressor are responded appropriately by social support. The research reveals that exactly half of the respondents are experiencing low level and other half experiencing high level social support, which clearly shows that irrespective of qualification, financial strength ,relationship with spouse,respondents who establish or try to establish relationship are experiencing social support.

Conclusion

This study gave a brief overview towards the current scenario of social support among the mothers of Cerebral Palsy Children. The findings demonstrated that the social support was based on the impact of the respondents relationship with neighbours,family members ,spouse and institution. Most of the respondents have reported CP child has brought their family closer to god. In spite of experiencing additional financial cost for the CP child among all respondents most of them added it brought them a good relationship with their spouse.Most of the respondents are expecting emotional support rather than material support from the family.Irrespective of other factors if a mother receive proper social support,it results in healthy parenting.

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SNOEZEL ROOM - FOCUS ON CHILDREN WITH MULTIPLE DISABILITIES

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Abstract

“Behind Snoezelen is a multi-functional concept: In a purposely designed room the use of light and sound elements, scents and music initiate sensual sensations. These have both relaxing and activating effects on the different perception areas. The specific design directs and arranges the stimuli; it creates interest, brings back memories and guides relationships. Snoezelen induces wellbeing, in a calm atmosphere fear will be taken away, people feel secure. Snoezelen is therapy as well as promotion and is used for all stages of development (from toddlers to old people)” (Mertens, 2003/2005 cit. in ISNA, n.d.).

The main aim of this paper is to realise a snoezel room for children who have (multiple) disabilities like cerebral palsy and mental retardation. Several factors will be discussed to make an effective snoezel room. Snoezelen is being used increasingly for individuals with mental retardation and mental illness to facilitate relaxation, provide enjoyment, and inhibit behavioural challenges (Singh, N., Lancioni, G., Winton, A., Molina, E., Sage, M., Brown, S., & Groeneweg, J., 2003)

Keywords: *Snoezelen, Multisensory Stimulation, Multi-Sensory Environment, (multiple) disabilities.*

Introduction

We experience our senses all our lives and people are therefore sensory beings. People with movement problems, visual impairment, cognitive skills, limited tensions, behavioural and comprehensory difficulties, perception problems or pain experience difficulties and are limited in their interaction with the environment restricting the sensory input that is taken for granted (Fornes, 2009). It is difficult for this people to make their optimal environment or sensory experience as their world is often narrow, confined, and in most cases controlled for them.

Sensory learning is not a new topic

It is important to select and eliminate the surplus stimuli. This because people with a mental disability, people with dementia, baby's, toddlers, preschoolers and children with ADHD find it difficult to find structure in all the stimuli. This can be done by separating the room in some corners or by making boxes that each focus on a different stimuli (Derie & Vanoosthuysse, 2009).

Background

The concept of Snoezelen was developed in the Netherlands. It is a method of facilitating relaxation for persons with intellectual or sensory disabilities (Remington, R., Abdallah, L., Devereaux, K., & Flanagan, J., 2006).

The word 'snoezelen' is dutch and comes from 'Snuffelen = sniff' and 'doezelen = doze'. The relaxing part is called 'doezelen' and the active and experiencing part is called 'snuffelen' (Derie & Vanoosthuysse, 2009). The activating and relaxing component are the two main aspects of snoozing (Eijgendaal, et al., 2010).

Basic Function and Principles

Stimulation of all the Senses

The multi-sensory stimulation approach can be tailored in intensity and frequency of stimulation to individual thresholds (consisting of auditory, visual, tactile, gustatory, olfactory,

and kinetic modes) in an attempt to increase arousal and awareness and elicit a meaningful behavioural response (Pagliano, 1999).

Safe and Comfortable

The space must be safe and comfortable. It must also have a consistent sensory stimulation that gives an atmosphere of confidence.

Physical comfort must always be available. This includes temperature, lighting, noise levels of placement possibilities. This is necessary to make snoozing comfortable. Children with multiple disabilities in a quiet environment do not get to play, relax and enjoy stimulating environment. A user-friendly environment that is comfortable and constant is required to facilitate learning and development in the MSE/Snoezelen.

A Demand-free Activity

In a demand-free, self-choice environment the person has a role as guide who introduces the space and materials to the child. The child chooses which materials provide the most pleasure.

Designed to Empower through Self-choice

In a snoezel room the individuals get opportunity to control their environment. This by interacting with equipment / materials or by expressing their preference to an experienced companion (Fornes, 2009). These experiences give individuals the feeling of independence and choice (Pinkney, 1997). Self-choice empowers an individual enhancing his/her self-determination which is critical in predicting various performance and satisfaction outcomes (Fornes, 2008). The self-determination theory (SDT; Deci, 1992) is a general theory of human motivation concerned with the development and functioning of personality within social contexts.

Interactive and Passive

MSE/snoezelen has recently moved in the direction of a more interactive program with an emphasis on learning as well. The two approaches (passive and interactive) can be used together to create a more flexible use of the space (Hirstwood, 1994; Hirstwood & Smith, 1996). To maintain some level of relaxed wakefulness and exploration, subtle changes can take place in the room and equipment through an interactive approach. To produce changes in arousal and to maintain the individual's level of wakefulness, a skilled facilitator can turn on/off different pieces of equipment, change its colour, change the music or the volume, or add more interactivity to the room (Messbauer, 2006) (Eijgendaal, et al., 2010).

What are the effects of a snoezel room?

The text about the basic functions already shows some effects of snoezelen. Also here a clear overview is given of the effects.

- Relax, flourish and peace (Degelin, Timmermans, & Van der Stappen, 2007);
- Discovering the world around with the 5 senses;
- Enjoying and experience pleasure in sensory stimuli;
- Expanding the body and space experience;

- Develop the communicative skills to name the sensory experience and feelings;
- Mutual empathy (Derie&Vanoosthuysse, 2009).

Being in a Snoezel room takes patients away from the demands of their usual environment, so there is less pressure to perform in a specific way (Remington et al., 2005) (Remington, R., Abdallah, L., Devereaux, K., & Flanagan, J., 2006).

Scientific research also shows that the level of aggression and self-injury is significantly lower if you use a snoezel room. In short, snoezelen may provide an effective context for reducing the occurrence of self-injury and aggression (Sing, N., Lancioni, G., Winton, A., Molina, E., Sage, M., Brown, S., & Groeneweg, J., 2004).

And finally, because of the snoezel room there is a possibility to make contact with each other (Degelin, Timmermans, & Van der Stappen, 2007).

The target group

There are different groups of people who can use the snoezel room but it's important to know that every person is unique.

- People with dementia: to find stimuli from the past and as a relaxing activity;
- Families with people with a disability: to make contact with the child;
- People with a disability (mental, physical, auditif, multiple disability and ASS) to make contact with the children and to do relaxing and active activities;
- Psychiatric patients: to bring peace in their life so they see the society as less threatening (Degelin, Timmermans, & Van der Stappen, 2007);
- Toddlers and preschoolers without a disability: to discover the world through their senses (Derie&Vanoosthuysse, 2009).

The importance of parental and family involvement

Snoezelen can be used with the entire family with the participation of a social worker and can add new dimensions to communication (Nasser, K., Cahana, C., Kandel, I., Kessel S., & Merrick, J., 2004).

Study also shows that parents who are involved in snoezing experience relaxation and intimacy. This promotes the experience of being together as a family, where all family members have fun activities and strengthen their relationship. A snoezel room ensures intimacy and relaxation, that is important in facilitating family occupations for this population (Sachs, D., & Nasser, K., 2009).

Practical aspects of the snoezel room

The snoezel room functions optimally in small groups (4 - 6 children) or individually (Derie&Vanoosthuysse, 2009). The group can not be too big, because it would be too busy (Degelin, Timmermans, & Van der Stappen, 2007). And at last it's important to give one on one guidance (Derie&Vanoosthuysse, 2009).

The time limit is minimum 20 – 30 minutes. Maximum time depends on the individual and can range between 60 to 120 minutes (Eijgendaal, et al., 2010).

When it is noticed that the children get bored, that the interest and the tranquillity go away, this should be seen as the end signal of the snoezel- session (Derie&Vanoosthuysse, 2009).

Some of the main things that can be used in a snoezel room are

- Soft pillows or a bed to relax (Derie, J., & Vanoosthuysse, R., 2008.);
- Lightsystem and lightprojection (Derie, J., & Vanoosthuysse, R., 2008.);
- Boxes to put in objects to make the environment low-stimulus or stimulating (Derie, J., & Vanoosthuysse, R., 2008.). Each box contains objects for sensory stimuli;
- Tactile stimulation like sponges, akkubal, heat pillows;
- Visual stimulation like lights, colors, mirror;
- Auditory stimulation like rain tube, instruments, music, sea shells;
- Olfactory stimulation like oils, parfums, incense.

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ADOLESCENCE PROBLEMS IN HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS

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Abstract

Education is the key – stone of the arch of good life. Events of history has also demonstrated that the tone of life – personality, happiness, mutual helpfulness, social service – is affected as much by education as by the economic factor. Education is the greatest instrument of socialising the individual, of bringing the self into tune with the larger life of society

Keywords: Adolescence, Problems, Higher Secondary Studies.

Introduction

Administration of higher secondary education, obviously, is a part of state education administration. Both the state Government and the private educational agencies play prominent role in administering higher secondary education in any Indian state.

Parents are the first teachers to their children. But because of some illiterates and some office goers among parents, they do not cope with the modern cultural changes and spend time with their children respectively. So they are not in a position to help and guide their adolescent sons and daughters towards successful, adjustment to their problem. The adolescent know their teachers intimately and have daily association with them for several hours at a time. They seek their teacher's guidance to solve their problems. Hence this study is the outcome of the felt need of the teachers serving in higher secondary school.

Simon, B.S (2001) examined the problem as experienced by school going adolescent girls. The inventory consisting of 232 items to the sample of 370 girls. The result shows that the researcher found problem are increased with age (i.e) the adolescent girls encountered maximum number of problems in the emotional area, and he identified the most problematic areas among the girls in IX and X are emotional, mental school and studies.

Bowen, S.J. (2003) studied frustration amongst youth. The researcher took survey type sample which consisted of 400 male students and consisted of arts, commerce, and science students of six schools of Avuth. The results of the study indicate that the average frustration scores of students of all the three academic streams were found to be high, further it reveals the highest mean frustration score for the arts group and the lowest was for the science group, and students belonging to low socio-economic status were more frustrated.

Seidman, E. et.al (2003) studied the effect of family climate on school adjustment among adolescents. The sample consisted of 1000 adolescents in the ago- range of 14 to 17. The results of the study show there is positive relationship was found irrespective of SES and IQ.

Research Objectives

To find out the significance of the mean difference of the problem score of the

- Boys and Girls
- Urban and rural

- Private and Government School Students

To find out the personal problems between government and private school Students.

Research Methodology

Nature of the Study: This study is Normative Study

Sample: The sample for the study was drawn from 12 schools in the urban and rural areas of Pondicherry. These school; were selected, because of their accessibility and availability of the required sample, and co-operation ensured by the principal, teachers and students of the schools. The schools were selected on the basis of the nature of the area in which the schools were situated. Out of 300 students comprising the sample of the study, 100 students belonged to rural and 200 students belonged to urban area, 150 students in Government schools and 150 students in private schools were selected as sample for this study.

Mean, SD, 't' value for problems of Male Female of Higher Secondary Students

Problems	Boys			Girls			't' Value	Significant level 0.05
	150	31.30	2.69	150	28.85	3.22		
A Personal Problems	150	31.30	2.69	150	28.85	3.22	7.04	5
B Family problems	150	29.4	4.94	150	26.40	4.44	7.57	5
C Socio emotional problems	150	35.98	2.55	150	34.55	3.00	1.31	N.S
D Educational Problems	150	17.68	1.82	150	17.14	1071	0.007	N.S
Total Problems	150	114.37	8.00	150	106.95	8.72	2.34	S

S – Significant NS – Not-significant

The mean scores of the element A (personal problems) of the two groups differ significantly. The mean score of Boys (31.30) is greater than the mean score of the Girls (28.85) and also, the difference is significant at 5% level.

Hence, Boys have more personal problems than Girls.

The mean scores of the element B (family problems) of the two groups differ significantly. The mean score of boys (29.40) is greater than the mean score of the Girls (26.40) and also, the difference is significant at 5% level.

Hence, boys have more family problems than Girls.

There is difference between the mean score of C (socio-emotional problems) of the Boys (35.98) and Girls (34.55). However, the difference is not significant at 5% level of significance

Hence, they do not differ in the socio-emotional problems.

The mean scores of the elements of the overall problems of two groups differ significantly. The mean score of Boys students (114.37) is more than the overall problems mean score of Girls students (106.95) and also the difference is significant at 5% level of significance.

Hence, Boys students are having more problems than Girls students.

The calculated 't' value is higher than the table value for df=298 at 5% level of significance for overall problems.

There is difference between the mean scores of 'A', personal problems, of the pupils of urban (29.84) and Rural (30.55). However, the difference is not significant at 5% level of significance.

Hence, they do not differ in the personal problems.

There is difference between the mean scores of 'B', family problems, of the pupils of urban (27.62) and Rural (28.44). However, the difference is not significant at 5% level of significance.

Hence, they do not differ in the family problems.

There is difference between the mean scores of 'D', educational problems, of the pupils of Urban (17.49) and Rural (17.25). However, the difference is not significant at 5% level of significance.

Hence, they do not differ in the educational problems.

The mean scores of the elements of the overall problems of two groups Urban (110.40) and Rural (111.16) differ. However, the difference is not significant at 5% level of significance.

Hence, Urban and Rural students do not differ significantly in the elements of overall problems.

The calculated 't' value is lower than the table value for $df=298$ at 5% level of significance for overall problems.

There is difference between the mean scores of 'A', personal problems, of the pupils of Government (30.36) and Private (29.79). However, the difference is not significant at 5% level of significance.

Hence, they do not differ in the personal problems.

There is difference between the mean scores of 'B', family problems, of the pupils of Government (35.10) and Private (35.42). However, the difference is not significant at 5% level of significance.

Hence, they do not differ in the socio-emotional problems.

There is no significant difference between the mean scores of 'D', educational problems, of the pupils of Government (17.42) and Private (17.41). However there is no significant different at 5% level of significance.

Hence, they do not differ in the educational problems.

The mean scores of the elements of the overall problems of two groups Government (110.34) and Private (110.96) differ. However, the difference is not significant at 5% level of significance.

Hence, Government and private students do not differ significantly in the elements of overall problems.

The calculated 't' value is lower than the table value for $df=298$ at 5% level of significance for overall problems.

Conclusion

On the basis of the above findings of the study, certain conclusion are drawn along with the statement acceptance or rejection of the hypotheses formulated. To achieve the objective of finding sex difference of pupils regarding problems, the first hypothesis was formulated and tested. The first hypothesis was: "There is no significant difference in the mean of the problem score of the boys and girls" To test the above hypothesis, the significance of difference between the mean scores obtained on problems test by boys and girls was found out. The boys were found having significantly higher problems than the girls, because of their participation in outer world was more when compared to girls. This might be the case here in the present investigation that the boys showed higher problems than the girls. Thus, the first hypothesis of the study was rejected and the concerned objective was achieved. It has been concluded that

there exist significant sex differences in respect of problems with the boys who tend to have more problems than the girls. To achieve the objective of knowing rural – urban pupils' differences regarding problems, the second hypothesis was formulated and tested. The second hypothesis was: "There is no significant difference in the mean of the problem score of the urban and rural school students".

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**A CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON PUBLIC POLICY FOR
A PERSISTENT FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN INDIA**

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Abstract

Public policy of the Government affects the common man in any part of the country. When India's economic growth progresses over the period of time, people continue to face major problems which require Government intervention with sound long term public policies. With six decades of Independent India, it is the apt time to review the major policies and drop the programmes which hardly reach or do not benefit the beneficiary. In our country, economic inequalities still prevail when unemployed, Small farmers, several categories of artisans, seasonal self-employed and workers encounter difficult conditions in protecting their livelihoods. In several ways the basic structure of the country requires change which is to be brought in committedly by the Government and people. The major rural development programmes implemented since independence in India in different aspects from land reform to rural credit. However, its impact was seen based on the countrymen's improvement and change of their livelihood. Cross country experience, strong political leadership, international and national organisations propose different dimensions of public policies and its implementation. But its success depends on its prolonged sustenance and benefit to the comprehensive development of the people. This paper analyses the nature of public policy and the existing policy on financial inclusion leading to rural development, and proposes public policies with an anticipation of achieving inclusive growth.

Keywords: *Inclusive growth; Jan-Dhan Yojana; Innovative Banking; Hassle-free services.*

Introduction

Public policy is best described in broader sense as the policy that is formulated and implemented for the benefit of public whereas in the narrow sense it relates to plan of action to be pursued by the Govt. It is overall framework within which the actions of the government are undertaken to achieve its goals. It is a rational and conscious course of action designed in response to a purposive problem enforced by a public agency. Rural development aims to empower individuals, groups and communities to plan, execute and manage development that impacts their living conditions. They need basic structural changes in terms of technical, administrative, organisational, financial and legal parameters. The need for the public to inform and influence policy changes arises mainly from the grass root experiences. Constitutional amendments on Panchayat Raj Institutions is the first stage of bringing people to the public arena and make them financial empowered as well as independent. Public policy emanates from constitution, legislative acts, rules and administrative instructions. These exist in manuals, guidelines and orders issued at government at the Centre, State or Local bodies and implemented through the Government officials.

Objectives

- To emphasize the importance of public policy for the country's inclusive growth
- To analyse the status of Financial Inclusion policy of the Government.
- To examine formulation of Financial Inclusion Policy with the prospective planning

Review of Literature

Asian Development Bank of India (2016) in its Working Paper Series on the *Status of Financial Inclusion, Regulation, and Education in India* has stated that "the new architecture

of inclusion reflects the failure of the traditional formal sector and the need to adopt modern methods to serve the poor. In this context, regulation has a fundamental role to play in ensuring that market-oriented solutions to poverty alleviation coexist with other social initiatives. India's financial inclusion agenda has seen a welcome shift away from an emphasis on credit to a more comprehensive approach".

Institute of Internal finance in its report (2016) *The Business of Financial Inclusion: Insights from Banks in Emerging Markets* has stated that "The banks we interviewed were enthusiastic about serving low-income and other underserved customers, although well aware of the challenges. They were innovative in their use of technology and in models to meet the needs of low-income customers, and they were making progress on business viability through aggressive product roll-outs, cross-selling, and aligning their operations to digital banking. They were eager to learn what was working in other contexts, and wanted to get into the nitty gritty of products, channels, and operations. They also articulated an agenda of advocacy with regulators, the need for coordination among government bodies, and the importance of governments making digital payments across all of their functions."

Jayashree Venkatesan (2015) in her Policy Report "*PMJDY: An Analysis of Policy Design and Implementation Gaps*" has stated that the challenge is not that there exist implementation gaps, but there has been a self-laudatory tone adopted by the policy makers, government and bank in short span. Any programme in this scale can only be achieved by continuous titration based on field insights."

Public Policy and Governance

Public policy is not an exception to the state of change. The nature of the policy process has changed its dimension and expanded its scope with the different players. Government is bound to listen and accept the inputs from other stakeholders while making policy for the people. Hence, public policy is not confined to bureaucratic citadel of the country. Efforts are being made to receive inputs the experts who may or may not be part of the Government entities. Another effort is to professionalise the bureaucracy in a particular segment creating different structure such as creating vertical career path. The demand for stronger links between research and policy has grown, as much as efforts to mainstreaming public policy education to professionalize the bureaucracy. Global experiences also enable to have different perception to the policy making process at the different levels of the country.

With an intention to meet the expectations of the people, public policy process is to redefine its status and to cover part of Good governance which is a wider phenomenon at present since it is posing new challenges for policy formulation as well as engendering debates on appropriate forms of governance. World Bank's annual report on *Governance in Asia - From crisis to Opportunity* presented a more cogent concept of good governance elaborates four key components of good governance i.e., accountability, transparency, predictability and participation. The Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) defines governance as "the use of political authority and exercise of control in a society in relation to the management of its resources for social and economic development". The United Nations Development Programme defines governance as "the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority in the management of a country's affairs at all levels. Governance

comprises the mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their political rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences”.

Public Policy Process

Policy formulation is the initial effort through which the demands and necessity of the society are converted into policies. Hence it can be said that the theory on the paper comes in to practice. Before formulation there requires serious deliberations from different stakeholders. Government receives inputs from global experiences, world organisations, civil societies and experts, and disseminate information to the public for policy education. The government through its various channels enables to make masses aware of the formulated policies. With efforts, it reaches crucial stage – policy implementation where the policies are executed by the different administrative agencies at the central, state and local levels in association with the NGOs. To assess the reach and impact of policies, it is very essential to ensure that the policy should reach the beneficiaries for whom there has to be a clear definition of implementing structure without leaving any room of deviation from the policies resulting corruption. Impact study being post implementation process, proper and appropriate administrative and adjudicative functions are needed for keeping a complete control over the public policies.

Jan-Dhan Yojana – An Outcome of Potential Public Policy

When the Government brings a policy which affects every citizen of the country, it receives national importance. All the stakeholders seriously look into its nature of formulation, implementation followed by its impact on the common man. One of such landmarks is introduction of Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana which is a National Mission for Financial Inclusion to ensure access to financial services, namely, Banking/ Savings & Deposit Accounts, Remittance, Credit, Insurance, Pension in an affordable manner. Account can be opened in any bank branch or Business Correspondent outlet. Accounts opened under PMJDY are being opened with Zero balance. The government’s ambitious Jan-Dhan Yojana aiming to bring the excluded sections of the society under the ambit of the formal financial system is expected to impact the mass. Perceiving that the poor to have a bank account is the initial strategy to deepen the financial inclusion. Subsequently, the government offer other financial products to ensure greater engagement with the system. The government follow it up with the Mudra, which extended credit to micro enterprises.

Status of Banking and Financial Inclusion in India

During the early nineties, operational efficiency of banks in India had increased due to gradual computerisation of banking industry. However, with RBI guidance and advent of

ICT, banks introduced Core Banking Solutions - connecting all the branches of a bank. Major Public sector, Private sector and Foreign Banks in India have been competing with each other to provide enhanced services to their customers such as ATM (Automated Teller Machines), Internet Banking, Mobile Banking, Phone Banking, Telebanking, Funds transfer through RTGS & NEFT, Smart Cards. Subsequent advancement of e-banking has enabled to provide banking services at the door step of customers making it - Virtual Banking with 24x7

availability. Banks are interested to acquire more and more customers to increase their revenue using different tools of technology. Banks specifically design their products and services according to the customer base and requirement. At present, banks such as SBI, ICICI, AXIS, HDFC bank and foreign banks are pioneer in providing customer oriented banking services. The role of banks has changed as banks are managing accounts of their clients, providing service of investment and advising clients where they have to invest. Leading banks in India have introduced 3-in-1 i.e., Bank Account, Trading Account & Demat Account. In these days clients in urban areas are not visiting the banks rather they are only using cyber banking for each transactions enabling banks to reduce their operating cost.

ICT based Financial Inclusion

ICT has brought sea-change initiatives in Financial Inclusion. People in rural areas are immensely benefitted out of ICT based Financial Inclusion model. Under the guidance of Government of India and Reserve Bank of India, basic banking services to the unbanked masses of the country are being provided by the banks with a cost effective and practical IT solution. Products such as Over Draft, No frills account have benefitted the rural mass. The recent initiative of Direct Benefit Transfer has also made the rural people to come out of alleged involvement of middlemen. In order to take this model ahead, business process re-engineering is required to achieve breakthrough results. ICT is considered as a means to achieve these results. In ICT Based FI, the activity centre point is the Field BC and so the process needs to be changed as per the requirements and operations need to be carried out by Field BCs. The transaction and operation flow needs to be standardized.

Keeping in view the various developments over the years, government has recently merged the Financial Inclusion Fund and Financial Inclusion Technology Fund to form a single FIF and the RBI has finalised the new scope of activities and guidelines for utilisation of the new FIF. The objectives of the FIF shall be to support 'developmental and promotional activities' including creating of FI infrastructure across the country, capacity building of stakeholders, creation of awareness to address demand side issues with a view to securing financial inclusion.

Progress of Financial Inclusion (Jan-Dhan Yojana) – An Analysis

According to The Hindu Centre for Politics and Public Policy in its policy report on *PMJDY: An Analysis of Policy Design and Implementation Gaps* has finally concluded that if the government is serious about financial inclusion, it must accept that it is a long term goal and should not approach the agenda of financial inclusion with a stick approach and forcing bankers to achieve strict. Further it stated that one must accept that there is a strong economic rationale for inclusive growth that extends beyond the limited agenda of the elected government to show short-term results.

According to an empirical study report - *Bank Accounts For the Unbanked: Evidence from a Big Bang Experiment*, May 2017 – it is observed that PMJDY accounts are increasingly being used actively: “70% of the accounts migrate out of dormancy into active use. Second, activity levels in PMJDY accounts increase over time, a pattern not necessarily seen in non-PMJDY accounts. These findings are especially stark given that non-PMJDY account holders in our sample appear to be much poorer and have transaction sizes that are one order of magnitude

smaller. Finally, we find that the active accounts experience significant increases in cash balances. Government direct benefits transfer aids but does not fully explain usage. Overall, the data indicate that the unbanked learn by doing, and increase usage of accounts for transactions, liquidity management, and increasingly, balance accumulation.”

On completion of the third anniversary of the launch of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), the financial inclusion scheme implemented by the government has impacted the mass. Apart from opening a bank account, the PMJDY scheme comes with other benefits for account holders. The account holders get access to credit and pension facilities and also a debit card with a built-in accident insurance cover for Rs1 lakh. It is to be emphasized that the account holders can get government subsidies delivered to them in cash, directly into their accounts. The progress on PMJDY is briefed as under.

As on 08/11/2017 (figures in crore)

Bank Name / Type	No. of Beneficiaries at rural/semi urban centre bank branches	No. of Beneficiaries at urban metro centre bank branches	Number of Total Beneficiaries	Deposits in Accounts(In Crore)	Number of Rupay Debit Cards issued to beneficiaries
Public Sector Banks	13.50	11.20	24.70	53711.31	18.44
Regional Rural Banks	4.16	0.76	4.92	11862.96	3.62
Private Sector Banks	0.60	0.39	0.99	2113.46	0.92
Grand Total	18.25	12.35	30.60	67687.72	22.98

Source: <https://www.pmjdy.gov.in/account>

As per the latest data available in the website of PMJDY, there were 306 million beneficiaries or account holders, with a total bank balance in their accounts of Rs676.9 billion. That is a little under half a per cent of the Indian gross domestic product (GDP) of around Rs150 trillion.

Under the backdrop of six decades of strong public sector banking, it was apparently exhibited the fact that the poorer sections of society were not able to access financial services adequately from the organized financial system. When the government was keen to take credit for the successful implementation of the PMJDY, it must be prepared to infuse capital in to the banks and follow the policy of non-intervention into the day-to-day functioning of banks at any level and also take the blame for allowing NPAs in public sector banks. It must be appreciated that the government has passed the bankruptcy legislation and empowered the central bank to direct the banks under its supervision to invoke its provision to recover their dues. It will pacify the common man from his argument that the banks’ target is to recover dues from the retail sector and invoke existing laws only against the innocent public. Because the bankruptcy legislation would target the big ticket NPA loans. Such support would really enable the government to extent its efforts and concentration on retail sector especially financial inclusion activities.

Need a Public Policy for Viable Financial Inclusion

There is a need to examine some emerging gaps in the drive to achieve financial inclusion. E-banking has improved the customer service efficiently and their staff members are relieved from providing multiple services to their customers. To take this advent further and survive in the highly competitive environment, banks are required to propose a viable e-banking administration and policy.

It is certain that ICT will completely dominate the banking industry. Banks therefore, need to invest and create a sound e-banking infrastructure such as a strong data centre for preserving and recovery of data. This would be ensure smooth functioning of banking transactions in case of any exigency which would create panic among the customers. Further, banks need to recruit engineers who may be capable of designing various innovative products and services to the customers. To cap their talent, proper training and banking exposure are to be given so that they can structure any sort of sound platform for effective e-banking.

Success of utilisation of e-banking services by their customers depends on how far they are exposed towards those products. Hence, it is responsibility of the banks to educate their customers about the advent of this system. It is a challenging task to bank branches located in semi-urban and rural areas to educate their customers. Even though their initial years may be hurdle, it would result in quick delivery of service by the banks and hassle free intake of service by the customers. Therefore, banks need to formulate plan for educating their customers. Nature of customer and banking services differ bank to bank. Thus, banks are required to formulate e-banking policies in accordance with the need of their customers. At present, most of the major banks provide different kind of e-banking services to their customers. But the issue remains as to how those services are rendered hassle-free.

Banks may need to concentrate on how those services are rendered cost-effectively. In order to cover the customers, few online banking services should be provided at free of cost based on the nature of accounts maintained by the customers. As a business strategy, banks may also classify their customers based on their deposits and banking relationship.

At present hardly people are left with Mobile Phones especially under the era of Jio phones phenomena targeting the common man. Hence, mobile application based banking transactions may be encouraged for instant transactions. Promotional efforts in this regard may be rigorously followed to utilise cost effective and prospective business model. Apart from creating awareness among the customers, they may also be briefed in the branches by way of creating separate outlets.

RBI has been creating awareness among the general public regarding fictitious offer made by the fraudsters and to avoid people fall prey. All such transactions are carried out through online resulting customers ultimately suffer and approach the banks as last resort for recovery of such disputed transactions. Banks's online system should be enhanced to block such suspicious accounts instantly without any manual interventions. This measure would save hard earned money of the innocent customers.

Walk-in-Customers should be encouraged to carry out most of the transactions through non-traditional mode of banking i.e., depositing money through Note Accepting Machine, withdrawal through ATMs. Creating such infrastructure near to the branches would drastically decrease the customers flooding in to the branches rather opt to approach these modes for

availing services. As major part of customer requirement is being met by this system, bank staff members may concentrate on providing other major retail banking services. Apart from the existing delivery channels like ATMs, Credit/Debit Cards, PoS Machines, Mobile Banking, banks are required to invest further in the system in order to create a platform where the customers hardly visit the branches but avail most of the services through online transactions.

Customers are asset to a banking entity. Apart from bringing the financial excluded under the ambit financial products, there is a need to provide all kinds of services as per their expectations. It may start from bringing the branches friendly to the elderly and physically challenged. RBI directives to banks to be accessible to all kind of disabled have not seen notable progress with very few ATMs and bank branches being disabled-friendly.

Initial days of demonetisation forced the villagers to depend on local money lenders who took advantage and raised the interest rates. Banks to take the responsibility of enriching their customers for not depending on traditional modes to avail banking services Therefore, the reach of ATMs needs to be expanded, probably by having an arrangement with post offices in rural areas.

There has been ample room for existence of major difference between theory and practice in financial inclusion. Despite major and grand introduction of all initiatives, there is a potential chance for more loopholes in expansion of financial inclusion such as like frequent machine breakdowns and lack of connectivity which negatively impact the confidence of customers towards informal banking. The problems with hand-held devices continue to deter financial inclusion. There is a need for facilities like biometric-enabled and multi-lingual hand-held devices which can provide confidence in rural masses. Technological innovations like integrated machines that have the functionality of cash withdrawals and deposits; facility of scanning documents to facilitate new account opening and loan disbursals; voice commands and narration for all available facilities and a multi-language format could help increase banking penetration.

MicroSave, an international financial inclusion consulting firm, in its study report on *PMJDY: Wave III assessment* (2016) has suggested the following 6 policy level recommendations to implement the scheme as under.

- Convergence of G2P direct benefit transfer schemes (MGNREGS/PDS) and PMJDY would help to build transaction volumes and improve profitability of Bank Mitras (BMs). MicroSave survey reports that 32% of agents are not profitable.
- RBI should come up with minimum capitalisation requirements for BC companies (BCNM). Banking, even as agents, is a capital-intensive business and some threshold capitalisation should be stipulated. Similar requirements can further be extended to BMs, depending on business potential and geography allocated.
- Agent dormancy has risen to 10% and seems to be inching up. RBI has to have service level commitments from banks; once opened, a BM outlet should not be allowed to close for five days in a row, ever (force majeure events excluded).
- Overdraft facility has been a pull factor for opening PMJDY accounts. However, only 7% of account holders received an average of INR 815 as credit. Data analytics based credit scoring model needs to be piloted for PMJDY accounts.

- Standard operational guidelines for Banks, BCNMs and BMs. These guidelines should cover aspects like mandatory GPS tagging, digital attendance, adequate compensation level and audit policies/processes (for BMs and controlling branch), and making banks responsible for every BM outlet they operate. A master circular on PMJDY, stating operational guidelines by RBI, is necessary to build in transparency, efficient responsibility allocation across stakeholders, and sustainability.
- The agency model has the potential to transform into a 'White Label BM', with payment banks, SFBs and other financial players scouting for potential partners. They can act as interoperable and independent business units capable of facilitating transactions of multiple providers, depending on customer preference. An effective step in this direction will be to promote non-exclusive and interoperable BMs.

Conclusion

Financial inclusion is more than a policy imperative; it represents huge opportunity for banks. Although it can conceptually cover an arena of services like access to formal banking, credit, insurance, repatriation and financial advisory, perceptually been limited to bank account opening. Others focused on the significant challenge of connectivity, and ways that donors and the international development community can work together to promote infrastructure investment that can lay the groundwork for banks to engage in financial inclusion. Several banks are already engaging in dialogue with the global community, sharing their experiences and influencing the global agenda for inclusive banking. They encourage other banks working in emerging market to add their voices.

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A STUDY ON EDUCATION STATUS OF MIGRANT WORKERS' CHILDREN IN TIRUVALLUR DISTRICT

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Abstract

Migration is a complex phenomenon and closely related to economic and social factors as well as economic development. Because of the ongoing structural changes and consequent alterations in the economy as a whole, the nature, magnitude and pattern of migration have been evolving over time. There has been growing interest in labor migration as a part of understanding its nature, extent, pattern and direction of transformation process in India. The studies on migration argue that migration is, by and large, closely linked with two basic arguments, that is, people are compelled to migrate due to development-driven factors and/or distress-driven factors. On the one hand, migration of people is mainly motivated by better employment opportunities, higher wages, good quality education and health conditions and better living conditions at destinations. On the other hand, it is impelled by push or distress factors at home such as lack of employment, low wage rates, agricultural failure, debt, drought and natural calamities. People migrate on account of economic social, political, martial, educational, and religious season. The children's of seasonal migrant with the parents and they are particularly vulnerable to child labour. Migrant workers children's are not enrolled timely in school because the respondents moves from one place of residence to another with their family. The respondents are migrants from source place to destination. After the respondents are not continues their education properly. The respondents are dropout from source place and they lately enroll school at destination place. The respondents are not interested to study because their parents are not encourage their children's. Majority of respondents are working in brick kiln and they continues their education. Respondents are not aware about their future and also depending the brick kiln sector.

The researcher decided to conduct the study in kavanur village in Tiruvallur district. There are 160 migrants workers' children are studying in Tiruvallur district. The sample design for the study is simple random sampling method and it is based on Interview schedule. Thus, the researcher selected 50 respondents from the universe. A questionnaire has been used for gathering data for the purpose of the study. Thus this research to understand the migrants' children got place in Tiruvallur district in the brick kilns sector.

Keywords: Migrant workers, Child labor, Migrants' children education.

Introduction

Migration is a complex phenomenon and closely related to economic and social factors as well as economic development. Because of the ongoing structural changes and consequent alterations in the economy as a whole, the nature, magnitude and pattern of migration have been evolving over time. There has been growing interest in labour migration as a part of understanding its nature, extent, pattern and direction of transformation process in India. The studies on migration argue that migration is, by and large, closely linked with two basic arguments, that is, people are compelled to migrate due to development-driven factors and/or distress-driven factors. On the one hand, migration of people is mainly motivated by better employment opportunities, higher wages, good quality education and health conditions and better living conditions at destinations. On the other hand, it is impelled by push or distress factors at home such as lack of employment, low wage rates, agricultural failure, debt, drought

and natural calamities. People migrate on account of economic social, political, martial, educational, and religious season.

The children's of seasonal migrant with the parents and they are particularly vulnerable to child labour. Migrant workers children's are not enrolled timely in school because the respondents moves from one place of residence to another with their family. The respondents are migrants from source place to destination. After the respondents are not continues their education properly. The respondents are dropout from source place and they lately enroll school at destination place. The respondents are not interested to study because their parents are not encourage their children's. Majority of respondents are working in brick kiln and they continues their education. Respondents are not aware about their future and also depending the brick kiln sector.

Area of Study

The study was conducted in kavanur village at Thiruvallur District. Thiruvallur district is an administrative district in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu. As of 2011, the district had a population of 3,728,104 with a sex-ratio of 987 females for every 1000 males. There are 46 firkas and 820 revenue villages. Likewise there are 14 blocks, 12 municipalities and 13 town panchayats implemented for rural development activities. There is totally SC and ST accounted for 22.04% and 1.27% of the population respectively. The district had a total of 946,949 households. There were total of 1,538,054 workers, comprising 60,436 cultivators, 173,150 main agricultural labourers, 41,742 in house hold industries, 972,590 other workers, 290,136 marginal agricultural labourers, 16,498 marginal workers in household industries and 163,194 other marginal workers.

Methodology of Study

The major objective of this paper is to study the education status of the migrant workers' children at Thiruvallur district. This study this been carried out with the help of collection of the primary and secondary data. . The sample design for the study is simple random sampling method and it is based on Interview schedule. The researcher selected 50 respondents from the universe of 160. The questionnaire of this study majorly includes, 1. Education condition of migrant workers' children, 2. School environmental condition of migrant workers' children, 3. Suggestions and recommendations.

Table 1 Mother Tongue of the Respondents

Mother Tongue of Respondents	No of Respondents N=50	Percentage
Tamil	18	36%
Hindi	7	14%
Other	25	50%

Table 2 Educational Level of Respondents

Educational Level of Respondent	No of Respondents. N=50	Percentage
I Std	10	20%
II Std	19	38%
III Std	9	18%
IV Std	5	10%
V Std	7	14%

Table 3 Respondents Enrollment in School

Respondents Enroll In School	No of Respondents N=50	Percentage
Yes	50	100%
Age of Respondents Enroll In School	No of Respondents N=50	Percentage
Below 3 Years	18	36%
4 Years	20	40%
5 Years	11	22%
6 Years	1	2%

Table 4 Respondents Studying Under Native Language

Native Language Studying	No of Respondents N=50	Percentage
Yes	32	64%
No	18	36%

Table 5 Interest of Respondents

Interest of Respondent	No of Respondents N=50	Percentage
Working	12	24%
Studying	34	68%
Not Applicable	4	8%

Table 6 Parents Motivates the Respondents to Go School

Parents Motivates the Respondents	No of Respondents N=50	Percentage
Very Good	12	24%
Good	17	34%
Average	15	30%
Poor	6	12%

Table 7 Respondents Getting Education Material

Respondent Getting Education Material	No of Respondents N=11	Percentage
Yes	39	78%
No	11	22%
Not Getting Education Material	No of Respondents N=11	Percentage
Lack of Books	7	14%
Respondents Don't No	3	16%
Not Receive Any Book	1	2%

Table 8 Type of School the Respondents Studying

Type of School the Respondents Studying	No of Respondents N=50	Percentage
Government	50	100%
Medium of Instruction	No of Respondents N=50	Percentage
Tamil	18	36%
Other	32	64%

Table 9 The Respondent Able to Understand the Teacher Language

Respondents Able to Understand the Teacher Language	No of Respondents N=50	Percentage
Yes	32	64%
No	18	36%

Table 10 Respondents Suggestions to the School to Provide the Native Language Subject

Respondents' Suggest Native Language Subject	No of Respondents N=50	Percentage
Yes	28	56%
No	22	44%
Suggest to Appoint Native Tutor	No of Respondents N=50	Percentage
Yes	29	58%
No	21	42%

Table 11 The Sports Material Provided By School for the Respondents

Sports Material Provided By The School	No of Respondents N=50	Percentage
Yes	8	16%
No	42	84%
Computer Facility For Respondents	No of Respondents N=50	Percentage
No	50	100%

Table 12 Suggest Evening Tuition in School at Free of Cost for Migrant Worker Children

Suggest Evening Tuition in School	No of Respondents N=50	Percentage
Yes	19	38%
No	31	62%

Table 14 The Respondents Feel Happy To Live In Migrants Family

Feel Happy To Live In Migrants Family	No of Respondents N=50	Percentage
Yes	37	74%
No	13	26%
If Yes Reason	No of Respondents N=37	Percentage
Working With Parents	28	54%
Earning Money And Studying	8	16%
Happy to Live With Migrants Family	2	4%
If No Reason	No of Respondents N=13	Percentage
Don't Like Destination Place	3	6%
Heavy Work In Brick Kiln	9	18%
Respondents Not Aware	1	2%

Major Findings

- All the respondents (100%) are enrolled in government school.
- Majority of the respondents (64%) are studying under native language subject.
- Vast majority of the respondents (78%) are getting educational material.
- Vast majority of the respondents (70%) are suggested to receive education material timely.
- Vast majority of respondents (76%) are not agree with separate toilet facility for boys and girls.
- Majority of the respondents (62%) are suggested to improve separate toilet facility boys and girls
- Majority of the respondents (64%) are able to understand the teacher language.
- Vast majority of the respondent (84%) are says no, their school has not providing sports material.
- All the respondents (100%) are says no, it means they have no computer facility.
- Majority of the respondents (62%) are says no, it means the respondents are don't want evening tuition center.
- Majority of respondents (62%) are suggested to improve library facility in school.
- Majority of respondents (68%) are suggested to improve potable drinking water facility in school.

Finding Related to Self Image of Respondents

- Majority of the respondents (74%) are happy to live in the migrant workers' family.
- Majority of the respondents (66%) are able to access education from migrant workers' family.
- Majority of the respondents (68%) are interested in studying.
- Majority of the respondents (64%) are not getting basic amenities from parents.
- Majority of the respondents (62%) are feel happy to born in child from migrant workers family.
- Majority of the respondents (66%) are not feel more important person in the society.

Suggestion

- Enroll the respondents at right age
- Appoint two or more native tutor to facilitate their education for the respondents
- Improve separate toilet facility for boys and girls.
- Evening tuition center in school at free of cost for the migrants workers children's
- Improve the potable drinking water facility in school.
- Provide the sports material to respondents in school.
- Improve the classroom infrastructure in the school.
- Improve the library facility in school.

Conclusion

The entire respondents are properly enrolled and they continuing their education properly and their parents are always motivate their children to continue the education properly. To give awareness on about the education to the migrants workers family. Native tutor are properly

facilitate the education to the migrants workers children's. The school to provide the sports material to the migrant workers' children and give time for recreation to play to promote the children's in sports activity. Educate the children's and aware to feel worthy of themselves in society.

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**ROLE OF SHG THROUGH MICROFINANCE TO EMPOWER WOMEN IN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS**

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to examine the role of Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the empowerment of people especially to empower the women who were living in rural areas. Self Help Groups represent a unique approach to financial intermediation. Self Help Groups give people train to how to reduce their socio-economic problems in their life and to increase their self-confidence to do business or work for their socio-economic development based on their ability and skills. Andaman and Nicobar Islands is one of the union territories of India, the total population is 3,80,581, the male population is 2,02,871 and the female population is 1,77,710. This paper focuses on Self Help Groups of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and also analyses the scenario of the women empowerment and a brief study on the development of Self Help Groups and how the Self Help Groups help women to develop their socio-economic status.

Keywords: SHG, Microfinance, Empowerment, women.

Introduction

Women in India are victims of a multiple socio-economic and cultural factors. They are the most neglected and unutilized workforce which could contribute largely to the nation's economic growth and an integral part of socio-economic and political development of the country. The backbone of nation development is nation's women. Enhancing their capacities and emancipating them is a pre-requisite for the social up-liftmen and alleviation of rural poverty. In spite of various programs relating to poverty alleviation has been introduced, how to incorporate women's active participation is a matter of discussion. The importance of women in the welfare of their family is being realized gradually. As the socio-economic progress of the community has a direct link with the empowerment of women, the development programmes for women are receiving greater attention.

The main focus of Self Help Groups is the socio-economic empowerment of rural women. It also provides various training programmes according to the abilities and skills of its members. It is a collective effort made by household woman, to increase their self confidence and emancipate the entrepreneurship among them. Through Self Help Groups, they get to know about various national policies towards the welfare of women and the active participation of them leads to a better socio-economic situation for them at their household. The socio and economic empowerment results in women ability to make decision and increases their self confidence also provides a better social status.

Self Help Groups and Microfinance

Microfinance can robustly provide sustainable financial services to the poor and women. The growth of microfinance is fast, it is having grown 13 to 15 percentages in the last decade. But still in India 2/3 of the population does not have a bank account. With the help of microfinance system, the poor and rural women save and invest their money to their future purposes (Dr. Ashalatha, 2015). Microfinance cover a wide range of services like credits, savings, loans and non financial services like training counseling etc. According to Asian Development Bank "Microfinance is the provision of broad range of financial services such as

deposit, loans, payment services, money transfers and insurance to poor and low income household and their micro enterprises” (Ela R. Bhatt, 2008)

Through the Self Help Groups, the microfinance system is successively working in the rural areas. Self Help Groups are created by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and Governmental Organizations. NGOs take responsibility for forming the SHGs in the rural areas as well as the department of rural development of India implements policies and programs which creates Self Help Group for the women welfare. The Self Help Groups are a voluntary association of women or men. It gradually consists of 15-20 members. Self Help Group work as a helping hand to provide increased access to resources and control over factors contributing to women empowerment particularly in the areas of health, education, information, self-development, skills, employment and income-generating opportunities. On weekly or monthly basis they collect some money from each member to have savings and give to any member in need of financial support which should be returned on a predetermined time frame with little interest. The member can either use it for any productive purpose or personal use.

Functions and Features of Self Help Groups

SHGs usually create a common account for every member of the group and deposit small amount. In every week or month, they deposit a small amount to the common account starting from 100 to 500 rupees according to the capacity of the member. The group grows a flexible system of operation, often with the help of NGO's and manages common pooled resources in a democratic manner. The SHG member can take a loan from the group account for income generating according to their ability. The loan amounts are small, frequent and for short duration and are mainly for the unconventional purpose. Often the groups conduct meetings to collect money and discuss their social and economic issues. The group functions democratically with 2-3 office bearers elected by a consensus of the group, the President, the Secretary and the Treasurer. In the group, every member has account book to mention their deposit amount details and this amount is deposited in the bank. A joint account is opened in the name of few group members who is the member of that particular SHG and any member of the group can take a loan from this account with the agreement of all the group members. To withdraw money, the check has to be signed by three office in-charge president secretary and treasurer. With the help of the NGO's, they conduct some training for the household women in tailoring, guiding for tourism, computer, cooking, handicrafts etc. through which women can earn money and become self-sustained. It also focuses on encouraging the women entrepreneurship. Members of the SHG collectively can start some initiatives like making and selling snacks and food articles, detergent powder, coir products etc.; tailoring, poultry farm, fish cultivation, catering services etc.

Self Help Group in India

Bangladesh has been known as a pioneer in the field of microfinance. Dr. MehmudYunus, Professor of Economics in Chitgaon University of Bangladesh, was an inventor of the project “Grameen Bank”. The project started in 1976 it provides loans to landless poor, particularly women to promote self employment. This project becomes success and India has adopted the

model in modified form to alleviate the poverty from the root and empower the women (Dr. Ashalatha, 2015).

In India, Self Help Group approach to micro credit started in the early 90s and gained momentum only since 1998-99. The Self Help Group beginning was made with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development’s (NABARD) pilot project in Karnataka (1986-87) by linking SHGs with formal banks, mediating through NGOs, Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency (MYRADA) (1999). This project known as SHG-Bank linkage was expected to be advantageous to the banking sector from both the angles of fulfilling social goals and achieving operational efficiency. With the success of NABARD experiment of SHG-Banklinkage, Micro Credit Institutions (MCIs) in the form of SHGs emerged as an important link in rural credit deliveries. This change can be seen as a paradigm shift from the traditional credit system to financial sector reform with greater implications for alleviation of poverty (Krishna, 2004) (Hema Banerjee, 2016).

Physical growth of SHGs in over all India is shown Table-1.

Table 1 Year Wise Number of SHGs and Physical Growth Rate

Year	Number of SHGs	Growth Rate
2004-2005	1068697	-
2005-2004	2238565	109.47
2006-2007	2924973	30.66
2007-2008	5009794	71.28
2008-2009	6121147	22.2
2009-2010	6959250	13.6

Source: NABARD Report 2004-05 to 2009-10.

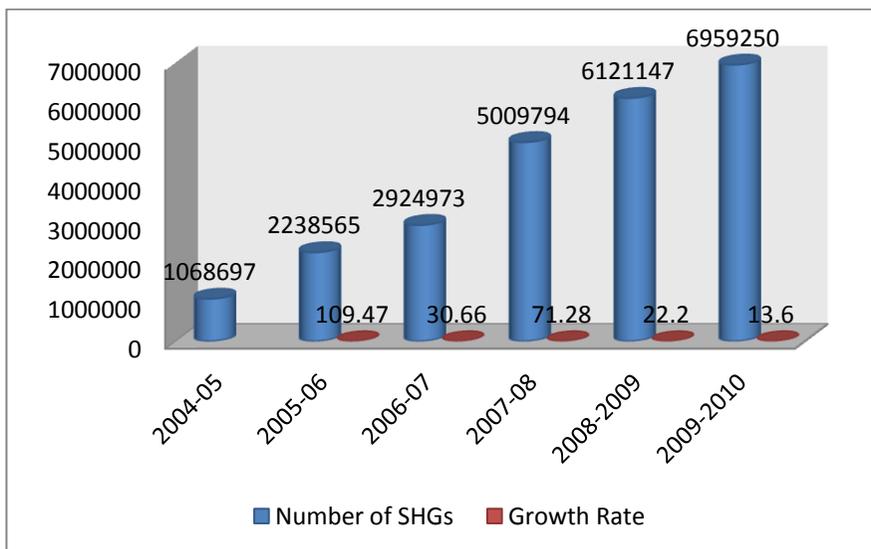


Fig 1 Physical Growth of SHGs

In table-1 and fig-1, it is shown that how the number of SHGs are increased in the period 2005-06 to 2009-10. In 2004-05, 10, 68,697 SHGs were linked with the bank. In 2005-06 the number of SHGs has been increased by 109.47 growth rate i.e. 22, 38,565. In the year 2006-

07 growth rate was 30.66, in 2007-08 growth rate was 71.28 in 2008-09 growth rate was 22.2 and in 2009-10 growth rate is 13.6. The variation is greater in growth rate (Dr. Ashalatha Sonawane, 2015).

Self Help Group and Women Empowerment

In India around 50 percent of population belongs to women. Indian society has not given importance to women in decision making process of social, economic and political development matters. After India's independence the government paid some efforts to lift the states of women in India. For the last three decades, the women's movement across in India resulted in an increasing emphasis on the promotion of grass-root level organization for women's development. Women's SHG arise this direction. The SHG's inculcate a great confidence in the minds of rural women to succeed in their day to day life. Women participation in group increases their economic strength.

SHG's is the beginning of major process of empowering women and to provide increase access to resources and control over factors contributing to women empowerment particularly in the areas of health, education, information, self development, skill, employment and income generating opportunities. Micro credit and SHGs are key element of the rural women to empowerment and help them to improve their self confidence or development (Dr. Ashalatha Sonawane, 2015).

Self Help Group in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Like the rest of India, in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, NABARD with the active collaboration of National Co-operative Union of India (NCUI) has started its activities in microfinance sector in 1992 with objective of addressing both poverty alleviation and women's empowerment. The Union has promoted 335 groups covering 3587 women members. Besides, Andaman and Nicobar Islands State Co-operative banks (ANSCB) has played a key role in mobilizing SHG-Bank linkages activities especially among women folks of the Island who are marginalized group in the society. As on March 31st, 2010, the Co-operative Bank have successfully linked 83.7 percent of the SHGs with 76.1 percent of the total disbursement made to the SHGs in the islands. The SBI stands second in position regarding the formation of groups and credit linkage program as well as amount released for SHGs. A consolidated statement of South, Middle and North Andaman has shown that out of 4116 SHGs in the Islands 3736 groups are linked with State Co-operative Banks. The total savings amounts to Rs. 76,83,020. About 743 groups have been sanctioned loans from banks with an outstanding amount of Rs. 2.04 crores. Between April 2010 and February 2011, the bank has given loan amount of Rs 93,88,752 towards 351 groups of which 322 are women groups and only 6 groups are men (NABARD,2010) (Hema Banerjee, 2016). NCUI is also pioneer agency to promote SHG movement in the Islands since 1994. The Union has promoted 335 groups with 3587 women members. The ANSCB is another pioneer institution extending financial help to SHGs. Besides financial help, Union also gives all possible guidelines, training and marketing facilities to the members of SHGs. During 2009-10, the banks had linked 230 SHGs and extended credit facilities to the tune of Rs. 210.47 lakhs of which Rs. 207.75 lakhs was extended to 219 women groups. Since 2000 onwards, the activities of the NGOs and other agencies have

gained momentum to promote SHGs. Of the limited number of NGOs operating in the Island, Amritha Shree, the Association of Catholic Church Andaman and Nicobar Island (ACANI) and YuvaShakthi have major contribution in the formation and nurturing of SHGs. The other NGOs operating in the Island are UNNATI and SURABHI. Together these NGOs have extended assistance to the tune of Rs. 183.29 lakhs covering 1882 SHGs in the year 2010-11 (Hema Banerjee, 2016).

Conclusion and Suggestions

The average family income in the post SHG period was nearly 2 times more than in the pre SHG period. The average family income increased after joining the SHG. Highest income in Middle Andaman district and the lowest in South Andaman district were observed. Monthly family income has significantly improved after women took up SHG activities. The promotion of income generation activities for the poor rural women is perceived as a powerful medium to resolve several socio-economic problems and reduction in poverty. Empowerment of poor women enables individuals and groups to realize their full identity and powers in all spheres of their life. This provides opportunities for greater access to knowledge, skills and resources. SHG being the basic unit of women community where they are free to ventilate their feelings, discuss their problems, share their joy, learn many new things and make a joint effort to find solutions to their grievances. This is a platform, where, they discover themselves - their strengths, weaknesses and possibilities - to improve their present status of poverty. Self-discovery of the poor women takes place in the weekly meetings and they are strengthened by facilitating through training and education. The SHG helping the marginalized women in Andaman and Nicobar Islands to improve their self development, in developing the habit of thrift, decision making and literacy skill and developed their own skill. The SHG is main key of rural women development, after joining the SHG the women economically, socially and politically empower in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

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LIFE SKILLS IS A NEW TOOLBOX FOR SOCIAL WORKERS

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Abstract

Life skills are defined as psychosocial abilities and positive behaviour which makes an individual deal effectively with challenges of day today life. Life skills importance differs always from person to person. Life skills include mental, physical, social, psychological, spiritual and environmental. The more we know about life-work, play, social, there will be better adjustment and learning. It is found through the family, environment and the world around us. Participation with the environment is the best ways to learn the life skills. When life skills are developed and learned it will promote positive outlook and healthy behavior among the social workers. Hence, this paper will highlight the importance of life skills for the social workers.

Keywords: *Life Skills, Mental, Physical, Social, Psychological and environmental.*

Introduction

The practice of social work makes professionals to be more fit and they always have a good personality by their observation and there will be a good behavioral pattern of the human society. There should be a deep understanding of: social, cultural and economic institutions; human development and there should be interactions between these elements. The social worker should have knowledge on appropriate interventions and they should know the techniques to assist people to make use of their potential skill. A social worker's role depends on various settings in which social worker works, for example non-profit agencies, hospitals, nursing homes, mental health clinics, schools or businesses. This profession demands a variety of emotional and psychological skills in addition to the formal academic training. While knowledge and practices are key factors of this profession, some of the most important skills are internally developed. They are a set of human skills acquired via learning or personal experience that are used to solve their problems and answer the questions commonly raised in daily human life. The subject depends upon the social norms and community expectations. The development of a curriculum for the life skills education should be understood by the development of educational services, namely social work, school health, specialised education, vocational and general guidance and counselling, and psychological services. The life skills curriculum is also underpinned by the principle of service integration: that is exemplifying the practical difficulties in their development as interrelated. This principle requires an interdisciplinary / sectoral approach to curriculum development and implementation, including all the above-mentioned educational supporting services (De Jong, Ganie, Lazarus & Prinsloo, 1995:92-93).

Meaning

Life skills education is a key concept which is very essential and integral part of education. This kind of education develops the skills and competencies in a man that every individual

needs for sustaining and enriching in life and also the kind of behaviour-based learning that the individual needs for coping with predictable developmental tasks (Schmidt, Brown & Waycott, 1988:13; Swann, 1981:350; Adkins, 1984:53-54; Pickworth, 1989:105). The main idea for including life skills education in the school curriculum is that an interventional, preventive and developmental approach to enable schoolchildren (learners) in the senior phase with coping skills and it will help them to deal rightly with predictable developmental tasks and an ever-changing world (Curriculum 2005).

Definitions

WHO states: “Skills that can be said to be life skills are innumerable, and the nature and definition of life skills are likely to differ across cultures and settings.” (WHO 1997)

UNICEF has defined life skills as, “a behavioral or behavioral development approach designed to address a balance of three areas: Knowledge, attitude and skills” (UNICEF)

Edward De Bono has defined life skills as “Those skill needed by an individual to operate effectively in society in an active and constructive way” (Sharma 2003)

Powell (1995) explained it as a life coping with the developmental tasks towards attaining a progress in life. It is very essential to perform well according to their age, level, stage and situation in the various dimensions of their development such as: psychological, physical, sexual, vocational, cognitive progress, ego and emotional”.

Objectives of Life Skills Education

Rooth (1997:11) states that acquiring life skills makes one capable of doing or performing well. It refers to the growth and development of people. It is also a process which assists in empowering people to become involved in various initiatives and social activities for reconstruction of their communities. Creating a good society is the main aspect and a basic underlying theme.

Life skills education aims at assisting learners to meet the demands for more effective responses in facing the life with challenges. By offering learners the opportunities to develop the skills they need for coping successfully with life and any problems. It aims at assisting these learners to become empowered and eventually to build their capacity (Rooth, 1997:12).

It aims at encouraging the learners to realize explore and develop their skills necessary for successful living and learning. Besides, it makes the learners to find the possible ways to lead a quality of life and better social functioning (compare Rooth, 1997:12).

How are Life Skills Important for Budding Social Workers?

It is crystal clear that behavior does not always follow the mind, when we get reminded of “I know but I can’t help it” occur. What we need is the ability to act accordingly. Life skills enable us to gain knowledge to develop a positive mental attitude, to add values to our education towards moral life.

A Need of Life Skills Education for Social Workers

The younger generation suffers a lot due to a strange behavior such as alcoholism, drug and a concept of living – together. They are considered as key factors for the total damage of our society. In addition to the fact that, they become unable to face the challenges and changes in

life. Further, the psychological factors such as inability to tackle the emotional pain, conflicts, frustrations and anxieties about the future are often the driving force for high risk behavior.

Life skills training is an efficacious tool for empowering the youth to go in the right way to take initiative and to have self control. It is based on the assumption that when younger people are able to rise above emotional impasses arising from daily conflicts, entangled relationships and peer pressure, they are less likely to resort to anti social or high risk behaviors.

Types of Life Skills

Life skills fall into three basic categories, which complement and reinforce each other. These are social or interpersonal skills, cognitive skills and emotional coping skills (see below Table).

Social Skills	Cognitive Skills	Emotional Coping Skills
Communication Skills	Decision-Making And Problem-Solving	Managing Stress
Negotiation and refusal skills	Understanding the consequences of actions	Managing Feelings, including Anger
Assertiveness skills	Determining Alternative Solutions to Problems	Skills for Increasing Self-Management and Self-Monitoring
Interpersonal skills (for developing healthy relationships)	Critical thinking	
Cooperation skills	Analysing peer and media influences	
Empathy/understanding and perception	Analysing one's perceptions of social norms and beliefs	
	Self evaluation and values clarification	

Source: Adapted from Life Skills Approach to Child and Adolescent Healthy Human Development, Pan-American Health Organisation, 2001.

Life Skills Education and Training

It comprises particular attitudes, knowledge and skills (Nelson-Jones, 1991) which enable the individual to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of day-to-day life (Division of Mental Health WHO, 1993). Tshiwula (1995) mentioned that the social workers have attained training, knowledge and experience for working with individuals, groups and communities, they are in a position to show meaningful direction to the work done in schools. The social worker is an important person to the school, the family and the community. Since the social worker takes part in strategies for intervention, prevention and development, he/she can contribute to develop life skills programmes that will foster the personal and interpersonal development of learners. Life skills training should include skills in creating self-awareness, communication and assertiveness skills, skills in interpersonal relationships and problem solving (McKendrick & Hoffmann, 1990; Tshiwula, 1995). In a broader sense, Tshiwula (1995) recommends that schools should ask social workers to conduct awareness programs with which they are prevent problems such as truancy, vandalism, substance abuse and juvenile delinquency. The researcher also believes that social workers ought to be involved in developmental programs,

such as developing and implementing various life skills programs. Nelson-Jones (1992:232) recommends that specific life skills should be regarded as comprising three dimensions: attitude, knowledge and skill.

Attitude

An appropriate attitude to any skill is the mainly focused thing that everyone should assume a personal responsibility for acquiring, maintaining, using and developing it. One may lose some or all of a life skill if he fails to work by using and developing it. A personally responsible attitude is the motivational or “wanting to do it” dimension of a life skill.

Knowledge

Probably life skill motivated the people to have or select the right choices. People, who have been exposed to good models may have this kind of knowledge, observation implicitly rather than explicitly. Though they may not be able to assure that which choices are correct, i.e. a public speaker. People with shortcomings in certain areas of skills may gather the relevant knowledge to be clearly articulated or “spelled out”, so that they can be very strong in their action. As far as we are concerned, it is better to know what not to do even though when we do not know what to do. The way of presenting ideas determines our action. It is called a dimension of life skill.

Skill

The skill dimension entails attitude and knowledge into practice. In appropriate circumstances, one translates individual “wanting to do it” and “knowing how to do it” into “actually doing it” (Nelson-Jones, 1992:232).

Life skills are indispensable to the process of empowering individuals to engage in and cope successfully with life and its challenges. It is seen as imperative in the human society which is still developing, such as South Africa (De Jong, et al., 1995:93). The development of life skills promotes psychosocial competence. Life skills education enhances one’s individual resources by promoting personal and interpersonal (social) competence and confidence (Donald, Lazarus & Lolwana, 1999:96).

Involving the components of life skills

Facilitation

Facilitation is the approach that is used in life skills education. The facilitator creates an environment conducive to the learning process. To this end, the facilitator provides the structure and resources, as well as the appropriate media, questions and activities, that encourage the learners to explore, experiment, discover and learn. In order to facilitate means to give a hand, to help and to enable learners to develop skills, giving learners the freedom and responsibility to become involved in their own growth by encouraging them to lead towards a successful life.

Team Work

Team work is the method that is mainly, but not exclusively, used in life skills education. Learners work in groups to discuss, share and learn in a group context. Democratic group

interaction and co-operation are concerned as a part of the development of general skills. Glassman and Kates (1990) note that social workers played an important role for the growth of democratic practices through out their entire life.

Empathy

Empathy is the uniqueness of mankind to identify with or vicariously experience another person's situation. Empathizing is both an intellectual and emotional process that makes it easier to understand and help others to solve their problems. Most of the social workers are empathetic by nature; in fact, empathy is a major reason for people to enter into this profession (Karon E Gerden and Elizhabeth, A Segal,). As social workers, they are to be empathetic to trace the actual problems of the human society and bring out the right solutions for the same to be in a good position. And it helps to direct everything for the betterment of present generation, student's society and so on. The empathic action may cause social impact or a good impression in the mind of communities and even society.

Social Perceptiveness

In addition to receiving and processing verbal information, a social worker must be sensitive to his body language, social cues, implications and cultural patterns of the behavior. While some clients may clearly state their needs and they have to work toward solutions in a focused manner, many others will find it more challenging to express them verbally. It is highly a demand of perceptive social worker to "read between the lines" in order to interpret the thoughts and feelings of the person concerned.

Life Skills Concepts, Trends and Critical Issues

Throughout the past two decades life skills education has come to be seen as important tool for younger people to negotiate and mediate the challenges in order to enable them participate actively in all the social activities. However, there is no common definition of 'life skills' and although the World Health Organization and others have given definitions, the concept is elastic and it includes a wide range of skills and knowledge. There are some important considerations, they are the personal, interpersonal and cognitive psychosocial skills that enable the people to interact appropriately, manage their own emotional states and to take their own-decisions and choices for an active, safe and productive life.

These skills are considered to be universally applicable and generic but certain psychosocial life skills have been identified as especially relevant for dealing with specific risks, particularly around HIV prevention, sexual and reproductive health condition and, the issues of citizenship and disaster risk reduction. It is largely through such thematic areas that life skills education has been introduced, creating nationally prioritized sets of 'content-specific' life skills delivered in combination with relevant knowledge. Much of the literature pertains to these content-specific life skills initiatives and shows how the term has been applied to make the links to environmental education. UNICEF has played a major role in supporting the introduction of life skills education both within country initiatives and globally by giving proper guidance and standard documents.

At this point, life skills results in good by changing the total attitudes of a learner and behavioural pattern of the human society for the benefit of mankind. On the other hand, it also exhibits and highlights the social needs and demands as per the norms of a country with its careful study to meet the rest of things that we do not meet in life.

Conclusion

The development and implementation of a life skills curriculum fall into the overall context of the development of education support services, namely social work, school health, specialised education, vocational and general guidance and counselling, and psychological services. The principle of service integration emphasises the need to view issues of development as interrelated. The context of social work is changing rapidly and the profession is expanding its reach, but in some areas like life skills we have to pay little more attention. Social workers and the social work profession extensively use each life skills in their practice with the manifold population.

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POSITION OF PRISONERS AND SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION

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Abstract

Prison institutions are known by different names by different countries like 'Correctional Facilities', 'Detention Centre', 'Jails', 'Remand Centre' etc. Earlier notion of prison as a facility in which inmates are forcibly confined and deprived a variety of freedom as a form of punishment has changed with a change in social perception towards prison and prisoners. It is now treated as correction or improvement facility which itself indicates that there is more emphasis on reformation of prisoners than to punish them. In last few decades prison population have increased tremendously which create number of challenges before prison administration like security & safety in prison, hygienic issues, overcrowding etc. Hence, the prison institutions are required to understand and analyze issues and challenges before not only the prison management but also other non Govt. Organisations and social workers' intervention.

Keyword: Prisoners, Social work, Intervention

Introduction

In India the most common and standard jail institutions which are in existence in the States/UTs are better known as central jails, district jails and sub jails. The other types of jail establishments are women jails, borstal schools, open jails and special jails.

Central Jail

The criteria for a jail to be categorised as a central jail differs from State to State. However, the common features observed in all the States/UTs are that the prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period (more than 2 years) are confined in the central jails, which have larger capacity in comparison to other jails. These jails also have rehabilitation facilities.

District Jail

District jails serve as the main prisons in some of the States/UTs. States which have considerable number of district jails have the capacity of lodging a large number of inmates. Generally district jails in some States have comparatively higher capacity for accommodation of female inmates

Sub Jail

Nine States have reported comparatively higher number of sub-jails revealing a well organized prison set-up even at lower formation.

Women Jail

Women jails exclusively for women prisoners exist only in 13 States/UT. Tamil Nadu & Kerala have 3 women jails each and Rajasthan have 2 women jails. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi have one women jail each. The total capacity of women inmates was highest in Tamil Nadu.

Borstal School

The primary objective of borstal schools is to ensure care, welfare and rehabilitation of young offenders in a different environment suitable for children and keep them away from contaminating atmosphere of the prison. The juveniles in conflict with law detained in borstal schools are provided various vocational trainings. They are also given education with the help of trained teachers.

Open Jail

Prisoners with good behaviour satisfying certain norms prescribed in the prison rules are admitted in open prisons. Minimum security is kept in such prisons and prisoners are engaged in agricultural activities. Only 17 States have reported about the functioning of open jails in their jurisdiction. Amongst these States, Rajasthan has reported the highest number of 29 open jails.

Special Jail

Special jail means any prison provided for the confinement of a particular class or particular classes of prisoners which are broadly as follows: i) Prisoners who have committed serious violations of prison discipline. ii) Prisoners showing tendencies towards violence and aggression. iii) Difficult discipline cases of habitual offenders. iv) Difficult discipline cases from a group of professional/organised criminals. Out of the fourteen States/UTs having special jails, Kerala has the highest number of special jails. (PSI -Prison Statistics of India, 2015)

Types of Prisoners

The categories of prison inmates are convicts, under-trials and detenues. The details on women prison inmates including those staying with children and number of inmates suffering from mental illness. Prison inmates lodged in various jails are categorised as Convicts, Under trials and Detenues. A convict is a person found guilty of a crime and sentenced by court of law and person serving a sentence in prison. An under trial is a person who is currently on trial in a court of law. A detainee is any person held lawfully in custody NCRB .

Problems of Prisoners:

The important problems of prisoners such as the human beings, prisoners have their psycho-social needs. The present prison situation hardly takes care of these needs of prisoners. Life in prison is shut off from all contacts with the outside world (SDTT 2011). The usual association with family members and friends is absent. Normal social life is severely curtailed. Works of personal interest and recreational activities are seldom allowed. Satisfaction of the basic sex drive is totally restricted. Hence sex urge finds expression in different forms of pathological conduct, leading to sexual perversion and psychic abnormality. Most of the prisoners are unable to share their feelings mainly because the prisons in the country lack the services of professional counsellors (SDTT 2011). Nor do the prisoners find opportunities for expression of creative thoughts and skills. The prison administrators and reformers, and criminologists do not pay adequate attention to these human needs of prisoners. Prisoners from the lower sections of the society are in special need of establishing and maintaining relationship with their family members. Their relatives often do not know their whereabouts. There are also

families of prisoners that are reluctant to maintain contact with the prison inmates for fear of loss of social prestige (SDTT 2011). Families, wherein the only bread winner is imprisoned, face drastic economic deterioration. (National Crime Records Bureau, 2008).

In respect of the prisoners, the additional burden on the women and children who may have to stop going to school and start working. There are also families in which both the parents are in jail. In such cases children live with their relatives, neighbours or even alone and unsupported (Vaidya and Ronald 2009: 15) The prison management authorities and other non Govt. Organisations with the social workers' intervention helped to manage the rehabilitation programs.

Vocational Training in Prison administration

Training is one of the important rehabilitation measurements in the field of prison reforms. The training of prisoners in various vocational skills in the Prison Institutions has received a lot of importance in almost all the States/UTs. These training programmes provide opportunities for the prison inmates to engage themselves during the term of their sentence in jails. Training for prison inmates not only affords value for one's work but also makes the prisoners learn skills which would enable them to follow a vocation after their release from the jail.

Best Practices in the Field Prisoners' Welfare and Rehabilitation

The field of rehabilitation and welfare of prison inmates, some of major common welfare schemes being executed by many States/UTs are as under:

- Provision of Water Filter/Aqua Guard/RO in prisons for safe drinking water.
- Prisoners who are not in position to pay fine amount paid by philanthropists.
- For recreational activities, TV sets, FM radio, carrom board, chess board etc.
- Keeping in view the health of prison inmates, few States have banned smoking in prisons. Regular health check-up of the inmates is done by the Medical officer, Health Centre of jail.
- Diet plan is reviewed periodically by a committee of jail officers.
- Majority of States/UTs conduct spiritual program,
- Meditation & de-addiction programmes, prayer and other discourses are conducted.
- Gymnasiums have been set up in few jails for the benefit of inmates.
- Regular visits by the family of inmates serve as a solace in the isolation to the inmates.
- Cultural festivals like Navratri, Diwali, Ramzan, Id, Janmashtmi, Raksha Bandhan, Ganesh Utsav, Ramnavmi etc. are celebrated in the prisons.
- Periodical meeting with Legal Aid Authority is also allowed for free legal aid etc.
- Some prison departments are providing fortified food to the children staying with their mother under Child Development Scheme of concerned State Government.
- In some States/UTs, Anganwadies have been started for the innocent children living with their mothers with the help of reputed NGO.
- Books on various subjects relating to religion, social norms etc. are provided to prisoners in various jails.

Various Schemes for rehabilitation being executed in the States are as under

- As a part of rehabilitation, various vocational training-cum-production schemes mainly in weaving, bakery products like bread, biscuits, carpentry, furniture products, tailoring, manufacture of tents, textiles, printing/book binding, soft toys, soaps, phenyl, stamp pad ink, sealing wax, detergent powder, utensil powder, and courses on beauty parlour, motor cycle repair, electrician, plumbing/masonry work etc. are being imparted by States to the prisoners to help them in getting reintegrated into society after their release.
- In addition to the above, with different firms/ establishment for opening retail outlets, cashew nut peeling unit, dairy farm, incense sticks manufacturing unit, herbal plantations, clonal propagation of pulp wood plant species etc. under Private Public Partnership (PPP).
- literacy programmes are being conducted including in collaboration with National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and IGNOU (Indira Gandhi National Open University). Besides, prisoners are also encouraged to pursue higher education also including technical education through ITI.
- In some of the prisons, the educated prisoners are being encouraged to attend certificate courses in computing.
- Prisoners are being given option of Aadhaar registration in jails.
- Prison Departments are implementing scheme for opening zero balance bank account for the convicted inmates.
- To inculcate work habit, the convicted prisoners are engaged in prison industries and wages are paid to them. (PSI -Prison Statistics of India, 2015).

Good practices followed in varying degree by States in prison management are (PSI-2015)

- Few States prisons have installed complaint boxes in jails and key of complaints boxes are kept with the District and Sessions Judge or the Magistrate of the area concerned.
- CCTV cameras and alert systems are installed in certain jails.
- In Tamil Nadu there are :
- Periodical medical camps are conducted to screen all the prisoners for specific type of health problems.
- Directly Observed Treatment Strategy Centres (DOTS) are established in all Central Prisons to eradicate T.B. among the prisoners.
- The Uniform of the “B” Class Convict Prisoners has been changed from half-pant to trousers.
- At the time of admission and afterwards women prisoners are examined by a lady assistant surgeon and the observations are recorded in the Medical Sheet. Priority is given to the day-to-day care of pregnant women. Gynaecological examination is conducted and pre-natal and postnatal care is taken according to the requirements of each case. Emergency Leave is granted to the pregnant prisoners for having delivery outside the prisons. Sanitary napkins are provided to the female prisoners free of cost.
- Mahatma Gandhi Community Colleges, approved by the Tamil Nadu Open University have been established in all the Central Prisons, Special Prisons for Women and Borstal School,

Pudukottai. Various educational and vocational courses are offered to the prisoners, with a view to empowering the prisoners towards gainful employment on their release.

- Prison Personnel have been sensitized on human rights issues which form an integral part of all training courses as well as refresher courses for the personnel. (PSI -Prison Statistics of India, 2015)

Livelihood Service after Prison

Finding adequate source of livelihood for the convicts released from prison is a difficult task. The skill training provided in the prison is generally inadequate for getting a decent source of livelihood, especially because of the stigma of having been convicted of crime. To contact prospective employers for providing a stable job to a person released from prison. The rehabilitation centre to offer skill training for released prisoners. It also provides residential accommodation to ex-prisoners who are not accepted back by the community VARHAD (Voluntary Action for Rehabilitation and Development).

Newly admitted inmates are allowed to consult advocate / legal advisor by legal cell. Prison courts and legal aid clinics are also being organised so that the inmates get benefit and their cases are repudiated. The legal support from the Free Legal Aid Service Authorities in our country helps the poor public, especially the prisoners by helping them to meet the legal requirements like filing bail applications, copy applications, clarifying their legal doubts, explaining the status of their cases and judgements, making applications for the forthcoming hearings etc. The free legal Aid service authority is headed by District judges who issue orders to depute advocates to prison as regular visitors for the grievances of the inmates.

The researcher's view

Regular visits paid to one of a District Central Prisons in South India reveals the regrets, aspirations, anxiety, expectations, longing to meet their family members etc.

The research scholar met several prisoners during his visit to one of the central prisons in South India. It was the researcher's pilot visit to the prison which lasted for one month during December, 2018. The prisoners and the prison administrators welcomed the scholar's visit and his assistance to the prisoner's and the prison authorities. The prisoners were found to be in need of assistance in several aspects. Many of them shared that they had committed crimes due to their circumstances and not pre-planned. Most of them were not habitual offenders. They expressed their feelings of depression, anxiety and stress. Mainly they were worrying about their families. They were eagerly waiting to meet their family members. The researcher also met prisoners from abroad and struggled to communicate due to language problems. They were frustrated due to procedural delay. Hence the researcher felt that the need for social work intervention such as to provide them counselling, make their voices heard, act as bridge between the prisoners and the prison authorities etc.

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**SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES (HINDU AADIAN) IN
GANDHI NAGAR, NAGAMANGALAM VILLAGE**

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Abstract

Social and economic justice, equality of status and opportunities and cultural and educational status are insured by the Constitution of India for all citizens and also provide enriched provisions for scheduled caste and tribes. The tribal called Hindu Aadian are the groups who were deprived of all the rights. Therefore the researcher made an attempt to study socio- Economic conditions and livelihood among tribals. The researcher used descriptive research design. study finds that there is not much development in the socio-economic condition of the tribal people in the Gandhi nagar, Nagamangalam village from Trichy district.

Keywords: *Social status, Economic Status, Tribals (Hindu Aadian)*

Introduction

Social and economic justice, equality of status and opportunities, assurance of the individual's dignity are insured by the Constitution of India for all the citizens among other things. The constitution of India is enriched with several provisions for schedule castes and schedule tribes to safeguard and promote their cultural, social, educational, and economic interests to bring them in the mainstream of the nation.

Scheduled Tribes have their own distinctive culture, geographically isolated and are low in socio-economic conditions. For centuries, the tribal groups have kept outside the realm of the development process because of habitation in forests and hilly tracts. After independence, Government of India has scheduled the tribal groups in the Constitution and provided special provisions for their welfare and developments in the case of ST communities across the States in India.

The scheduled tribes constitutes 1.1% (0.79 million) in the total population of 72.14 million of Tamil Nadu as per census 2011 which constitutes 0.76% in the total population of India and it constitutes 36 castes. Out of the 36 STs, six STs are sharing majority in the state ST population namely Malayali, Irular, Kattunayakan, Kurumans, Hindu Aadian and Uraly. Even today majority of tribal communities are living socially and economically still backward. For the education there is Government primary school and that to private schools for higher educations.

It's responsibility and duty to uplift and develop the life style of these tribal groups. Some of the tribal institutions have undergone changes, while some others have completely been shattered. Many changes are evident in their socio-economic life cultural tradition, ritual practices, and beliefs, social and political organisation. We must respect the equality and dignity of human life especially least among the all communities. As a social worker we need to bring out the social and economic issues of the ST community to the Government and to the whole society at large and we must fight for the well-being and socio-economic development of poor downtrodden people. This paper addresses the socio-economic status of the scheduled

tribes there are around hundred and thirty families are residing in Gandhi nagar which is situated near to Nagamangalam, Trichy district, in Tamil Nadu.

Review of Literature

Tripathy's (1999) mentions that the book contains eleven selected contributions of eminent authors relating to various issues and problems of tribals along with policy options. The role of financial institutions and cooperatives in mitigating the tribal economic problems, the impact of development plans and poverty amelioration schemes, etc., have discussed at length. Based on secondary as well as field data collected through survey, this work portrays the evaluation and analysis of tribal problems and policy paradigms to tackle the problem of backwardness in tribal regions.

Behara and Jumyir Basar (2010) stated that In spite of preferential treatment to tribals they are still technically and economically backward and impoverished. Many development projects in tribal areas without developing tribes had been found marginalizing or excluding them from participation in the process of development. Evidently, tribal communities are still on the last rung of the national development interventions. There has been class formation in classless communities in spite of general backwardness

Bakshi and Kiran Bala (2000) presents the socio-economic status of several scheduled tribes inhabiting in various regions of our subcontinent. Their life-style, customs and traditions are quite different from the population in our rural and urban areas. In fact 'they live in their own world'. Their social backwardness has been assessed at various levels and schemes have been launched for the education of their children, to provide them health facilities and jobs for their daily needs.

Rajasenana et al. (2013) analyse the standard of living of tribes in a forward, backward dichotomous framework. The study covers major tribal communities and unfolds inter-communal disparity in elements of physical quality of life such as education, health and livelihood. The authors use three point scales, low, medium and high to determine the level of education among the communities. It reveals that the six communities such as Kattunayakan, Aadiya, Paniya, Muthuva, Irula and Uralis have low level of education out of the nine considered for the study. Interestingly, the fact is that only MalaiArayans have high level of education, shows the extent of educational deprivation among tribes, requiring unique inclusive policy option for the overall development of the tribes.

Objectives

- To make an assessment of Demographic profile of Hindu Aadian community
- To analyse the socio - economic problems faced by respondents.
- To study about the fundamental facility available for the respondents

Methodology

An attempt is made to study the socio-economic status of tribal in Tamil Nadu with a special reference to the tribal belonging to the Nagamangalam village from Trichy District. The researcher adopted descriptive research design. The data were collected by using self-prepared interview schedule. Fifty people were interviewed who belongs to tribal groups called Hindu

Aadian. The percentage table used for analysis. The secondary data for the study was collected from annual reports of Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP), report of particular Tribal block, District census hand book, Trichy District various Census Reports, Population enumeration data, articles, Journals and internet.

Results and discussions

Study brings out that there are many factors involved for the under development of the tribal community and still it remains socially and economically backward. Among Hindu Aadian tribes more than half of the respondents were literate but yet don't have proper knowledge of any thing. And it an obstacle for them to know about their constitutional provisions. It leads to go for lower level of job and they get less income. Majority of the respondents didn't receive the community certificate and this is also the main factor for not continuing their higher educations, and most of the children's future became darkened. They couldn't enjoy the schemes and provisions for their development and they were not provided with loans from the banks or other organizations. There should be education centres for their higher education. Make sure of Job availability for the uplift the economic status. The primary social problem is that they are isolated from the normal societal communities. So they are mostly ignorant of the schemes of Government and NGOs. Since they are not able to generate sufficient income, their community remains backward. More than eighty percentage of the respondents are discriminated by other the community in the local region. This tribal community is not respected in doing occupations since they are outcaste from the society. After studying the situation and conditions of this tribal community the tribal community need to be focused more for the wellbeing and development of the socio- economic condition of Hindu Aadian Tribal community. This study reveals that majority of the respondents go for the low profile job, which prevents them fulfil their basic needs.

Conclusion and Suggestions

Despite all the efforts taken by the Government to improve the status of the ST population, still it is not realised among tribal community. Illiteracy is still prevailing among the ST population, poverty is found more among the ST population and the Government spending on the welfare of the ST population is still needed attention. This tribal groups are not benefited of any provisions from TS quota. There is no proper hospitals health care centres for the healthy life. The bankers also don't give lone for the development of the small business. To sum up the study finds that there is not much development in the socio-economic condition of the tribal people in the Gandhi nagar, Nagamangalam village from Trichy district. To improve the same certain steps can be taken like immediate focus can be given to provide community certificate and fundamental facilities and also create job opportunity. Government can take steps to provide loans to develop their life standard.

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A STUDY ON PROBLEMS FACED BY THE PUBLIC EXAM ATTENDING STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GOVT HIGH SCHOOL, KANDIRATHITHAM VILLAGE, ARIYALUR DISTRICT

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Abstract

This study is focusing on the problems faced by the students particularly that are ready to attend the public examinations. As challenges are part of one, life at different stages, one of the challenges during school years is learning to handle examination pressure. The researcher focused on various dimensions of problems to collect the information which are needed for the study. The major findings of the study is that no association between comparison with others, Ambition, depression with regard to their gender and educational qualification of the respondent's parents. The data were collected among the students from a Govt. high school.

Keywords: *Public exams, Students, Behavioral problems, Emotional balance.*

Introduction

Each moment weighs heavy with the expectations to achieve. Each day open with challenges. The struggle to succeed with intensity and activity thus forms the very essence of life. As chairs drawn also suggested that there is a natural process of selection of people. Surveys have shown that large majority of school going students experience tension, worry and stress during examinations. The students should prepare them physically and psychologically in such a things that eating, drinking, time management, study time schedule, stress, behavioral problem and emotional balance. Our success depends upon our attitude. Where we are positive and take a positive and take a positive outlook at what confronts us, we are successful. When we harbor doubts, we buckle in the same way, it is important that we learn to be positive whenever we are preparing for examinations. To counteract the tension linked with it, the solution lies in developing the correct attitude towards examinations and in understanding how to deal with them more pleasantly. Our attitude and confidence will take us towards success along with our awareness of our own strengths and limitations.

Statement of the Problem

The consequences of academic failure are not confused to students or the actual period of formal schooling. Even though students spend more than a year preparing for the public exams, the basics due to which they find themselves struggling with time during the actual examination. So conducting this study will help others to understand the problems of the students particularly who are facing the public exams.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study is to study the attitude level and to find out the learning disabilities, physical and psychological problems of the students and also find out the associations between the various dimensions of the students by the respondents personal data.

Review of Literature

The study by Sigh & Singh 1989 found that male students score higher on a scale of manifest anxiety than female students. Another study Verma & Gupta, 1990 revealed that academic stress will make the students suffer from head ache, stomach ache, Nausea, fevers and behavioural problems such as aggressiveness, temper tantrums and adjustment difficulties. Pasmantier (2005) in his study reveal that student were depressed and considering to commit suicide as a result of academic stress.

Methodology and Materials

Research Design

The researcher made an effort to study the demographic details of the students. The motivation of the students that they get from the school and family, assistance to face the examinations from the family members, the student's memory power, ambition. The study also assesses the methods followed by the students while preparing for the examinations. Thus the researcher adopted descriptive research design for the present study.

Samples and Population

Since 50 students are attending public exam were studying in the school, the researcher adopted census method to undertake all the students for the data collection.

Tools of Data Collection

Both primary and secondary data were used under this study. A self prepared questionnaire which contains personal information, dimensions like physical problems, psychological problems, social problems and economical problems.

Statistical Appliances

After the analysis and interpretation of the study, statistical analysis were undertaken to test the hypothetical findings. The researcher used chi square analysis for the study.

Findings

- Majority (70%) of the respondent's parents comparing them with others.
- Majority (86%) of the respondents expect their parent to help for the exam.
- Majority (70%) of the respondents have poor memory power.
- Majority (90%) of the respondents go for coaching class to prepare for the examinations.
- Major part (64%) of the respondents have depression while facing the examination
- Majority (72%) of the respondents affected by tiredness and headache.

Hypothetical Analysis

- There is significant association between educational qualification of the respondent's parents and they are compared with others. After the statistical analysis of chi-square test applied to prove the hypothesis, it was found to be significant.
- There is significant association between gender of the respondents and their depression. From the statistical analysis, it was inferred that there is no significant association.

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- There is significant association between gender of the respondents and their type of reading style. The researcher found the significance between gender and type of reading style after the statistical analysis of chi square test.

Suggestions

The suggestions are given by the researcher is

- School management may give more attention on the students with respect to their physical and psychological condition
- School management can motivate the parents to get more concentration among their children especially during exam times.
- Counseling must be provided especially for exam attaining students to avoid their unnecessary fear.
- The school management may provide additional care on yoga and meditation in order to provide better mental health development.
- Teacher student relationship must be softened so that the students can be able to concentrate effectively on their subjects
- Parents should have frequent contact with school management in order to avoid the unwanted activities of their children.

Conclusion

It is the aim of every student to qualify his examinations getting highest marks. Every student strives a lot to achieve success in his examination. Such a student may think that he/ she cannot get equal reward for his struggle for examination. From this study the researcher achieved the objectives of the study so as to others can understand the factors and problems of the students to prepare for the exams.

GENDER EQUALITY IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA: ROLE OF LAW AND JUSTICE

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Abstract

Love and respect Woman. Do not seek only consolation in her, but strength, inspiration, redoubling of your intellectual and moral faculties. Blot out of your mind any idea of superiority to her; you have none whatever. The prejudice of ages has created through unequal education and the perennial oppression of the laws that apparent intellectual inferiority which you use today as an argument for maintaining the oppression. But does not the history of all oppression teach you that those who oppress rely always for their stification upon a fact created by themselves?" 1 The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Constitution of the India in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution of India grants equality to women and also empowers the State to take on measures in favour of women. It ensure equality before the law and equal protection of law, prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth and guarantee equality of opportunity to all citizens in matters relating to employment. Article 14, 15, 15(3), 16, 39(a), 39(b), 39(c) and 42 of the Constitution of India are of particular importance in this regard. Within the structure of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. To uphold the Constitutional mandate, the State has enacted various legislative measures intended to ensure equal rights, to counter social discrimination and various forms of violence and atrocities and to provide support services especially to working women.

Keywords: Women, Discrimination, violence, Athrocities, support.

A woman is never fit for independence; her father protects her in childhood, her husband protects her in her youth, and her sons protect her in her old age.

It is accurately described that human rights are definite and sound assurance of democracy. Every person should know that they have rights and that they are protected by the State. Violence against women and girls is the most unrelenting human rights violation in the world today. From the cradle to grave, females are under the clutches of numerous evils such as discriminations, oppressions, violence, within the family, at the work places and in the society. Most of the women's are deprived of economic resources and are dependent on men for their living. Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a required basis for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Gender equality is equality between women and men, who should have the same opportunities to shape society and their own lives. Gender equality and women's empowerment have been clearly recognized as key to the well being of nations as well as to social and economic development. The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Constitution of India in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to take up measures of reasonable discrimination in favour of women. Within the frame of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, plans and programmes have aimed at women's progression in different spheres. India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. The most important among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1993.

The Constitution of India contains various provisions, which provide for equal rights and opportunities for both men and women. The Preamble contains the spirit of the Constitution of India and reflects the standards and aims of the people. The Preamble starts by, *we, the people of India, give to ourselves the Constitution*. The foundation of the Constitution is *the people, i.e. men and women*, irrespective of caste, community, religion or sex. The Preamble contains the purpose of equality of status and opportunity to all citizens. For achieving this end, it contains political rights, economic rights and social justice. Under the Constitution the women have equal political rights as men, enabling them to take part effectively in the administration of the country. But it has had little effect as they are negligibly represented in politics. Political empowerment of women has been brought by the 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution which reserve seats for women in Gram Panchayats and Municipal bodies. There are certain reasons which are restricting the women from taking part in the politics, i.e., Illiteracy, lack of political awareness, physical violence and economic dependence. Further there has been series of legislation to confer economic rights by giving equal rights to women and men, to improve the conditions in matters relating to equal remuneration, maternity benefits, wages, property or succession etc and these have been guided by the provisions of the Part III and Part IV of the Constitution, i.e., Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. For providing social justice to women, the most significant footstep has been codification of some of the personal laws in our country.

The Constitution of India confers equality before law for women. The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. Further the State not to discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. Article 15 of the Constitution prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the ground of sex and empowers the state to make positive discrimination in favour of women and child. The State shall make special provisions in favour of women and children. Consequently Article 15(1) prohibits gender discrimination and Article 15(3) permits the State to positively discriminate in favour of women to formulate special provisions to improve their social condition and provide political, economic and social justice.

Further the Constitution mandates that, there shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the state irrespective of religion, race, caste, **sex**, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them. The Constitution, therefore, provides equal opportunities for women absolutely as they are applicable to all persons irrespective of sex. But there is still a substantial gap between constitutional rights and their application in the lives of most women.

Justice K. Ramaswamy said in his dissenting judgment: *"Legislative and executive actions must be conformable to and for effectuation of the fundamental rights guaranteed in Part III, Directive Principles enshrined in Part IV and the Preamble of the Constitution which constitute the conscience of the Constitution. Covenants of the United Nations add impetus and urgency to eliminate gender-based obstacles and discrimination. Legislative action should be devised suitably to constitute economic empowerment of women in socio-economic restructure for establishing egalitarian social order."*

Gender equality becomes subtle in the absence of right to live with dignity. "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. In the absence of legislation in the field of sexual harassment of working women at their place of work the Supreme Court of India formulated guidelines for their protection. Further the Apex Court held that, *"Gender equality includes protection from sexual harassment and right to work with dignity which is a universally recognized basic human right. The common minimum requirement of this right has received global acceptance. In the absence of domestic law occupying the field, to formulate effective measures to check the evil of sexual harassment of working women at all workplaces, the contents of international conventions and norms are significant for the purpose of interpretation of the guarantee of gender equality, right to work with human dignity in articles 14, 15, 19(1)(g) and 21 of the Constitution and the safeguards against sexual harassment implicit therein and for the formulation of guidelines to achieve this purpose."*

The Supreme law of land prohibits the traffic in human beings and forced labour. Traffic in human beings and begar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. But the State can impose compulsory service for public purposes, and in imposing such service the State shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them. In *Gaurav Jain v. Union of India*, the condition of prostitutes in general and the plight of their children in particular was highlighted. The Apex Court issued directions for a multi-pronged approach and mixing the children of prostitutes with other children instead of making separate provisions for them and directions for the prevention of induction of women in various forms of prostitution. The Hon'ble Supreme Court opined that the women should be viewed more as victims of adverse socio-economic circumstances than offenders in our society.

Part IV of the Constitution of India provides Directive Principles of State Policy. However Directive Principles of State Policy are not enforceable in any court of law they are vital in the governance of the country and make available for the welfare of the people, including women.

The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing –

- That the citizen, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood
- That there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
- That the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength.

Further it directs that, to promote justice, ***on a basis of equal opportunity*** and to provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities. Article 42 of the Constitution incorporates a very important provision for the benefit of women. It mandates the State to make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief. The State has implemented this directive by incorporating health provisions in the Factories Act, Maternity Benefit Act, Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, etc.

Uniform Civil Code considered as a particular goal towards the achievement of gender justice. Article 44 directs the State to secure for citizens a Uniform Civil Code applicable

throughout the territory of India. The judiciary has recognized the requirement of uniformity in the application of civil laws relating to marriage, succession, adoption, divorce, maintenance, etc. through various decisions. The most vibrant member of the Constituent Assembly, Shri K.M. Munshi expressed his opinion that: *"if the personal law of inheritance, succession, etc. is considered as a part of religion, the equality of women can never be achieved."* Further it direct the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation and the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people

Parts IV-A which consists of only one provision i.e., Article 51-A was added to the constitution by the 42nd Amendment, 1976. It specifies a code of eleven fundamental duties for citizens. Article 51-A (e) is related to women. It states that; *"It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religion, linguistic, regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women"*. So it is the responsibility of the every citizen of country to give up practices insulting to the dignity of women.

To endorse the Constitutional mandate, the State has enacted various legislative measures anticipated to guarantee equal rights, to eliminate discrimination and various forms of violence and atrocities and to endow with support especially to working women.

The Crimes identified under the Indian Penal Code:

- Rape
- Kidnapping & Abduction for different purposes
- Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts
- Torture, both mental and physical
- Molestation
- Sexual Harassment
- Importation of girls

Some Acts have special provisions to safeguard women and their interests such as, The Family Courts Act, 1954, The Special Marriage Act, 1954, The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 with amendment in 2005, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (Amended in 1995), Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971, The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1976, The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987, The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

There are certain special initiatives for protecting women from all type of discrimination and to achieve the end of the gender equality. National Commission for Women, one of the important initiative by the State to review the Constitutional and legal safeguards for women, recommend remedial legislative measures, facilitate redressal of grievances and advise the Government on all policy matters affecting women. In addition to it, The National Plan of Action for the Girl Child, to ensure survival, protection and development of the girl child with the vital objective of building up a better future for the girl child and National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001, have been introduced to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women.

For well balanced and sustainable social development, men and women must have equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities – gender equality. Gender Equality must become a lived reality. We must prevent the gender gap and it can achieve through determination, guts and heart. It will arrive from the men and women who believe they can compose a difference.

'Be the change that you wish to see in the world' – Mahatma Gandhi

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EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF WOMEN WITH DISABILITY

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Abstract

This study was conducted in Thanjavur district with the help of rehabilitation center, Tamil Nadu, India. In 2018 All the selected women for the study are residing within the boundaries of Thanjavur All those women are regularly attending periodical camps like zonal camps, weekly, monthly and other need - based camps organized by the team including District Collector, DDRO (District Disabled Rehabilitation Officer), and Medical Officers, Specialists from the Government Hospital, Area Councilors, Volunteers of NGOs and other welfare associations. These sorts of camps will be utilized to avail the benefits announced by the benefits of the disabled as per the Government Order. The venues of the camps are mostly at Government Schools, Marriage Halls, Community Halls, and Hospitals wherein the person with disabilities can access the easily to avail such facilities. 40 percent of eligibility is must to receive the benefits or concessions announced by the Government. Though the official concerned is very particular to include such persons in the list without any exclusion, rather it seems difficult to include the entire population. However, the researcher had kept the 300 identified persons for the study and retained some notable persons for Interview studies.

Keyword: Women, disability, education, Society, Participation, Government Scheme.

Introduction

Types of disabilities include various physical and mental impairments that can hamper or reduce a person's ability to carry out his day to day activities. These impairments can be termed as disability of the person to do his or her day to day activities. These impairments can be termed as disability of the person to do his day to day activities as previously. "Disability" can be broken down into a number of broad sub-categories, which include the following: • Vision • Hearing • Thinking • Learning • Movement • Mental health • Remembering • Communicating • Social relationships.

The World Health Organization (WHO) published the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) in 2001 that covers; • Activity • Participation • Body Structures • Body Functions • Personal Factors • Health Conditions • Activity Limitations • Functional Limitations • Environmental Factors.

Review of Literature

Govindsamy and Ramesh (1997) opined that southern women typically enjoy greater freedom, an outcome of the Dravidian culture, and higher levels of literacy, education and employment, whereas, northern women are strongly subjected to the traditional conservatism and predominantly illiterate, less educated, and less likely to work outside the home. **Bose and Trent (2006)** disclosed that the data from the 1998 99 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2) of India illustrated that southern women have relatively higher levels of literacy and labor force participation, lower levels of son preference, and smaller family size. In Indian society, women have three roles premarital status role (daughter), familial status role and extra-familial status role. The familial status role is categorized into three aspects (i) as a wife

marital relation role, (ii) as a housewife in regulative role and (iii) as a mother socialize. The extra-familial roles are (i) status role in work situation and (ii) role orientation in corporate life.

Need of the Study

Disability has been defined as any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being. According to World Health Organization approximately 10% of given population suffer from disability of one kind or other. Disability in which functional limitation and impairment is the causative factor, is defined as an existing difficulty in performing one or more activities which, in accordance with the subject of age, sex, and normative social role, are generally accepted as essential, basic components of daily living, such as self-care, social relations, and economic activity. Depending in part on the duration of the functional limitation, disability may be short-term, long-term or permanent. In this context we will deal with long-term and permanent disability.

Research Methodology

Main Objectives

- To study the Socio-Economic status of Women Disability.
- To know the skills of Women Disability.
- To trace the motivational factors responsible for uplifting the status of Women Disability.
- To assess the Government education Schemes empowering the Women Disability.
- To identify the problems encountered by Women Disability.

Research Design

The design of a sociological research can be said to be the plan of action, the strategy and the structure of the overall procedure to gain more knowledge of a specific problem or a specific aspect of the society (Ghosh, B.N., 2003). Plan includes overall scheme or programme of research, while the term structure means a guiding model that regulates the operationalisation of the variables. The term strategy refers to the methods to be used to gather and analyze the data. The design structured for this study is descriptive cum explorative research design. The purpose of this research design is to explore the problems and other units under investigation like socio-economic background of the respondents, socio-economic, cultural, physical and psychological problems and elicit new information about the disabled women in the study area.

Sources of Data

This study has used primary and secondary sources for Data Collection. The structured interview schedule was preferred for collecting primary data because a sizeable proportion of the respondents are unable to use the questionnaire in the study area. Another reason for administering the interview schedule was that the interaction during the interview needed several clarifications, observations of the free flow of responses and the feelings and emotional reactions of the respondents. Keeping this in mind an extensive interview schedule was prepared. The interview schedule contained the areas such as socio-demographic profile, housing, problems of disabled women, and social status of respondents. The secondary data were collected from different sources such as Books, Journals, online Journals, Documents, Websites, Internet Sources and Newspapers to substantiate the primary data and to add

validity to the analysis. Information was also collected from the records of the District Disabled Rehabilitation Office (DDRO) of Thanjavur District.

Tools for Data Collection

- Interview Schedule
- Observation/Discussion with Women Disability

Variables

Independent Variables

Socio-economic conditions like age, basic and professional education, religion, caste, type of family, housing pattern, marital status, occupation, income and size of the family.

Dependent Variables

Disabled dimensions like eligibility, skills, training needed, awareness level, feeling of women with disability, attitude towards family, care takers, quality of life, working place, utilization of welfare schemes, motivational factors, problems faced, disparity and its impact, health care facilities in Government Hospitals, transport facilities, toilet facilities, and employment opportunities.

Analysis

Education

Individuals with higher educational qualifications and degrees are more likely to be employed and have higher salary than the individuals without a higher education. Therefore, education is important for career development throughout an Individual's professional career. Higher the qualifications, higher the income of the beneficiaries.

Education is one of the basic institutions of the society which helps to improve the livelihood of citizens, brings awareness to the commons. Especially uneducated women with disability are discriminated in the society. Education is one prime factor for the disabled women to bring about awareness and improve their lives.

So education of the disabled women becomes a significant factor of research. There are categories of the level of education based on this the respondents are categorized.

Illiterate: When a person is unable to read or write in any language.

Literate: A person should be able to read and write in any one language at least.

Primary: A person who attended school till 5th standard comes under this category.

Middle: A person who attended school till 8th standard comes under this category.

High School: A person one who attended school till 10th standard comes under this category.

Higher Secondary: A person who attended school till 12th standard comes under this category.

Graduate: A person who has acquired U.G / P.G. degree or any polytechnic comes under this category.

Table 1 Educational Status of the Respondents

S.No	Educational Status	No. of Respondents	%
1	Illiterate	14	4.7
2	Literate	27	9.0
3	Primary	74	25.0
4	Middle	51	17.0
5	High School	24	8.0
6	Higher Secondary	57	19.0
7	Graduate	53	17.7
	Total	300	100

Table - 1 shows the (25.0%) completed primary education, and the next 19.0 percent completed high Secondary school education. 17.7 percent of the respondents are graduates. 17.0 percent of the respondents have completed middle school education. 9.0 percent of the respondents are literates while 4.7 percent of the respondents are illiterates

Table 2 Nature of Educational Qualification of the Respondents

S.No	Education	No. of Respondents	%
1	Technical	4	1.3
2	Professional	2	.07
3	Arts & Science	47	15.7
4	General	247	82.3
	Total	300	100

Table - 2 shows that majority (82%) of the respondents come under the General category. 15 percent of the respondents have come under the Arts & Science category. An insufficient 1.3 percent of the respondents belonged to technically qualified category and only 0.7 percentage of the

respondents are professionally qualified.

Source of Assistance

Even for normal individual it is not an easy task to get an education or qualification for job. In the case of disabled the education is the toughest and challenging task. When women with disability want to qualify themselves with desirable education is more problematic. The table (1) clearly explains the educational status of women. Those who are educated, obtained their education with some others help or by their family.

And there are some assistance provided by the Government sector like scholarship, free hostel accommodation with food for the deprived people about which many of them are not aware. Like this Governments assistance given to the disabled students and those respondents benefitted by these schemes come under the category of Government assistance in the table given below. Some of the respondents are supported by themselves or by their family comes under the category of self. The respondents those who have come under category of Sponsors are supported by private sponsor or NGOs at last some of the respondents who were not benefitted by any one of these schemes for their education belong to the category of N.A.(Not applicable).

Table 3 Source of Assistance to Avail Education

S.No	Source	No. of Respondents	%
1	Government Assistance	56	18.7
2	Self	156	52.0
3	Sponsors	45	15.0
4	N.A.(Not applicable).	43	14.3
	Total	300	100

Table - 3 shows the half of (52%) of the respondents obtained education with the support of their family. 18.7 percent of the respondents obtained their education with the financial assistance from the Government. 15 percent of the

respondents obtained education through sponsorship. 14.3 percent of the respondents have

come under the category of N.A. The above table (4.6) vividly described the low level of awareness among the disabled women that there are financial assistance from the Government, like welfare schemes, developmental programmes, social security schemes and various other schemes.

Table 4 Distribution of the Respondents by Special Education

S.No.	Special Education	Frequency	%
1	Yes	33	11.0
2	No	267	89.0
	Total	300	100

Majority of the respondents 89.0 percentage of the does not Special education Centre on their benefitted. 11.0 percentage of the respondents Special education benefitted centre awareness in the disability and family member.

Table 5 Toilet Facility in Working Place/School/College

S.No.	Comfortable Toilet facility at working place	Frequency	%
1	Yes	12	4.0
2	No	82	27.3
3	Not applicable	206	68.7
	Total	300	100

Reveals that majority (65.3%) of the respondents come under not applicable category. But 27.3 percent of the respondents are not comfortable with toilet facilities at their working

place or college. Only 4 percent of the respondents are comfortable.

Conclusion

Regarding the nature of job of disabled women they are employed in Government, private or business sectors, it makes a massive difference. Majority 68.7 per cent of the respondents are not applicable to this type of categorization because some of the respondents are students and most of them are unemployed. Then 13 per cent of the respondents are employed in private sector. 7.7 percent of the respondents are in business sectors. 6.3 percent of the respondents are doing some other jobs that are not permanent. Meagre 4.3 percent of the respondents are employed in Government job.

61.3 percent of the respondents are unemployed and 2.3 percent are underemployed and pitiable 7.3 percent are self employed and 9.3 percent of the respondents are still students.23.7 percent of the respondents are employed.

Regarding occupational Status of respondent's Parent's/Husband, half of (47.3%) are employed in private sector. 16.3 percent parents/husband of the respondents are employed in public sector. Only 6.7 percent are in business sector.

(17.7%) of the respondents show their interest in computer field because learning computer will help them to get job opportunity.16.3 percent of the respondents come under the category of tailoring. Next 8.0 percent of the respondents are interested in sports. Only 6 percent of the respondents have chosen the category of marketing. 46.3 per cent of the respondents are not having any interest in any field.

Scrutiny on the awareness schemes and welfare programmes of the disabled women reveals that 100 per cent of the respondents are well aware about the Identity Card provided by the Government. 67.7% of the respondents are well aware of the Scholarship given by the Government. 33.3% of the respondents are not aware of the Scholarship given by Government.

37.3% of the respondents are aware of the marriage assistance Schemes and benefits offer by the Government. 64.7 % of the respondents are not aware of the marriage benefits given by the Government.

Suggestions

At may established the counseling centres for differently Abled women by both Government welfare organizations and Non - Government organizations.

It may be provided separate toilet facilities in public hospitals, bustands, railway Stations, airports and shopping centers.

It may by appointed special officers to generate awareness and implement welfare Scheme for differently Abled women in both urban and rural areas.

It may be conducted Special recruitment for differently Abled women and provide job opportunities in C & D class in Government Sector

In may be provided Special rooms with the appointment of Special educator and assistants in all educational institutions for differently Abled women.

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**INTER-CASTE VALUE CONSENSUS AND SOCIAL HARMONY
AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL FIELD STUDY ON RUSTIC RITUALS OF
MĀRI AMMAN WORSHIP IN KALUTHAVALAI VILLAGE**

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Abstract

Social boundaries of groups in the Hindu caste system are rigidly defined in a manner in which members of depressed caste groups have restricted ways of interaction with high caste members in public sphere. Rigidity of such restriction on relationship between Hindu caste groups is mostly associated with Agamic religious practices of Hinduism. The Agamic religious practices still play vital role in discriminating depressed caste groups and cause for caste-based conflicts between the high caste members and the depressed caste members. But this study finds the non-agamic religious practices, which is mostly followed by the rural people of Hindu communities in Eastern Sri Lanka, as having the potential for interaction of members of caste groups, which are in diametrically opposed positions in the caste status ladder. This study is mainly based on the analysis of non-agamic rituals of Mari Amman worship of Tom-tom beater in Kaluthavalai of Batticaloa. The main objective of this study is to analyze how the non-agamic Hindu worship works as a mean for making relaxation on the rigidity of restrictions of interaction between high and lower caste members. The study is a descriptive research and is based on qualitative and ethnographical research methods. The study further analyzes that how this non-agamic religious rituals, unlike agamic rituals, bring high caste members to the depressed caste members' places so as to make harmonious public conduct and cooperative participation in religious worship.

Keywords: *Untouchable castes, ritual pollution, non-agamic Hindu religious rituals and communal relationships.*

Introduction

Social boundaries of groups in the Hindu caste system are rigidly defined in a manner in which members of a particular caste group have limited interaction in the public sphere. Each and every group is affiliated with religious duties, as the caste system originated in India, and the demarcation of their social boundaries is maintained by reassuring purity of higher castes through rituals and by distancing from lower castes in the status ladder. Therefore castes claiming lower status in the status hierarchy are belligerently ignored from higher castes of hierarchical order by labeling them as untouchables through Hindu religious rituals.

Rigidity of relationship among Hindu caste groups is mostly associated with orthodox religious practice of Hinduism. As Indian caste system exists through mainstream religious practices, Hindu caste system which mostly prevails among Hindu people of Tamil ethnic group in Sri Lanka is characterized by hierarchical order of Tamil Hindu caste system of south India. Such kind of caste practice exists mainly in north and eastern Sri Lanka. This anthropological study focuses on religious rituals of petty god worship in a rustic Hindu tradition of Eastern Sri Lanka that brings about consensus in values between two caste groups that had been diametrically opposed in hierarchical status of the area caste order.

Theoretical Background of the Study

Reciprocal and integrated function of elements of a social structure brings about order with in a society, which is essential for harmony between members and groups as well, since cohesion comes to existence within the system. Social order is prominently based on the consensus among the members of the society. Factionalists emphasize that “society is seen as

resulting from agreement (consensus) about what is important (values), and how we should behave (norms) in a particular situations (roles)". (Kirby et al., 1997:736). Cultural institutions promote order in a society by reinforcing value consensus. "Social order is based on some minimal consensus on values. If men are committed to the same values they recognize a common identity as against others. The commitment to values enables men to devise means for reconciling or adjusting conflicting interests". (Cohen, 1979:28). Common standards on values are socially constructed by social and cultural institutions in a social order.

Religion as an institution of a social structure contributes to social solidarity by reinforcing a value consensus. (Malinowski, 1954:23). Members of a religious community are directed towards a supernatural means which are not open to observation. Therefore they commonly have beliefs and practices which unite them as "one single moral community". (Durkheim, 1912:62). In this sense, religion causes identity-based group formation. Religious identity emerges from beliefs and values. "Religion is only one identity factor that contributes to a sense of self and helps define individuals and groups in society". (Miox, 2006:593). As creating group identity, religion is considered as a cause for conflict between groups within a society. Contradiction between religious interests can lead conflict in a society. Not is religious identity creating conflicting nature, but some religious doctrines, like Judaism, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism and Christianity were accused to have encouragement to war. (Barash and Webel, 2002:410-413). Fortes implied that rituals play a significant role in defining and maintaining boundaries of each group of a community, "while at the same time uniting them in common responsibility for the welfare of the country".(Mair, 1972:236). Though basically religious rituals creates differentiation between members by arranging them as identity-based groups, which can lead conflict in a society, these rituals also pave the way for cooperation among groups which are dispatched along with different identities. To Fortes, distribution of ritual tasks among divisions of society operates to make interdependence of those divisions in small scale societies. (Ibid: 237).

In Hindu religious societies, grouping is based on traditional mechanism of social differentiation, in which a member's birth status is determined by religious rituals; what is known as caste system. A caste is "a hereditary, endogamous group associated with a traditional occupation and ranked accordingly on a scale of ritual purity". (Outhwaite&Bottomore, 1995:35). In traditional village society, each and every caste is attached with a service which has to be done for other castes in a reciprocal basis. Status in caste system is scaled by service orientation of each caste and the religious rituals. Caste system is intrinsically set out a interdependency among the members of a community, which can be comparable of what Malinowski mentioned as functional interdependency among the traits of a society. Caste system as a model of stratification constitutes ranking groups accordingly on ritual purity. Based on this purity, interactions among these caste groups is restricted in a manner of physical contact. Prominent feature of the rules of interaction in the caste system is "untouchability"; lower castes on the scale of purity are restricted in contact with higher castes on the scale of purity. The restriction in contact is reckoned in marriage, food and drink. Louis Dumont brought Stevenson's distinction between external and internal pollution in explaining untouchability of the Indian caste system. By external pollution, he means the physical contacts such as bathing and cleaning. By internal pollution, he means

contacts like foodstuff and sexual relations. “The scale of contacts prohibited or avoided as impure, relative to a given family or household, represents, in general term, the fact of the graded interaction between castes, as experienced in rural life”. (Dumont, 2004:133). Even if the rigidity of the caste system has been the analytical point for many anthropological studies, the twentieth-century anthropologists shifted their concentration in conceptualizing the changing nature of its rigidity. “Structural changes take place, to be sure, but slowly and usually imperceptibly from the view point of the members of such a static system”. (MacIver and Page, 1950:354).

Statement of Problem

Orthodox religious practices of Hinduism have been a mechanism of looking after the social boundaries of caste groups. Despite of rapid social change through the impacts of the colonial legacy, globalization and modernization, conventional ritual duties of caste is seen as obsolete. Such a change encouraged the castes claiming lower status in hitherto existed conventional hierarchy so as to access equal opportunities in public sphere and to achieve equal economic status in society. This leads conflict between higher and lower castes in the conventional status hierarchy. Thus the orthodox religious practices still play role as discriminating means between caste groups and is considered as root cause for communal conflict. Protracted communal conflicts exist because of lack of inter-links in practice among groups.

But this study find another kind of religious practice that is mostly carried out by rural people of Hindu community in Eastern Sri Lanka as having potential for integrating caste groups that are in diametrically opposed position in status ladder. This rustic religious ceremony is conducted towards a Hindu deity called “Māri Amman”. This ceremony is different from orthodox practices. But it doesn't mean that such rustic rituals are completely apart from maintaining caste categorization, because such kinds of rural worship are also owned by some castes as exclusive one for them in that region. Nevertheless, in the present context in which caste rigidity is supple, rustic rituals of Māri Amman is as integrative means of all castes of Hindu people. The main focus of this study is to analyze rustic rituals of Māri Amman Worship as an integrative mean between two conflicting caste groups namely; Mukkuvar, claiming top status in the area caste order and Tom-Tom Beaters, claiming lowest rank in the same caste order. In this way, the study tries to see the religion not as a cause for conflict, but as the mean of conflict resolution among caste groups.

Objectives of the Study

Overall objective of the study is to analyze that how do rustic religious rituals of Māri Amman Worship bring about inter-caste value-consensus between two caste groups namely; Mukkuvar caste and Tom-Tom Beaters. Specific objectives of the study are;

- To describe orthodox religious practice in the research area and its impacts on inter-caste rigidity;
- To evaluate the factors of change which allowed high caste mukkuvar members to make cultural contact with untouchable members.
- To analyze rustic rituals of māri amman worship in making value-consensus between tom-tom beaters and mukkuvar so as to make harmony.

Methodology

This anthropological study is mostly based on qualitative method and to a lesser extent quantitative method. This study relied both on primary and secondary sources. As this study concerned with village communities, ethnographic data was collected primarily by field work in order to get firsthand information. There is no single method used to collect data in this field work, it varied according to the field background. Primary data was collected by using unstructured and focused interviews, focused group discussions and observation. Secondary data was collected from official documents of divisional secretariat and of temple administrative units. Previous studies on these castes and cultural systems and published materials regarding caste system and petty god worship of Batticaloa were taken as sources for secondary data collection.

Restrictions on Caste relationship

Like all the other Hindu traditional societies, in this village, tom-tom beaters were considered as untouchables as they are traditionally scaled as lower rank. From the antiquity, as this village people have been economically good enough, because of their agricultural efforts. This village people are often recognized as vigorous peasants and talent elites by village people in the vicinity. Therefore they built up a strong community which was comprised of educated and employed individuals. But all these credits are deserved by Mukkuvars, because Tom-tom beaters until 1990 were mostly uneducated and menial workers in this village. Nevertheless, this village Mukkuvars has given relevance to their improvements with their orthodox religious worship on god "Ganesh". Meanwhile they built up a temple administration with the greater treasury and became recognized as dominant in the region. As the district was dominated by Mukkuvar caste, the recognition as dominant commune was easily achievable. The temple administration was requested by other Mukkuvar people of nearby villages to assist to conduct rituals and feast in their temples in the periods in which their villages were ravaged by cyclone and famine. It resulted in domination as "Kaluthavalaiyan" in the region. The ideology of "Kaluthavalaiyan" has been the transmitting one in the socialization process of this village society and this has shaped the attitude and behavior of the people in the contact of adjacent villagers. But it is notable that these dominant trends have increased discrimination and prejudice towards tom-tom beaters.

According to this oral history of this village, tom-tom beaters were settled by Mukkuvars to carry out traditional occupation which is obliged to tom-tom beater caste in this village. However, because of their lower status not only in traditional rankings but also in economy, tom-tom beaters were necessitated to carry out menial obligations to Mukkuvar caste. Members of Mukkuvar caste mostly relied in agriculture until 1960s and they were dedicated much of their time in cultivation and harvesting, as these caste members possessed lands. Most of them had been engaging in crop cultivation. Unlike other agricultural activities, crop cultivation and harvesting require more labors to be involved. While possessing a crop field, looking after the minor works in the field was seen as further burden. Moreover some maintenance and harvesting activities in crop fields were inevitably required the involvement of wage labors. Consequently, tom-tom beaters were preferred to work as wage labors in crop fields of Mukkuvars. As crop field owners had to be in field from morning to evening, there had been a

lack of man power to maintaining temples and other public places. That's why tom-tom beaters, apart from their traditional occupations, have been deployed to clean premises of temples and public places.

In that way they were omitted to have direct relations in food, drink and marriage. They were also prohibited to enter into the houses of Mukkuvars, though they were allowed to enter into their land or house premises. They were rejected to sit together with members of Mukkuvars. The above mentioned restrictions were followed on the basis of traditional practices of Tamil caste system which was prevailing in South Indian and Northern Sri Lankan regions. Moreover such prohibitions in interaction between these two castes were justified by Hindu religious rituals. Members of Mukkuvar caste traditionally set up rules for regulating caste practices based on the orthodox rituals and ceremonies in this village as well.

Flexibility on Restrictions

There are several factors which have exerted influence in making inter-link between these two castes. Anthropologically analyzing, linkage has been brought up on the basis of culture as it emerged in the line of religion. To this analysis, a kind of religious ritual is the main reason of inter-link that has conked out the rough resistance in the interaction between two castes. But this is not the decisive root, since this accompanied with cultural changes occurred in the society. Therefore it should be scrutinized on the one hand in the perspective of the rustic ritual which caused for the consensus in values and the other hand in the perspective of social and cultural changes in the society.

Notion of equality was the first initiative in breaking rigorous trends of Mukkuvars in the contact of tom-tom beaters. Revolutionary liberation war of Tamil movements in 1987 laid down ideas to break down the notion of untouchability. Tamil revolutionary liberation movements, such as People Liberation Organization of Tamil Ealam (PLOTE), Ealam People Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF) and Tamil Ealam Liberation Organization (TELO), adopted more or less communist ideology and were required youths for their movements. Therefore they wanted to destroy these traditional unequal systems with in society. As this village mostly propped up by PLOTE during 1987, propaganda to give up traditional obligations of tom-tom beaters, such like plying traditional musical instruments in funerals and cleaning corpse and funeral homes, were motivated and finally open ban was declared by these movements. Meanwhile, because of the inclination of equality, tom-tom beaters requested Mukkuvars to have a day for their own in Temple feast and the entry into the temple. But their requests were rejected by temple administration which is fully comprised of Mukkuvars. Hence tom-tom beaters declared to give up their traditional service in the Temple of Mukkuvar and began to worship Māri Amman.

Livelihood pattern of this village commune began to change after 1995. There were people preferred to work in government departments and institutions. Though the most of members of Mukkuvar caste were able to get government employments, they were in a position to have a crop field for further income. It was seen trouble-free to have a beetle garden for government employees. But they recognized that there should be wage labors, otherwise it should be severe to manage the garden or the crop field. In the other side, Mukkuvars working as carpenter or Mason required wage labors for contemptible rates. They had only option to recruit members of tom-tom beaters as wage labors. All these required adjustment in traditional restriction,

because tom-tom beaters had been prohibited to enter into beetle gardens and houses of members of Mukkuvar caste. Thus the inevitability on dependency paved the way to break the restriction in a side.

The Mukkuvar domination has no longer existed as the internal war began to aggravate societies of the region direly and stimulated internal migration. Then, in the post-conflict scenario, the other villages began to take substantial stands to develop their communes by education. Some villages became politically dominant. NGOs focused some other villages nearby to Kaluthavalai as they had been backward very much and assisted them so as to enhance education and livelihood. It appeared to the people of Kaluthavalai as decreasing their ideological domination in the region. They have perceived themselves that their dominance they enjoyed hitherto is challenged by adjacent villagers. This perception postulated them the impending decline of their social development and induced their feeling towards integration. They were convinced themselves to adjust the strict caste boundaries. And let tom-tom beaters to take part in social activities in this village and even to enter inside the temple. But Mukkuvars were not in a position to go tom-tom beaters places and the restrictions continued to remain in marriage.

Ritual Tradition of Rustic Worship and Consensus in Cultural Values

Even though there were some factors which brought out change in social condition of this village and caused the flexibility in rigid interaction between these two castes prejudice and ignorance seemed to prevail through some traditional practices. Prominent feature of these traditional practices was the orthodox religious worship. Mukkuvars continued to be substantial in that matter. While social condition underwent change were in a stand to accommodate tom-tom beaters so as to involve them in the public sphere of this village, some hard liners, mostly aged members of Mukkuvar caste and members of temple administration, had been emphasizing the traditional values and customs of this village since they wanted to exclude tom-tom beaters from having close relationship with Mukkuvars. The ultimate purpose of their emphasis was to more or less enslave tom-tom beaters by keeping them apart from having direct interaction. Therefore the split between two castes had been unchanged, because other members of Mukkuvar caste were scared to trespass the orders of these aged members. It doesn't a matter here that whether those orders compelled Mukkuvars to prevent tom-tom beaters in their places, but the matter is that it was able to block Mukkuvars to enter into places of the tom-tom beaters. It is almost true that "globalization has not entirely removed the identities and specificities of local culture but it reconstitutes a sense of locality. (De Silva, 2000;104)

However, in the long run, traditional barriers for the direct interaction were not able to remain intact. There had been changes occurred as to let Mukkuvars into the places of tom-tom beaters. Interesting thing is that ritual ceremony of Māri Amman rustic worship has played a significant role in bringing Mukkuvar to tom-tom beaters' place. While the orthodox tradition was used to maintain rigid relationship between these two castes, rituals of rustic worship created a platform to mingle these two castes in a specific social sphere. One must understand that what made the course of cultural interaction, ritual ceremony of Māri Amman rustic worship, is not the exclusive one for tom-tom beaters. This ritual tradition is common for all

Hindus living in the eastern province. The case in this village is that such rustic ritual worship is being maintained by tom-tom beaters. There could be one reason, ignorance in orthodox religious practices, led tom-tom beaters to follow rustic Hindu religious tradition in which they can conduct rituals by their own, there have been no requirement to deploy orthodox priest, and not much complicated as like in orthodox one. Tom-tom beaters of this village believe that their ancestors began to worship Māri Amman in accordance with rustic pattern of rituals merely 150 years ago. But the shrine was the place under a tree. It is in 1925 a group of tom-tom beaters commenced a day ritual ceremony and conducted this once a year. They established an administration to maintain this ceremony and formed five groups to carry out ritual tasks in 1935. As the result of experience, from 1977, these five groups began to have a day for them and, then, ceremony takes place for five days.'

As this rustic worship is being followed by eastern Tamils from antique, Mukkuvars of this village could not be an exception. Indeed, they are the devotees worshiping petty gods by performing rustic rituals in this village and adjacent village either. But, in case of Māri Amman, they don't have even single shrine in this village. Ritual prominence of Māri Amman inevitably relates with members of Mukkuvars as most of their profession relied in agric field. Māri Amman is the deity for raining and prosperous harvesting. Among petty gods, Māri Amman is divinely obliged to cure diseases in agric cultivation and curse of peasants. These divine roles are seen as imperative for Mukkuvars of this village. Therefore members of Mukkuvar who had trouble in cultivation began to worship Māri Amman. According to this worship pattern, prayer is based on submission of ritual things for Māri Amman, if one wants Māri Amman to alleviate his trouble, then he will pray as giving Māri Amman ritual things like coconuts, beetle or rice or he will pray to give money to shrine or take part in ritual ceremony. In this way, members of Mukkuvar caste began to worship Māri Amman and had to enter into tom-tom beaters' shrine and take part in rituals since this is the closest shrine for them and believed that as it is situated in this village this is in-charge for carrying out the divine obligation.

Specificity of this shrine has been religiously attractive for devotees of petty gods. Main deity of this shrine is Māri Amman, but there have been other petty gods sub-shrines situated around this main shrine. Petty gods like Pechchi Amman, Kali Amman, Narasingar, Vairavar and Veerapathrar are being worshiped as colleague deities of Māri Amman. Rituals are being specifically performed for these petty gods during the ceremony as well. There is no doubt that this facilitates any devotees who wants to carry out his several prayers so as to solve his problems as each of these petty gods have religious importance in curing curse and particular troubles. In this way, members of Mukkuvars began to dedicate their prayers which they wanted dedicate in many petty god temples to this shrine since it is obviously easy for them carry out their rituals.

Similarity of rituals is also the cause for cultural integration between these two castes. The ritual values are analogous; ritual practices performed and purpose in Mukkuvar petty god temples are regularly performed in Māri Amman shrine of tom-tom beaters. The door of the shrine is opened once in a year and the statue is decorated. First ritual is performed to protect the village, in case of which people are request to prohibit non-vegetarian foods and alcohol. Earlier tom-tom beaters alone followed this custom during the period of ceremony, but,

nowadays, it is apparent that it is followed by Mukkuvar as well. Ladies mostly engage in “NeiVillakkuPooja” (ghee lamp worship). And they are expected to perform rituals of rice grinding and begging rice and submitting to main deity. Women mainly perform the ritual of holding fire pots. “Sooth saying” is the foremost ritual along with these rituals. One assumes himself as Māri Amman, asking their predicaments from devotees and telling what the devotee as has to do. There are persons for sooth saying in this village who are acknowledged by village people to perform this ritual. Virgin worship is followed during this ceremony. According to this virgin worship, soothsayer identifies a virgin woman as the woman for worship of that year ceremony and rituals are performed for her in front of Māri Amman. “Thirukkulirthil” (cooling ritual) is performed decisively by singing verse of Amman to forgive any unaware errors committed by any devotees during this ceremony. “Pooari”(non-Brahmin priest for petty god worship) is obliged to perform “Pooja” and other main rituals. He should be well-trained in using witchcraft. As ritual performance is parallel, Mukkuvar perceive this petty god worship compatible with their worship and this mentality brought about consensus in values.

Conclusion

Value-consensus among members is inevitable for any society to maintain order. Smooth and integrated functions of social traits are based on the consensus between members in choosing ways as to act commonly. Simply looking, members have to be bound in a certain track in which they commonly act. Cultural traits can play catalyst role to bind members' concern in a common manner. Different concerns and contradicting interests of members are inimical to harmony and order of a society. Religion helps a lot to keep members in an integrated manner with in society. But religion is also criticized for serving as a mean for conflict as it demarcates social boundaries and play crucial role in identity creating process.

This study is based on the analysis of two kinds of rituals of Hind workshop, namely, orthodox and rustic. By this way, this study describes how religion causing conflict and harmony. The study revolved around cases of two caste group of a village. Here the orthodox religious practices play role as discriminating means between caste groups and is considered as root cause for communal conflict. Rustic rituals are apart from maintaining caste categorization since such rituals have containing cultural values which are mostly common for groups of Hindu community living eastern matrilineal belt of the island. Although changes in social condition of this village have caused the flexibility in rigid interaction, it is rustic rituals that have played catalyst role in making harmony through value-consensus between these two caste groups.

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QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG ELDERLY MEN AND WOMEN IN CHENNAI CITY

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to understand and compare the quality of life among elderly men and women. Late adulthood (old age) is generally considered to begin at the age around 65. Many older people are happy and engaged in variety of activities. Quality of life in elders is the general wellbeing of individuals in societies outlining negative and positive features of life. It observes life satisfaction including physical health mental wellbeing family wealth religious believes finance and the environment This study consists of 60 samples 30 elderly men and 30 elderly women in Chennai city in the age group of 60 to 80 taken via random sampling method OPQOL – Brief questionnaire thirteen items by A.Bowling (2013) has been used for data collection. This tool is used to find the quality of life among the elderly men and women data will be collected and the results will be analysed.

Keywords: *Quality of life, elderly men and women*

Introduction

Old age, also called **senescence**, in human beings, the final stage of the normal life span. Definitions of old age are not consistent from the standpoints of biology, demography (conditions of mortality and morbidity), employment and retirement, and sociology. For statistical and public administrative purposes, however, old age is frequently defined as 60 or 65 years of age or older. . The age band of 65 years to 100 years or more is certainly very broad. It includes a range of 30–40 years, which is obviously more than one generation. Accordingly, the final stages of life can be subdivided into young-old (60s), middle-old (70s), and old-old (80+ years), or young-old (65–75 or 80), old-old (75–80 to 90), and very old (90+). (akman ****).

The World Health Organization (WHO) defined quality of life (QOL) as an individual's perception of his/her status in life in the context of the individual's environment, belief systems and goals (WHO 2014). Active ageing is the process of optimizing health, and enhancing quality of life of the elderly. Age was only significantly associated with the physical domain. This is because the older age group had more functional limitations compared to the younger age group, a study by (Tajvar, Arab & Montazeri 2008) reported impaired physical health among older age groups. As people age, the probability of developing physical health problems like musculoskeletal problems tends to increase. Elderly people have higher probability of suffering from multiple health disorders due to reduced physical and mental functions. Loneliness, impaired sexual activity and chronic metabolic disorders are some causes can result in emotional disturbances. These problems can decrease life quality of elderly. .(J.caring sci 2014)

Everyone has an opinion about their quality of life, but no one knows precisely what it means in general. John Stewart Mill noted that individual opinion about well-being was 'the best means of knowledge immeasurably surpassing those that can be possessed by anyone else'. Thus, quality of life is highly individualistic and might even be an 'idiosyncratic mystery' due to the high levels of variability between individuals, making it unsuitable for decision making. Older age groups are peculiarly vulnerable due to (1) Declining physical and mental

capabilities. (2) Exit from labour market with greater dependence on pensions. (3) Break down of extended families and (4) isolation due to death of contemporaries, especially that of spouse or partner (Gopalakrishnan Netuveli, Navid Blane 2008).

Studies have shown that positive social relationship (with family, friends, and neighbours) promotes quality of life. In contrast, decreased social contacts which could occur through loss of members of a social network are significantly associated with poor quality of life. Moreover Level of education was significantly associated with the physical, social and psychological domains of quality of life. Evidence from studies suggests that people with higher level of education are more likely to engage in healthy behaviours which could improve physical health compared to those with lower level of education (Oort, Lenthe , Mackenbach2004). The quality of life among men varies with quality of life among women. Women had a significantly lower quality of life in all domains compared to men. This could be because the women in these homes perceive aging more negatively than the men. Chronic illness, work satisfaction, marital life, the environment in which they live, their financial situation, pleasure from their house all these play a vital role and it differs among men and women.

Objectives

- To compare the quality of life among elderly men and women.
- To find out the difference in quality of life among elderly people with regard to educational level type of family and illness.

Operational definition

Old age

Old age is when a person is old and near the time when she or he dies. These people are usually retired from work and spend their time in their leisure activities. It is generally considered to start from the age 65 to their life.

Quality of life (QOL)

Quality of life is the general wellbeing of individual and societies outlining negative and positive features of life. It generally observes the life satisfaction. In elderly people it is an extent to which he or she is satisfied with his or her life.

Hypothesis

H1: There will be no significant difference between the quality of life among elderly men and women.

H2: There will be no significant difference in the quality of life among elderly people living in joint family and nuclear family

H3: There will be no significant difference in the quality of life among elderly people living with their spouse and without spouse

Tools Used

Older people quality of life (OPQOL)

This brief questionnaire which was developed by Bowling., Hankins., Windle., Bilotta.,& Grant.(2013). A short measure of quality of life in older age. This OPQOL – brief questionnaire

has thirteen items with the preliminary single item on global QOL. Each question justifies the various aspects in quality of life among elderly men and women.

Sampling

Elderly men and women in the age group between 65 to 96 were selected from various households in Chennai. Purposive sampling method was used.

Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistics like percentage, mean, standard deviation and inferential statistics like 't' tests are used to test the null hypothesis.

Results and discussion

Table 1 represents the frequency of distribution of respondents

Variables	Description	Frequency	%
Gender	Male	30	50%
	Female	30	50%
Marital status	Married	40	66.6%
	Unmarried	1	1.6%
	Widowed	19	31.6%
Educational Qualification	Illiterate	16	26.6%
	Primary	14	23.3%
	Secondary	17	28.3%
No of children	Graduate	12	20%
	No children	1	1.6%
	Only one child	5	8.3%
	More than one child	55	91.6%
Family type	Joint family	17	10.2%
	Nuclear Family	43	71.6%
Chronic illness	Arthritis	10	16.6%
	Diabetes	19	31.6%
	Heart disease	3	5%
	Blood pressure	3	5%
	No health issues	25	41.6%

From the table it was evident that 50% of them were female and 50% of them were male. Average ages of response were 65. With regards to marital status 66.6% are married, 31.6% are widowed and 1.6% are unmarried. In educational qualification 26.6% are illiterate, 23.3% completed their primary schoolings, 28.3% are completed their secondary schoolings and 20% are graduates. Regarding the number of children only 1% has no child, 8.3% have only one child and 91.6% have more than one child. Regarding the family type 10.2% are

joint family and 71.6% are nuclear family. Majority of them live in nuclear family. With regard to physical illness, 16.6% have arthritis, 31.6% have Diabetes, 5% Heart disease, 5% have Blood pressure and 41.6% have no health issues. Majority of elderly have no health issues especially the men.

Table 2 Showing the Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' Value of Quality of Life among Elderly Men and Women

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD	't'	'p'
Quality of Life	Men	30	54.86	5.85	0.0395	0.968 NS
	Women	30	51.2	7.53		

In order to investigate the difference between elderly men and women with regard to quality of life, t-test was performed. From the above table it was evident that mean and standard deviation score of elderly men were 54.86 and 5.85 respectively. The mean and standard deviation score of elderly women were found to be 51.2 and 7.53 respectively and the t^o value for the difference between those were found to be 0.0395 which was not significant at

0.05 level. Though there is a difference in the mean value of quality of life of elderly men and women, it is not significant enough to reject the null hypothesis. Hence the null hypotheses “There will be no significant difference between the quality of life among elderly men and women” was accepted.

Table 3 Showing the Mean, Standard Deviation and ‘t’ Value of Quality of Life among Elderly People in Joint and Nuclear Family

Variable	Type of family	N	Mean	SD	‘t’	‘p’
Quality of life	Joint family	30	53.176	6.75	0.4604	0.65 NS
	Nuclear family	30	52.976	7.09		

In order to investigate the difference among quality of life of elderly people with regard to the type of family they live, t-test was performed. From the above table it was evident that mean and standard deviation score of elderly men were 53.1766 and 6.75 respectively .The mean and standard deviation score of elderly women were found to be 52.976and 7.09 respectively and the t” value for the difference between those were found to be 0.4604 which was not significant at 0.05 level. Though there is a difference in the mean value of quality of life of elderly people living in nuclear family and joint family, it is not significant enough to reject the null hypothesis. Hence the null hypotheses “There will be no significant difference in the quality of life among elderly people living in joint family and nuclear family” was accepted.

Table 4 Showing the Mean, Standard Deviation and ‘t’ Value of Quality of Life among Elderly People and their Marital Status

Variable	Marital status	N	Mean	SD	‘t’	‘p’
Quality of life	Living with spouse	30	53.97	7.411	0.086	0.932 NS
	widowed	30	51	5.416		

In order to investigate the difference among quality of life of elderly people with regard to the marital status t-test was performed. From the above table it was evident that mean and standard deviation score of elderly men were 53.97 and 7.411 respectively .The mean and standard deviation score of elderly women were found to be 51 and 5.416 respectively and the t” value for the difference between those were found to be 0.086 which was not significant at 0.05 level. The result is not significant at $p < .05$. Though there is a difference in the mean value of quality of life of elderly people living with their spouses and widowed, it is not significant enough to reject the null hypothesis. Hence the null hypotheses “There will be no significant difference in the quality of life among elderly people living with their spouse and without spouse” was accepted.

Conclusion

The results of the present study showed that majority of the elderly people have good quality of life. Moreover there is no significant difference in the quality of life among elderly men and women. In contrast to the previous findings Onunkwor etal (2016) it was found that gender, type of family and marital status are not associated with quality of life among elderly people.

Limitation of the Present Study

The present study was restricted only to elderly people in Chennai city only, so the results cannot be generalized to the entire population.

Other variables like social support, economic status and life style of them were not taken into consideration.

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BEHAVIOUR OF SCHOOL STUDENTS INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE CLASSROOM

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Abstract

The main aim of the study is to analyse the student's behaviours inside and outside the classroom. The behaviours of the students inside the classroom are referred to as the learning environment behaviours, as well as in terms of developing subject knowledge and problem solving skills. Whereas the student's behaviours outside the classroom are referred to as the social environment behaviours as well as in terms of developing the values, culture, heritage and social relationships. The impact of classroom climate on students and staff behaviours may be beneficial or a barrier to learning and achievement of the students. The review methods were adopted to collect information from the primary and secondary sources related to classroom activities, Laboratory activities, Library activities and sports activities. The study revealed that the kinds of student's behaviours which influences the learning and achievement of students, and the level of performance of the behaviours of students.

Keywords: *student's behaviours, Achievement*

Introduction

Behaviour is defined as the way one acts or conducts oneself, especially towards others. It is often a response to a particular situation or stimulus. behaviour cannot be addressed separately from learning and wellbeing.

Classroom behaviour should be reinforced by making consequences closer to those of real life. The world doesn't always punish or reward people who behave in a particular manner. Students need to learn that there are natural rewards and certain consequences that come from certain types of behaviour.

A students behave in a classroom affects how much and how well they learn. Even one student acting out can interrupt all the students' learning. It's the teacher's job to manage the classroom in a manner that reinforces learning. Some educators use a system of rewards and punishments, while others skillfully form lesson plans that involve the students and help them learn effectively. behaviour in the classroom can affect the classroom environment, as well as the educational experience for students enrolled in the course.

Classroom Learning

When students first step into a classroom, they make a judgment about the types of class they will be taking by adding various learning centers, the students will know that this is a classroom where the teacher likes to do hands on experiments.

The classroom being such an important place, it is important to understand the ways in which to manipulate the environment in order to receive maximum effectiveness in instruction. A large amount of the child's time is spent sitting in a school classroom. This place is where they will learn the various skills deemed necessary and proper for them to achieve success in the global society.

Teachers who yell at students, are random about consequences, and embody an overall negative attitude aren't good for student learning. The psychological environment in the classroom is how students feel about their learning.

Learning Inside and Outside the Classroom

“If we attempt to act and to do things for others and for the world without deepening our own self-understanding, our own freedom, integrity and capacity to love, we will not have anything to give to others.” – Thomas Merton

As we consider which activities align the best with our interests and skills, keep in mind that what we learn outside of the classroom can often be just as important, if not more important, than what we learn inside the classroom. The students gain from engaging in co-curricular activities is a greater sense of self-awareness. This involvement goes far beyond building a resume and really centers on the development of the whole student.

The Student Learning Project, states that “learning and personal development are cumulative, mutually shaping processes that occur over an extended period of time in different settings. The more students are involved in a variety of activities inside and outside the classroom the more they gain.” five major benefits are outlined

- As we engage in co-curricular activities we get the opportunity to expand our worldview by becoming more aware of the needs of others. There is nothing more valuable than being able to apply all we learn in the classroom to real-life situations and needs that span your surrounding community and the world.
- We are leaving our family and many friends behind, getting involved helps we develop a new community of friends with similar interests. In addition, we will feel more connected to your school by cultivating friendships with faculty and staff, in addition to older students. Some of these may even become the kind of friendships that last a lifetime.
- The scope of a classroom doesn't give us the space to truly discover our passions and strengths. Clubs and other activities often give us the platform to be creative, develop leadership skills and truly understand how we can apply our gifts. These activities bring clarity to what we are passionate about and can illuminate our strengths in new ways. We may be surprised what we learn about ourself.
- It is not enough to just get good grades, it is important to focus on doing all we can to develop our leadership skills outside the classroom. In the eyes of prospective employers, they often are more interested in how we led a team or impacted a club or organized a group of people to accomplish a goal. These skills have a direct carry-over to the workplace.
- More free time does not always equal better grades. Being involved in co-curricular activities requires more organization and time management on your part, and these skills will transfer over to the rest of your life.

The behaviours of the students inside the classroom are referred to as the learning environment behaviours, as well as by terms of developing subject knowledge and problem solving skills. Whereas the students behaviours outside classroom are referred to as the social environment behaviours as well as by terms of developing the values, culture, heritage and social relationships.

Student Behaviour – Inside The Classroom

Acquiring Knowledge

Learning happens when we connect new information to what we already know. When children have limited knowledge about the world, they have a smaller capacity to learn more about it. Here are four ways teachers can build content knowledge that will expand the opportunity for students to forge new connections - and make them better independent readers and learners.

Developing Skills

Teachers who are skilled at communication, classroom management and appropriate discipline techniques create a positive learning environment. Although being well versed in your subject area is important, being able to communicate necessary skills and concepts in a way students can understand is crucial. The students can learn and develop in various skills likes Critical thinking and problem-solving skills, Effective oral and written communication skills etc.

Professional Development

The involvement in professional development activities were the most satisfying part of the project and contributed greatly to their improving practice in the classroom. There were several activities which they valued as professional development. In particular, they valued highly the opportunity to learn from Teachers in the informal parts and formal parts of structured events in their regular classroom.

Media Related Skills

It is the need of the hour the students should develop the Media Related Skills like how to utilize effectively the cell phone and its application, television and print media in their teaching learning process.

Student Behaviour – Outside the Classroom

Developing the Values

Values-based Education is an approach to teaching that works with values. It creates a strong learning environment that enhances academic achievement and develops students' social and relationship skills that last throughout their lives. Teachers, parents, and other adults imply what is good and bad by the behaviours that they demand or expect. Values are taught directly through home and school rules, requirements, and individual and group orders and statements.

Developing the Culture

A culture has often been considered in terms of the environment and experiences created by teachers for students. A culture is one in which experiences are structured in such a way that students have opportunities to investigate, explore and take risks in developing new ideas and insights. A culture has often been thought of as something that is a feature of schools and of school leadership. In this sense a culture is the promotion of professional learning as a normal and valuable part of students.

Developing the Heritage

Heritage is an expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions and values. As part of human activity Heritage produces representations of the value systems, beliefs, traditions and lifestyles.

How to Promote Good Behaviour in the Classroom

- Communicate clear expectations and set appropriate classroom boundaries.
- Create rules based on needs.
- Give students breaks to improve behaviour.
- Create a positive classroom environment by utilizing positive behaviour techniques.
- Diminish disruptive outbursts and prevent the development of serious behaviour problems with a classroom wide intervention such as the Good behaviour game.

Conclusion

Learning is the desirable modification in the behaviour of the learner. The behaviours of the school students may be classified into the behaviours of the students inside the classroom, referred to as the learning environment behaviours, as well as in terms of developing subject knowledge and problem solving skills. Whereas the students behaviours outside classroom, referred to as the social environment behaviours as well as in terms of developing the values, culture, heritage and social relationships. Communicating clear expectations and developing setting classroom boundaries, Creating rules, based on needs, Creating a positive classroom environment by utilizing positive behaviour techniques and preventing the development of serious behaviour problems with a classroom wide intervention such as the Good behaviour game are the ways and means to improve the behaviours of the school students.

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MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS OF ORPHANAGE CHILDREN – A STUDY IN THANJAVUR

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Abstract

In India the Ministry of welfare is responsible for framing rules and guidelines of instruction to state government, voluntary agencies, co-ordinating agencies, as well as scrutinizing agencies to promote in-country and inter-country orphanages. The state Government and union territory administrations maintain lists of children's homes and monitor the overall functioning of all children welfare agencies engaged in child care. The involvement of voluntary agencies, child welfare agencies and people themselves in the implementation of the National policy for children. Around 40 million children under the age of 14 years are estimated to suffer from abuse and neglect around the world. The prevalence of child abuse is showing an increasing trend in India. In spite of planned development and special provision for accelerated mental health development of neglected / disadvantaged sections, the issue of orphan, semi-orphan and street child is not properly addressed. Nearly 140 million children classified as orphans, 15.1 million have lost both parents. The vast majority of orphans are living in orphanages or day roaming in streets as streets children. In their earlier age itself they became orphans because of various personal causes. In my study the orphans are not lead a full satisfactory life in their living orphanages.

Keywords : orphanage, voluntary agencies, National policy.

Introduction

All our hopes for the future of humanity are in the children of today. It is necessary that children need to given special care in the childhood. Period where are gets influence need by so many emotional factors, mental factors, environmental factors which influence the child, the family, the school, the peer group and the society at large such an influence can exert either a positive or negative influence on the child. A orphan is a child who lost one or both parents. A maternal orphan has lost the mother, a paternal orphan the father. A child who has lost both parents is sometimes referred to as a double orphan. A public institution for the care of orphans. An institution or asylum for the care of orphans. An orphanage is a residential institution devoted to the care of orphans – Children whose biological parents are deceased or otherwise unable or unwilling to take care of them. Biological parents and sometimes biological grand parents, are legally responsible for supporting children. Let us see elaborately in this paper.

Review of Literature

According to Belsey and Sherr (2011) it is important to note that rather than declining in numbers there is a growth of institutions and orphanages to care for children globally. This has been driven by a number of factors. HIV infection and AIDS as an epidemic directly affected a number of countries, causing premature death among young adults and thus affecting child care provision and the level of orphaning among young children. Anthony lake stated in his book, The state of the world's children (2012), that millions of children in cities and towns all over the world are also at risk of being left behind. Hundreds of without access to basic services. Mark Riley (2016) said that Orphanages are an intervention without an exit strategy. They do

nothing to solve the problems that cause separation, and in many cases, the fact that they provided children with free education, meals, and clothing actually causes children to be separated from their families. Nick poppy (2017) told that Babies were snatched off the streets by strangers in passing cars, or taken from day-care centres or church basements where they played. Some were dropped into orphanages, others were sent to a new family, their identities wiped, no question asked. Most would never see their birth parents again. Some organization was quick to snatch babies born in prison and mental wards. Aparna Kalsa (2017) asked why only 3.2% of India's 50,000 orphans will find parents. The bad news is that adoption agencies are vexed, challenging the governments new rules in court. The disquieting data are that no more than 1,600 children are up for adoption in a country with 50,000 adoptable orphans.

Objectives

- The main aim is to study the mental health problems of orphans in ICCW (orphanage).
- To study about the stress condition of the respondents.
- To study about the emotional conditions of the respondents.

Methodology

The researcher has adopted the Descriptive research design. The researcher collected through self-prepared interview schedule. Primary data were collected from Indian council for child welfare, Thanjavur. Researcher used Simple random sampling.

Results and Discussion

The study beings out that 30% of the respondents are not getting school needs and so they can't involve in school activities perfectly. The vast majority (73%)of respondents are getting medical check-up so they lead a healthy life. About 60% of respondents are worried about future life, they worried about if any struggle may happen in future about their studies. 60% of respondents disturbed by criticism, the respondents unlike criticism regarding their studies. More than half (57%) of respondents feel lacking of peace, they wants to live a peaceful life like other normal children. 56% of respondents feel isolated among friends, the students form small, small groups and they neglect some students.

Conclusion

The study undertaken by researcher studied the mental health problem of orphans. In this study the research has focused on social, educational factors of orphans. Few of the respondents have poor mental health in some dimensions like health and emotional disturbances. People should come forward for adopting orphan children. Because of this each individual must have an peaceful and satisfaction with themselves. People try to avoid the circumstances which lead a child become orphans.

Suggestions

In this modern world families are becoming smaller and smaller and both parents want to earn. This is the situation of non-orphans. But in case of orphans they depend on others like institution, school teachers, wardens, homes etc., Hence the psychiatric social worker should be appointed to solve the personal problems and enhance their motivation to mental health.

Childhood period determines one's future and if they are not guided properly, their future is shattered. Orphan's institution must be conducted a awareness programme and thus public also helped to realize the various problems of orphans.

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SOCIO- ECONOMIC BACKGROUND AND BUSINESS OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS: A STUDY IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT

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Abstract

This paper shows socio- economic background of the women entrepreneurs in business in Thanjavur district. As the women entrepreneurs establish a major segment of industrial sector, it is essential to probe into their status in the industrial development. In this research, 120 women entrepreneurs of the study area were interviewed. The survey has proved that the women entrepreneurs are doing their business courageously and positively. It is clear that the women entrepreneurs are in a state to search training and the monetary assistance may be extended.

Keywords: Women entrepreneur, Motivating force, family system.

Introduction

Since twentieth century itself, entrepreneurs from female gender play a significant role in economic expansion of any country. Their way in the industrial field is a symbol of growth of women in society and it is for socio-economic ambition.

According to V.K.Somasundaram, *"First time in the Indian Planning history, a chapter on women and develop was included in the Sixth Five Year Plan(1980-85) with an idea of developing a multi point programme strategy relating to women employment and entrepreneurship"*

The women entrepreneurship is considered as a policy issue to all the Governments and the banking sector think over its social commitment for financing to them. Thus, the number of women entrepreneurs surpasses its limits.

Review of Literature

The review of literature implies examination of findings of past surveys and research studies on the particular subject – matter.

Status of Women Entrepreneurs in India

"A report published by ESCAP in 2005 titled "Developing Women Entrepreneurs in South Asia" pointed out that in India, a majority of women entrepreneurs in SMEs fall within the age group 25-40 years. The states of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka count a greater proportion of entrepreneurs, mostly women from families which are already in business or have service-related backgrounds".

"The Indian society has evolved as a traditionally male-dominated one. Women tend to be considered as the weaker sex and socio-economically depended on men throughout their life. Women mostly occupy subordinate positions and execute decisions generally made by other male members of the family".

"Despite an equal population, very few women were self-employed and the majority of them were engaged in the informal sector like agriculture, agro-based industries, handicrafts, handloom and cottage-based industries.

Sixty-five Percent of the population in India live in villages; Self Help Groups (SHGs) have paved the way for economic independence of rural women involved in micro-entrepreneurship”.

Socio- Cultural Context of Women Entrepreneurs

Women undertake numerous roles such as spouse, mother, parent or daughter and they are controlled with the family boundaries. Their ambitions and identities are not cared. In the built-up area, educated women are not confined to their houses and want equal treatment. Women entrepreneurs get high position in family and society.

“The last two decades have witnessed phenomenal changes with regards the status and work place participation of women in India. Women’s entrepreneurship development has emerged particularly in the wake of increasing globalization, with the support of progressive social, economic and political cross currents, technological advancement, and the media”. (Hina Shah. 2013)

Statement of the Problem

Position of women is still in improving phase in India. In addition, many women are interested to pursue any job. A small number of women have own business. This tendency is on account of having business family, requirement of monetary liberty, no help from the family etc. This state of affairs changes slowly and women entrepreneurs come out successfully. Nevertheless, their continued existence and triumph are not easy and they fight than the men entrepreneurs. As they are females, they face hindrances arising out of family and society. So, the study considers these problems.

Objectives of the Paper

- To analyse the socio- economic status of the women entrepreneurs.
- To study the motivating forces of the women entrepreneurs and
- To render appropriate recommendations for their development.

Hypothesis of the Study

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant relationship between the family system of women entrepreneurs and the motivating forces.

Research Methodology

This is a investigation on small level, based on first-hand and secondary data. Thanjavur district is the environmental area of the research. As the district is industrially backward area, it is necessary to provide all supports to the industrial by the government.

From the lists of entrepreneurs obtained from the District Industrial Centers, it was found out that there are 184 women entrepreneurs in the district. Among them, it was possible to contact 120 women entrepreneurs easily and they were willing to open their minds towards their business. So, 65% samples (120 out of 184) constitute the size of sample for this study.

A well-defined questionnaire was distributed among the women entrepreneurs to gather opinions of the women. The data, were put into analysis.

Chi-square test is employed to test the validity of hypothesis.

Analysis of data

Table 1 Nativity of Women Entrepreneurs

Source: Primary data

S.No.	Nativity	No. of Respondents	%
1	Rural area	76	63
2	Semi-urban area	26	22
3	Urban area	18	15
	Total	120	100

Among the 120 women entrepreneurs, 63% have come from rural areas. 22.5% come from semi-urban areas. Only 17% belong to urban areas.

Table 2 Marital Status

Source: Primary data

S.No.	Marital Status	No. of Respondents	%
1	Married	78	65
2	Unmarried	22	35
	Total	120	100

Majority respondents (65%) are the married women. Only 35% are not married.

Table 3 Religious Status

Source: Primary data

S.No.	Community Status	No. of Respondents	%
1	Hindu	67	56
2	Muslim	19	16
3	Christian	24	20
4	Others	10	8
	Total	120	100

56% of women entrepreneurs belong to Hindu; 20% belong to Christian. Muslims are of 16%. Others are in 9%.

Table 4 Community Status

Source: Primary data

S.No.	Community Status	No. of Respondents	%
1	B.C	36	30
2	M.B.C	44	37
3	S.C	16	13
4	S.T	12	10
5	Forward Community	12	10
	Total	120	100

M.B.C category women entrepreneurs are of majority group (37%); B.C category has 30% women entrepreneurs. S.C has 13%. S.T and Forward community have equal Percent (10% respectively).

Table 5 Family System

Source: Primary data

S.No.	Family System	No. of Respondents	%
1	Independent Family	82	68
2	Joint Family	18	32
	Total	120	100

Majority women entrepreneurs (68%) live in independent family; remaining 32% women are in joint family.

Table 6 Motivating Force

Source: Primary data

S.No.	Motivating Force	No. of Respondents	%
1	Financial stipulation	43	36
2	Problem of absence of job	37	31
3	Business family	24	20
4	Inducement of family	16	13
	Total	120	100

Financial stipulation is the main factor to motivate the 36 percent respondents and they constitute majority. Next, the problem of absence of job is the factor to 31% women. As their business family is the factor to 20%

women, inducement of family is the factor to 13% women.

Table 7 Major Source of Income

Source: Primary data

S.No.	Major Source of Income	No. of Respondents	%
1	income from husband / father	67	56
2	business income only	53	44
	Total	120	100

In respect of source of income, income from husband/father is the major source of income to 56%. 44% percent women rely on business income only.

Table 8 Nature of Business

Source: Primary data

S.No.	Nature of Business	No. of Respondents	%
1	Service industry	43	36
2	Trading business	52	43
3	Manufacturing activities	25	21
	Total	120	100

In the case of the nature of business is concerned, 43% women pursue service industry. 36% of the women deal in trading activities. Only 21% resorts manufacturing functions.

Table 9 Place of Business Unit

Source: Primary data

S.No.	Place of Business unit	No. of Respondents	%
1	Rural areas	62	52
2	Semi-urban areas	46	38
3	Urban areas	12	10
	Total	120	100

It is clear that 52% women entrepreneurs have started their venture in villages. 38% women have in semi-urban areas. Only 10% are doing their business unit in urban areas.

Table 10 Perception towards their Feminine Status

Source: Primary data

S.No.	Perception towards Status	No. of Respondents	%
1	Feel difficulty	77	64
2	No such feeling	43	36
	Total	120	100

64% women entrepreneurs indicate hardship in doing their trade as they are women. 36% do not have it.

Testing of Hypothesis

Hull Hypothesis: There is no significant relationship between the family system of women entrepreneurs and the motivating forces.

Motivating Factors Family system	Motivating Forces				Total
	Financial Need	Unemployment Problem	Business Family	Encouragement of family	
Independent Family	13	20	10	8	82
Joint Family	30	17	14	8	18
	43	37	24	16	120

Source: Primary data

Circulated value	Degrees of freedom	Table value at 1%	Table value at 5%
169.09	3	6.25	7.81

As the calculated value is more than the table value, the null hypothesis is cancelled. Therefore, it

clear that there is a significant relationship between the family system of women entrepreneurs and the motivating forces.

Findings

- Among the 120 women entrepreneurs, 63% emerge from villages. 22.5% from semi-small town.
- Most of the respondents (65%) are the married women. Only 35% are not married.
- 56% of women entrepreneurs are Hindus; 20% are Christians. Muslims are 16%.
- MBC women are large in number (37%);
- Majority women entrepreneurs (68%) exist in nuclear family; rest of the women (32%) women have joint family.
- Monetary need is the dominant factor to stimulate the 36 respondents and they form majority. Absence of job problem is the factor to 31% women. As their business family is the factor to 20% women, inducement of family is the factor to 13% women.
- In the case of source of income, income from husband / father is the main foundation of income to 56%. 44% rely on business income only.
- In respect of the feature of trade, 43% women pursue service industry. 36% of the women deal with trading activities. Only 21% women are doing production functions.
- 52% women entrepreneurs have started their business in village areas. 38% women commence it in small towns. Only 10% do their trade in urban areas.
- Finally, 64% women entrepreneurs have hardship in doing their business, as they are women. 36% do not have it.
- As the calculated value is larger than the table value, the null hypothesis is rejected. So, there is a significant relationship between the family system of women entrepreneurs and the motivating factors.

Conclusion

The paper has proved that the women entrepreneurs are pursuing their trade as an adventure courageously and positively. Most of them are the first generation entrepreneurs. There is a permanent requirement for systematic training in their lines of venture. Moreover,

subsidies may be extended to them. These are the instantaneous requirements to them for their victory and existence.

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ATTITUDE TOWARDS TEACHING PROFESSION

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Abstract

We are in the information society, changes taking place in all areas of human life, which is taking place in different areas of the education systems to track these changes and the development and success.” Today’s children are tomorrow’s citizen” so it is in the hands of a teacher to prepare a child or children with the accurate attitude in viewing objects and situation in an active state regarding any issue around the world. Teacher Educators may need to develop or find again the culturally appropriate vision of what an effective teacher is. They should provide opportunities for growth and development for a personal attribute that can help teachers become confident and competent in their various professional roles. Active and creative learning on the part of pupils achieved only when teachers are capable of positive attitudes towards their profession. The quantitative development and qualitative upgrading of secondary education have raised the problem of selection of right type of teachers. This necessitates improving teaching proficiency of teachers and inculcating favorable professional attitude in teachers.

Keywords: Attitude, Teacher Educator, Profession.

Introduction

The Indian tradition accords the highest place of respect and status to the guru who is the remover of darkness, enlightens the individual and society and is considered to have wisdom coupled with spirituality. He is capable of leading humanity to divinity. The tradition of teachers of India and the indigenous education system of this country generated, created and disseminated knowledge and wisdom much ahead of others. The Indian concept of Guru and Gurukul receives admiration from even those who are not fully familiar and aware of its philosophies, practices, and significance. The transition from the guru to the teacher is an indicator of the change. Teachers are prime agents of the change. There are several aspects of critical concern in the context of teacher and teacher education in India. Unavoidable expansion and growth of school education system have enhanced the number of schools, institutions, teachers, teacher educators and other functionaries. As it customarily happens, large-scale expansion often leads to dilution in quality when necessary precautions are not in built in the process of growth. Needless to say the quality of teacher preparation, teaching and professionalism in teacher education have caused concern in the past couple of decades. The term quality is in itself a great virtue, the presence of which a person makes him a model for the whole community, the flicker of it in an object makes it no less than a diamond, and the essence of the righteous term in work gives life to it. If this virtue is attached to the work of the teacher, then it signifies a great liability borne upon the shoulders of those who are nation builders, the architects of destiny, occupying the place just next to the Almighty.

Teachers are at the heart of the educational process, working today for better schools and a better world tomorrow. Teachers make a difference because they shape the future. It is right when **Swami Vivekananda** reminds of the role of the teachers. To him: “Education is the manifestation of the perfection already in man”. He wants to establish that knowledge is inherent in man, and the only duty of the teacher is the removal of obstruction by clearing the

way. To him, the only true teacher is he who can convert himself, as it were, into a thousand persons at a moment's notice.

A true teacher could come down to the level of the student and could see the student in himself and that teacher could but follow the profession of teaching and nothing else. Only with the right type of training that the teacher could know how to unveil the secret treasure within the pupil in the right way. It is worth to quote the letter of **Abraham Lincoln** to the teacher of his son: "Teach him to have faith in his own ideas. Teach him to close his ears to howling mob and to stand and fight, if he thinks right. Teach him always to have sublime faith in mankind". It is doubtful whether the present-day teachers are bold enough to implement the hopes of **Lincoln**. **"A teacher affects eternity; he can never tell where his influence stops."** These words of Henry-Brooks Adams, American historian, and man of letters sum up the relationship between teacher and pupil. Each of us has had teachers who have made a lasting impression on us. There were teachers who truly made a difference in our lives, who instilled in us the love of learning, a zest for life. But gone are those days of such teachers whom one can imitate and cherish their performance as teachers. Teachers are always playing a decisive role in preparing communities, and societies towards examining new horizons and achieving higher levels of progress and development. They are the main agents of change. The connotation of the emerging role of teachers has never been so critical as at this juncture. It is an urgent matter of attention how teachers behave in a professional manner, particularly during the last five decades.

The National Policy on Education, 1986 (NCTE, 2000) states

The status of the teacher reflects the socio-cultural ethos of a society; it is said that no people can rise above the level of their teachers". Research is complete with evidence that teacher's behavior, attitudes, skills and classroom strategies contribute to the development of a child. Some concerns over the existing standards of teacher education: According to third National Survey of Teacher Education in India, following facts have been brought to light:

- About 50 % of teachers lack requisite qualification and training.
- Various standards of training in different states regarding the method, curriculum, evaluation system, etc. As a result there is no uniform standard of competency.
- Many colleges have not introduced recent innovations like educational technology, community education, planning, examination technology, etc.
- The procedure for admission in training colleges, quality of entrants, the general condition of colleges, equipment, staff-student ratio, qualification and quality of teaching staff are far below the minimum standard (P.C. Das; 2010: Reforms in Teacher education-teacher education).

Furthermore, teacher training programs have been charged with unbridled commercialization and it is observed that commercialization may be found at all levels of teacher education and in various types of institutions engaged in teacher training which calls for remedial action.

(Prof. C.L.Anand, Pro-Vice-Chancellor IGNOU, 2010). Thus when we work hard to remove these shortcomings only then can produce good quality teachers.

Qualities of a Good Teacher

A.S.Barr (1958) mentioned the following uniqueness of successful teacher:

- Good cultural background.
- Significant knowledge of the subject taught.
- Important knowledge of professional practices and techniques.
- Ample knowledge of human development and learning.
- Ability in the use of language-spoken and written.
- Dexterity in human relationships.
- Proficiency in research and educational problem solving.
- Successful work habits.
- Awareness in professional escalation
- Concentration in school and community.
- Concern in professional cooperation.
- Curiosity in teaching.
- Inquisitiveness in the subject.
- Concern in the pupils.

Professional Growth of Successful Teacher

Educational Qualification

A teacher must have some basic essential academic qualification for teaching to a particular class. Along with some basic academic qualifications for teaching purpose.

The Familiarity of the Subject

A teacher should have a thorough knowledge of a subject and should have good mastery so well that his students may get influenced of his teacher's mastery over subject easily. It is necessary for being a successful teacher.

Knowledge of Psychology

A teacher should have the knowledge of psychology because it helps the teacher in understanding the child.

Good Health

As the proverb says: "**A healthy mind lives in a healthy body**". It suits up to a great extend with a teacher. He can teach efficiently for long hours. Here good health denotes mental and physical health.

Pleasurable Personality of a Teacher

The teacher should have a pleasant personality, healthy physique, proper clothes and impressive way of talking with others, are included in the pleasurable personality.

Humorous Temperament

A jovial mood of the teacher keeps the student active, and his humorous temperament creates the proper environment in the class room.

Student and Logical Attitude

Not one can become a good teacher unless he is rational, and endeavors to acquire the mastery over the subject. A teacher should be diligent and dedicate his sufficient time to increasing the subject knowledge.

Knowledge of Different Teaching Aids

The teacher should have the full knowledge of different teaching aids i.e how to drive them, and when to use them in the class for making his teaching effective.

Interest in the Research Work

For being a good teacher of any subject, one must be good at research work for e.g. the commerce teacher can use new techniques of teaching.

Attitude

The word attitude (derived from the Latin word *Optus*) is defined within the framework of social psychology as subjective or mental preparation for action. It defines apparent and able to be seen postures and individual thinking. Attitudes resolve what each person will see, hear think and do. They are rooted in experience and do not become automatic routine conduct. Attitude means the individual's present inclination to act in response promisingly or unpromisingly to an object (person or group of people, institutions or events). Attitudes can be positive (values) or negative (prejudice). Social psychologists distinguish and study three mechanisms of the responses:

Cognitive component: which is the knowledge about an attitude object, whether accurate or not;

Affective component: feelings towards the object and

Conative or behavioral component: which is the action taken towards the object?

Allport (1935) has aptly defined attitude as, "a mental and neural state of readiness to respond, organized through experiences exerting a directive and dynamic influence on behavior". **Anastasi (1957)** defines attitude an inclination to act in response in a convincing way towards a calculated class of stimuli. Teachers attitude towards their profession affect their performance and teaching competency.

Attitudes determine largely the direction of behavior. More than knowledge, attitudes affect action. In a great many areas of life, attitude plays a dominant role in determining action. Attitudes are usually defined as a readiness to react towards or against some object or value. For the professional preparation of teachers, the study of attitude is very important. How a teacher performs his duty as a teacher is reliant to a great extent on his attitude, values, and beliefs. Attitudes are a powerful source of human motivation and are capable of adjusting the individual in his life. They determine our pattern of life as well as our success and happiness. Attitudes are a great motivating force in achieving the goals that an individual has set for himself.

Concept of Attitude

The term attitude is used in social psychology to describe the human behavior. Social sciences used the concept of attitude as the cause of one's actions to another person or an object. In fact this is the very important concept of social psychology that helps to explain the steadiness of a person's behavior. According to **Oskamp (1977)** "originally the term of attitude refers to person's body position or stance.

The origin of term attitude shows that it is used to describe posture of the body, which indicates the mental position or state of the person. In other words attitude means mental readiness towards a person or an object. Some social scientists used the term of attitude to explain the posture of mind. They explain different aspects of attitude in different manner.

Attitudes are the general set of the organisms as a whole towards an object or situation, which calls for adjustments (Mohsin, 1990).

Attitude as grounding in go forward of the genuine responses, include a significant determinant the collective performance, such neural setting, with their associated perception, are various and important in collective existence (Maslow, 1954).

Professional Attitude

Teachers largely depend upon their personal uniqueness and dispositions. Both seem to be highly interlinked, as the teaching profession requires certain dominant behaviors, which show his intellect, desire to excel, extended professionalism and gamut in service growth for a good teacher and teachings as a life concept. Teachers attitude towards their profession have an effect on their performance and teaching proficiency. Attitudes determine largely the direction of behavior. More than knowledge, attitudes affect action. In a great many areas of life attitude plays a leading role in shaping action. Attitudes are usually defined as a readiness to react towards or adjacent to some object or value. For the professional preparation of teachers the study of attitude is very important. How a teacher performs his duty as a teacher is dependent to a great extent on his attitude, values and viewpoint. Attitudes are influential resource of human motivation and are capable of adjusting the individual in his life. They determine our pattern of life as well as our achievement and gladness. Attitudes are a great driving strength in achieving the goals that an individual has set for himself.

“Teaching is a profession” is not as vital an issue as significant is this that ‘teachers are professionals’. Maximum problems related to teaching-learning can be handled safely without giving too much monetary inputs, if our teachers acquire healthy professional attitude and positive work commitment. In India teaching covers third largest work force; thus a large number of people enter in this profession. Lack of professional attitude and low work commitment among this group has made it difficult to make sure even standards. The increasing demand for professional service with quality has put the onus on the teaching profession to be responsible and more accountable to the needs and conditions of service. It is lack of professional attitude among us that is why continuous and adequate efforts are not made to recognize the best ideas in time, practice and role in action for self renewal and provisions. The teacher who will have a well professional attitude and positive work commitment will not act in a manner that will bring awful name to herself or her profession. The teacher is proud of the fact that she belongs to this profession. She will constantly conduct herself as she becomes a member of her profession. The professionals will not wait for or permit regulation of their professional work by others. They will regulate their carry out themselves. Remuneration is not measured as important as to overshadow the sense of satisfaction which a good professional gets when she has done the work as it ought to have been done. These are some of the dimensions which echo professional attitude in teachers. It is very important for the professional growth of the teachers and improvements in education that the positive attitudes and positive work commitment held by them are very important. How a teacher performs her duty as a teacher is dependent to a great extent on her attitudes, values and beliefs. A positive favorable attitude makes the work not only easier but also more satisfying and professionally rewarding. A negative unfavorable attitude makes the teaching task harder, tedious and

unpleasant. In addition, a teachers' attitude also influences the behavior of her pupils. Thus effective and fruitful learning on the part of pupils can be achieved only by teachers with pleasing attitudes and positive work commitment.

Teacher Educators

The role of Teacher Educator are to be conceived mainly with reference to the philosophy and principles that govern the various aspects of school education aims of education, program of study methods and materials and the socio-cultural context in which the school activities. Accordingly, if a teacher qua teacher is expected to behave in a particular way, for example care for children and love to be with them, encourage its capacity to erect knowledge, discourage rote learning, treat all equally, integrate academic learning with productive work, promote peace values- democratic way of life, equality, justice, liberty, fraternity, secularism and zeal for social reconstruction, reflect on her teaching experience then it follows that the teacher educator(whose job is to contribute toward the groundwork of such a teacher) should share the underlying educational philosophy and also possess the needed understanding and professional competencies to develop such behaviors in his/her charges (student teacher).

Conclusion

The need is now being effectively articulated for identifying the objectives of education of teacher educators and the designing of programmes that offer specializations for meetings the needs of teacher education for different levels of schooling. Teacher Educators may need to develop or rediscover culturally appropriate vision of what an effective teacher is. They should provide opportunities for growth and development for personal attributes that can help teachers become confident and competent in their diverse professional roles. Effective and productive learning on the part of pupils can be achieved only when teachers are endowed with positive attitudes towards their profession. The quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement of secondary education has raised problem of selection of right type of teachers. This necessitates improving teaching competency of teachers and to inculcate favorable professional attitude in teachers.

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LEADERSHIP QUALITIES OF B.Ed., TRAINEES IN NAGAPATTINAM EDUCATIONAL DISTRICT

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Abstract

A teacher is required to be a man of qualities. He/she must possess an outstanding personality and extraordinary traits. He/she should be able to set a personal example of good conduct, high scholarship, high ideals, social service, integrity and leadership etc. The main objective of the study is, to assess the leadership qualities of the B.Ed., trainees in terms of physical traits personality traits, social traits and personal traits. For this study, the Normative-survey method was followed. Leadership qualities scale was used to collect the data for this study. The researcher used Simple Random Sampling Technique for the selection of the sample. The sample consists of 200 B.Ed., trainees studying in colleges of Education in Nagapattinam Educational District. Mean, Standard Deviation, 't' test and 'F' test were the statistical techniques which were employed to analyze the data. The main finding of the study revealed that there is a moderate level of leadership qualities of B.Ed., trainees in Nagapattinam Educational District.

The secondary education commission (1952) rightly pointed out, we are convinced that the most important factor in the contemplated educational reconstruction is the teacher-his professional training and the place that he occupies in the school as well in the community. "The teacher occupies a very important place in society because he brings about the light of civilization burning bright. He is expected to help in the silent social revolution that is taking place in the country. His duty does not end in the class-room with his students. He owes a duty to the society and the nation.

A teacher is required to be a man of qualities. He must possess an outstanding personality and extraordinary traits. He should be able to set a personal example of good conduct, high scholarship, high ideals, social service, integrity and leadership etc.

Statement of the problem

The problem under the present investigation is ***"Leadership qualities of B.Ed., trainees in Nagapattinam Educational District"***.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are listed below:

- To select or develop suitable scale to assess the leadership qualities of the B.Ed., trainees.
- To assess the leadership qualities of the B.Ed., trainees in terms of physical traits personality traits, social traits and personal traits.
- To give recommendations for the importance of attitude towards leadership qualities among B.Ed., trainees.

Hypotheses of the Study

The hypotheses were formulated for the present study.

- The level of leadership qualities of the B.Ed., trainees is not low.
- There is no significant difference between the leadership qualities of male and female trainees.

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- There is no significant difference between the leadership qualities of trainees who are doing group-study and who are doing self-study.
- There is no significant difference between the Leadership qualities of arts and science trainees.
- There is no significant difference between the Parents' Occupation and leadership qualities of the trainees.

Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is restricted to assess the leadership qualities of B.Ed., trainees in Educational District. The study is primarily concerned to level of leadership qualities among the B.Ed., trainees in Nagapattinam Educational District.

Delimitations of the Study

The following are the delimitations of this investigation.

- Owing to the constraint of time and money only B.Ed., level is taken for the investigation.
- Owing to the constraint of time and money only Nagapattinam Educational District is taken for the investigation.
- Limited variables were assumed for investigation.
- Owing to the constraint of time and money only co-education and women's colleges of Education were taken for the study.

Method of the Study

The researcher has adopted Normative Survey as method of the study.

Sample and Sample Technique of the Study

The sample consists of 200 B.Ed., trainees studying in colleges of Education in Nagapattinam Educational District. The selection of sample is based on their Gender, Study habit, Under Graduate discipline and Parents Occupation. Simple random sampling Technique was adopted for the present study.

Tools used

Effectiveness of evaluation largely depends upon the accuracy of measurement. Accuracy of measurement in turn depends on the precision of the instrument or tool. The tool is of many types. The researcher has selected the Leadership qualities scale as the tool, and used it to collect the data for this study. The scale was constructed and standardized by Saroja, K. (2014). The scale consists of 40 statements. All the statements are positive. The validity and reliability of the tool were established.

Statistical Techniques Used

The following statistical techniques were used in the study.

- Mean and Standard Deviation: to find the overall level of leadership qualities of B.Ed., trainees.
- 't' test: for determining the significance of difference between means of two sub-groups.
- 'F' test: for determining the significance of difference between means of three sub groups.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Table 1 Mean score of Leadership qualities of the B.Ed., trainees

Score	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
	200	64.4150	8.7851

From the above table, the mean score of B.Ed., trainees is found to be 64.4150, which is more than 50% and hence it is concluded that the level of leadership qualities of the B.Ed., trainees is moderate and thus the hypothesis is rejected.

Table 2 Test of Significance of Difference between the Leadership Qualities of Male and Female Trainees

Gender	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Level of Significance
Male	65	65.3385	8.0005	1.081	Not Significant
Female	135	63.9704	9.1341		

The above table shows that the computed value of 't'(1.081) is less than the critical values of 1.97 and 2.60 at 0.05 and

0.01 levels respectively and hence it is not significant. Consequently, the null hypothesis is not to be rejected and it can be said that there is no significant difference between the leadership qualities of male and female trainees.

Table 3 Test of Significance of Difference between the Leadership Qualities of Trainees who are doing Group-Study and who are Doing Self-Study

Study Habits	N	Mean	S.D	T-value	Level of Significance
Self Study	51	65.4510	6.8624	1.132	Not Significant
Group Study	149	64.0604	9.3470		

The above table shows that the computed value of "t" (1.132) is less than the

critical values of 1.97 and 2.60 at 0.05 and 0.01 levels respectively and hence it is not significant. Consequently, the null hypothesis is not to be rejected and it can be said that there is no significant difference between the leadership qualities of trainees who are doing group-study and who are doing self-study.

Table 4 Test of Significance Difference between Leadership Qualities of Arts and Science trainees

Locality of Institution	No. of Students	Mean	S.D	T-value	Level of significance
Arts	142	63.7254	9.1179	1.871	Not Significance
Science	58	66.1034	7.7271		

The above table shows that the computed value of "t" 1.871 is less than the

critical values of 1.97 and 2.60 at 0.05 and 0.01 levels respectively and hence it is not significant. Consequently, the null hypothesis is not to be rejected and can be said that there is no significant difference between the Leadership qualities of arts and science trainees.

Table 5 Test of Significance of Difference between the Parent's Occupation and Leadership Qualities of the Trainees

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean variance of Squares	F-value	Level of Significance
Between groups	273.78	2	136.890	1.788	Not Significant
Within groups	15084.775	197	76.572		

The above table shows that the computed value of 'F' 1.788 is less than the critical value of 4.71 and 3.04 at 0.01 and 0.05 levels respectively hence it is not significant. Consequently, the null hypothesis is not to be rejected. Therefore it can be said that there is no significant difference between the parent's occupation and Leadership qualities of the trainees.

Summary of Findings

- There is a moderate level of leadership qualities of B.Ed., trainees.
- There is no significant difference between the Leadership qualities of male and female trainees.
- There is no significant difference between the Leadership qualities of trainees who are doing group-study and who are doing self-study.
- There is no significant difference between the Leadership qualities of arts and science trainees.
- There is no significant difference between the Parent's occupation and leadership qualities of the trainees.

Recommendations of the study

The recommendations which emerge out of study are enumerated as follows.

- Colleges, Universities can conduct the internship programmes to develop the leadership qualities and B. Ed. Trainees to affiliated colleges.
- Universities can give opportunities to conduct different types of seminars on leadership qualities to the University departments and affiliated colleges.
- The Schools can provide opportunities to teachers to analyze the leadership qualities.
- The School teachers mind that the students attitude when they teaching in classrooms. It leads the Trainees as good learning and teaching and leadership qualities. Trainees need to know what their preferences are in learning and teaching and how these preferences will influence the future interest of their students.

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MIGRANT CHILDREN AND THE ISSUES ATTACHED WITH PERSONAL HYGIENE: A CASE STUDY OF NEW DELHI

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Abstract

Migration is as old as mankind. Today international as well as national migration is happening at very high speed in India. Migration plays an important link between urbanization, globalization and growing economy. But migration involves many drawbacks as well. In India construction sector attracts most of the internal migrants and most of these are seasonal migrant workers. Some of these workers migrate with their family. The children of the family are more prone to vulnerability and lack early child care which leads to development of many unhealthy habits in the children.

The paper will deal with the status of personal hygiene among children of migrant workers in New Delhi. Personal hygiene is important to lead a healthy life and children should learn all those habits in early age.

Keywords: *Construction migrant workers, Children of migrant workers, personal hygiene, New Delhi.*

Introduction

Migration is an age old phenomena happening from time immemorial. Migration can be understood as movement from one place to another to sustain the livelihood. There are international and internal migrations. International migration is growing in extent, complication and impact and is becoming a global phenomenon. Ever globalizing world is featured by migration as both cause and effect of broader growth and development. The rise in global mobility, the growing complexity of migratory patterns and its impact on countries, migrants, families and communities have all contributed to international migration becoming a priority for the international community. Internal migration is taking place at a very high speed today in India. There are four types of internal migration- rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban. Among these classifications the most frequent being from the rural to urban migration. The ever inspiring and the dovetailing force behind any type of migration is to have a blissful life. Migration involves many push and pull factors. Some of the push factors which force people to migrate are poverty, lack of job opportunity, stagnation in agriculture, less chances for personal's growth, dominance of a particular class and many more reasons. On other hand pull factor which attracts the people are various sources to generate livelihood, urbanisation, better infrastructure and many more. Uneven development pattern in India is the major reason for migration.

Every third citizen of India is a migrant. Out of the total population (i.e. 121.03 crore) 37.8 per cent (Census 2011) is migrant population. Among 45.36 core migrants, 69 per cent are women (Census 2011) in which majority of them get married and shifted to their in-laws place or have migrated with their husband. In the country, the migration pattern increasingly reflects upon the economic divide which is very visible from the massive movement of people to the Sothern states that has increased on a manifold rate. With Tamil Nadu having migrant population over 3.13 crore and Kerala having 2.5 million migrant population, these states show the highest rate of migrant population.

Now-a-days in India Construction sector is booming at a high pace becoming the second largest sector after agriculture to employ people. The sector provides livelihood to nearly 16 per cent of India's working population and have contributed 19 per cent of the total GDP of the country. The sector is huge engaging 3.2 corer workers countrywide, being the "principal" origin of employment for most of these workers. Construction workers are very important unit of development and growth as they build infrastructure to facilitate the progress of the nation. In the era of globalisation it is them who help in creating a new progressive economy.

Children constitute 15% to 20% of the total seasonal migrant population who migrate with their parents to live in the worksites. Children of migrant workers suffer the maximum in most affluent and expanding commercial and high tech cities of India. Parents have no means to educate their children and care for them. Children take to the streets for begging and waste picking. Many of them are forced to work at building sites, homes, hotels, shops etc. Children are subjected to cruelty and violence. They experience physical, mental and emotional hardships. The rights and needs of these children are ignored. They are faced with a horrible situation of total insecurity, hopelessness and fear. They become invisible and get excluded from accessing basic entitlements, education, health care, nutrition and healthy living environment.

While migration can open new economic possibilities for families, it also comes with high risks. The children of migrants who are open compelled to travel to worksites with their parents disproportionately feel these risks. Some have estimated that around six million school-aged children in India participate in family-based labour migration every year. Millions more are impacted indirectly, forced to take on most of the household responsibilities in their parent's absence. No specific government intervention or policies are formed which address the unique vulnerabilities of such children. Children brought to worksites face the risk of injury, illness, and exploitation, while missing out on educational opportunities that might have helped them escape the cycle of poverty. They get denied of all their fundamental rights and lead life in darkness.

Study Area

East Kidwai Nagar lies in the heart of the city of Delhi with almost all the major facilities available in the nearby area. Delhi has limited housing capacity and the government is facing shortage of accommodation, mostly because the old housing colonies were not planned properly. Redevelopment of East Kidwai Nagar, Delhi is an ambitious project initiated by MoUD through NBCC (India) Ltd. as Project Implementation Agency.

Being one of the biggest Redevelopment project in NCR at East Kidwai Nagar, Delhi, the proposed development is:

- Construction of 4608 Flats (Type II to Type VII) 76 towers in place of existing 2331 Flats (Type I, Type II & Type V) Area 5,31,733 Sq. Metres.
- Social Infra-Structure facilities consist of 03 Schools, Local Shopping Centre (LSC), Dispensary, Milk Booths and Banquet Hall. Area 60,162 Sq. Metres Already completed and inaugurated). 3. Office Complex for Government Departments / PSU- 4 Blocks Area 1, 04,272 Sq. Metres
- Beautification/ Rehabilitation of Darya Khan Tomb area 14 Acre Green Area.

Redevelopment involves many Hazards, yet NBCC (India) Ltd with its proactive approach and constant efforts trying to mitigate these with minimal hardship to surroundings. In order to work for this redevelopment project, NBCC along with three construction companies namely NKG, NCC and INDU initiated this redevelopment work in East Kidwai Nagar. In this area children used to be seen living in hazardous situations, deprived of basic necessities so it was decided to study the children of these construction workers and suggest safe and healthy environment to them.

Status of Construction Workers in Delhi

Industrialization with the introduction of newly developed technologies plays an important role for development of a country. Building construction is the basic of industrial developments. In India it is one of the fastest growing industries with an annual growth of 10%. It has wide range of activities with employment of a substantial number of workers. The construction industry is another sector where migrant labour is employed in great numbers. Building and road construction is mainly done by migrant labour. Women are also employed in the construction sector in great numbers. They generally begin work at an early age, as early as between five and fourteen years and their wages remain lower than those of men. Some of the families have been living in the state for as long as three decades. Despite residence in Delhi, a majority of them are illiterate, live near construction sites or in slums, with minimum facilities. The peak period for construction is during January to June. For the rest of the year, construction labourers work as daily wage labourers.

A large number of migrant labourers in the construction sector are drawn from Scheduled Caste or backward class communities. They are mainly working in informal/unorganized sector. In India about 340 million (92%) workers are in unorganized sector and about half of them are in construction industry. Most of the construction workers are migrant labourers and landless labourers from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, and West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and other economically weaker regions of India. A majority of them are OBC, Dalit or Scheduled tribes who come to urban centres like Delhi, Mumbai and other Metros and cities in search of either livelihood or to supplement their earnings during the lean period when their main source of employment (agriculture and other peripheral activities associated with it) is not available in season (i.e. in non-sowing season).

Personal Hygiene

The foundations of lifelong responsibility for the maintenance of personal hygiene are laid down in childhood, which is important for a healthy childhood, for a healthy adulthood and for the development of positive values about health and the use of health services.

Poor health among migrated children is resulted from the lack of awareness of the health benefits of personal hygiene. Diarrhoeal diseases, skin diseases, worm infestations and dental diseases are most commonly associated with poor personal hygiene. One of the major problems faced by these children is infections. The primary causes of infections are contaminated water and poor sanitation at the construction sites, as well as poor hygienic practices. Lack of personal hygiene coupled with poor sanitation favour person-to-person transmission of infection. Infection and malnutrition form a vicious circle and retard children's physical

development. Repeated attacks of infections often compound the existing poor health of children, and this often in death. The condition become worse in with poor socio-economic condition and compromised living situation. The origins of many of the illnesses of adulthood also have their roots in the health behaviours of childhood and adolescence. However, majority of the childhood illnesses are preventable by promotion of hygienic practices among children through proper health education by various health camps.

Findings

Findings involve the analysis of primary and as well as secondary data. Primary data was collected through personal interview with children and their parents and also focused group discussion was done. Whereas secondary data was collected by the Child Care and Learning Centres of Aide et Action which is situated near the construction site, North Kidwai Nagar , New Delhi. In order to create conducive environment for learning, care and access to nutrition and healthy environment at the worksites a Child Care and Learning Centre (CCLC) has been establish at NBCC worksite at East Kidwai Nagar. The centre is a joint initiative of Times Foundation and Aide et Action with support of NBCC Limited, NKG Infrastructure Limited and Indu Project Limited. The CCL Centre provides early care and support to more than 60 children in the age group of 0-6. The centre also provides nutritional and health care support to these children and prepares them for formal schooling. Secondary data stated that very few children were aware about the basic healthy activities, parents were not even aware enough about the importance of personal hygiene.

In India, close to 100 million people are considered as seasonal migrant workers. These unorganized workers migrate along with their families from rural to urban locations in search of employment and livelihood. Although no clear data is available, estimate suggests that child migrants constitute approximately 10-15 million of the total population. Children accompanying their parents in the 0-14 year age group may constitute about one-third of the total migrant population. Among children in the 0-5 year age group, 85% migrate with their families. Children in the 6-14 year age group constitute nearly 6 million. In India millions of children grow without any social and legal protection. One such category is children who occasionally shift from their natural habitation and travel to far away regions and spend half of their life in unhygienic, uncared worksites as migrant children. These children accompany their parents and seasonally shift from one place to another and get primarily engaged in various unorganized sectors like brick making, stone crusher, and building construction and live in a makeshift habitation. Most often, these children get themselves excluded from accessing common minimum services, entitlements and protection of child rights due to frequent mobility and lack of proper policy framework to address the issue.

It was found that the majority of the migrant workers have come from Bihar (31%) followed by 26% coming from Uttar Pradesh. Very small amount of workers have come from states like Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh which account of for 2% and 4% of the total workforce/migrant worker population. A total of 166 families are living in these three worksite locations (INDU, NCC and NKG) in East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi.

According to the study it was found that 166 families were residing in the construction colonies of NBCC where three companies namely NCC, NKG and INDU were working. Out of

the total 166 families, 31 families were from NCC worksite, 96 were from NKG and rest 39 were from INDU.

It was found that around 271 children were residing in the labour colonies with their families. Out of the 271 children, 39 children were in the age group of 0-3 years, 102 were in the age group of 4-6 years and rest 130 children were found to be 7 years and above in age. It was also observed that out of the 271 children 135 were female children and rest 136 were male children.

It was also found that most of the migrants were seasonal and had been coming to Delhi in search of livelihood from past many years; only few of them were reported to have come for work for the rest time to the same worksite.

As per the study it was also found that majority of the workers belongs to Scheduled Caste (42%), followed by 19% minority from Minority and only about 5% of them are from Scheduled Tribe. Out of the total workers available at the worksite, 17% belonged to Other Backward Class and 17% belonged to General category.

Most of the families working at the construction site were BPL (Below Poverty Line) card holders and majority of them were from Bihar (32 families), followed by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh having 29 and 20 families respectively. Only one disabled person was reported at the worksite that is from Uttar Pradesh. Of the total widows present at the worksite, have are receiving the benefit of widow pension. Majority of the workers who had MNREGA job card were from Uttar Pradesh, followed by Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. Twelve families from the worksite were APL (Above Poverty Line) cardholders.

According to the baseline survey it was found that 31% of the children from Bihar were enrolled in School at their source village followed by, 36% children from Uttar Pradesh were also enrolled in school at the sources villages before they moved here with their parents. A total of 44 children were going to the school in their village. Out of these 44 children, 23 children are from INDU worksite labour colony, 12 from NCC and 9 children are from NKG.

It was found that there were four pregnant women residing at the worksite labour colonies. Out of these four pregnant women, two of them had got their immunization done from their source village before moving to the worksite and other two got their immunization done from the nearby government hospital (Safdarjung hospital) about which she got to know from the CCLC staff since there is no provision of health worker coming to the site.

Conclusion

Children in their growing age can learn specific health-promoting behaviours, even if they do not fully understand the connections between illness and behaviour. Health habits can be developed in this period. More research on this ground is needed. The present inadequate knowledge base hinders the development of improved strategies for enhancing the maintenance of personal hygiene, which is of great importance to decrease the burden of communicable diseases in the developing countries.

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WIDOWS IN SLUM – A SOCIO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to study the socio demographic, socio economic and details related to widowhood of widows living in slums. As per the slum clearance board's report, it has 495 widows. The researcher selected 281 widows as sample for the study by adopting the Kerjcie and Morgan's formula. This sample constitutes 56 per cent of the total universe. The findings of the study highlight the fact that majority of the widows are in the age group of 46-59 and the average age is 43.2 years and more than half of them got married at early age (17 years or less) and the average age at marriage computed is 17.6 years and the average age at the time of husband death is around 36.0 years and majority the happened to become widowed at the ages of 26-35 and 36-45 years (41% and 34%, respectively). When inquired about the reasons for their is husband's death, a greater percentage of them reported that it was due to decreases related to drinking alcohol (85%) and few of them reported such death had taken place due to kidney failure and diabetes (3.2% and 3.6%, respectively). A large majority of the sample respondents happened to stay alone after their husband's death (62%) and about one-fourth of them resided in their in-law's house (26%). As high as 71.5% are receiving widow pension (which is Rs. 1000/- per month since June, 2011) as a social security measure.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, Magnitude, Widow, Women.

Introduction

The term 'vidhava' (widow) is ancient in origin and beyond the Vedic period in Indian society. It is observed that throughout India, Hindu women traditionally regard widowhood as a punishment for some horrible crime or crimes committed by them in their previous birth, such as disobedience or disloyalty to the husband or having killed him (Bhat, 2004). The patriarchal values stand to defend this age-old notion. The incidence of child marriages was common on those days where the position of the child widows was more pitiable. In rural places like Rajasthan, the child marriage still persists among certain castes. Hence, the early childhood has been widespread in the society where life expectancy is notably low (Kamat, 2002). Even in modern India, widowhood has been observed as a punishment for the sin committed in the previous birth. After the death of her husband, widowed woman practically becomes a slave, a chattel forced to do all kinds of manual and physical labour in her own home. She use to be encountered harsh treatment and often held responsible for her husband's death. After her husband's death, the Hindu widow was expected to live the life of an aesthetic, renouncing all social activities, shaving her head, eating only boiled rice and sleeping on thin coarse matting (Moore, 2004).

Widows are the integral part of the society, still little is known about their magnitude or very little about the multi-faced problems faced by them. In view of this, The Loomba Foundation (2015) has made pioneering efforts to estimate the magnitude of widows, of course, based on the data available from the UN Database as well as individual country Census and Population Surveys. It has brought out First Global Widows Report in 2010 and later in 2015 it has brought out much comprehensive data about widows based on the revised and latest data

available from UN Database. As per the revised data, the widows at the global level are about 237 million in 2010, whereas the corresponding figure has increased to about 258 million by 2015. This shows 9 per cent global increase in the number of widows during 2010-2015. Magnitude-wise, according to 2015 report, India had the most number of widows with 46.4 million (which was in second position during 2010) surpassing China's figure of 44.6 million (number one position in 2010). The following countries are next to these two countries in that order (from 2nd to 10th ranks): United States with 12.9 million, Russia with 11.6 million, Indonesia with 9.6 million, Japan with 7.8 million, Brazil with 6.9 million, Germany with 4.9 million, Bangladesh with 4.2 million and Pakistan 4.0 million.

Review of Literature

Socio demographic and economic Background of the sample respondents could influence their overall life style. Hence, it is very much essential to study the same. **Thomopoulou, Thomopoulou & Koutsouki (2010)** carried out a study among 180 official members of senior citizens clubs aged 60-93 years old in Athens, Greece. The results exhibited that the old (60-74 years) had significantly higher quality of life than the oldest old (75 + years) (Mean scores = 21.01 and 19.04, respectively; $p < 0.05$), whereas the reverse pattern was noticed in the case of loneliness (16.20 and 21.93; $p < 0.05$). A study by **Sathia et al. (2010)** entitled 'HIV infected Widows – A study' with the aim to analyse the socio-economic factors of HIV infected widows and their psycho-social problems. The findings indicated that majority of the respondents were in the age group of 25-30 years with a mean age of 34.73 (SD – 6.54), nearly one-fifth of the respondents were illiterate and more than half of the respondents were engaged in agricultural labourers. In another study among 309 HIV/AIDS infected persons – 100 males and 209 females – selected from 10 agencies belonging to an NGO, Network Positive People in Trichy (NPT+), **Sathia (2010)** examined their QoL of different domains and their correlates. With a few exceptions, she found that the mean scores of all domains of QoL were showed an increasing pattern with an increase in their monthly personal income ($p < 0.001$ for 4 domains and $p < 0.05$ for 2 domains), monthly family income ($p < 0.001$ for 3 domains, $p < 0.01$ for 1 domain and $p < 0.05$ for 2 domains) and level of education ($p < 0.05$ for 3 domains and $p < 0.001$ for 1 domain). A study by **Sethuramalingam, Sathia & Deivajothi (2010)** titled 'Widows in Slums of Tiruchirappalli City – A study' examined the socio-economic background of the widows in slums and their psychological problems. The data was collected from 108 widows (adopting census method) living in selected slums of Tiruchirappalli City. The study findings revealed that majority of the respondents were in the middle age group with a mean age of 49.30 (SD 10.11; with a min. and max. of 21 and 72 years, respectively). Most of them were engaged in household activities like beedi-rolling, fancy work, petty shop, etc. with a monthly average income of Rs. 791/- (Min. Rs. 200 and Max. Rs. 3000/-). Based on the same study, **Sethuramalingam and Sathia (2011)** noted that the level of Depression, Anxiety, and Stress were higher among those widows who were living alone than those widows living with their parents or in-laws. While examining the quality of life (measured in four components, i.e., physical health, psychological health, social relationship, and environmental health) among 337 widows involved in Southern Thailand's violence (Pattani area), **Charansarn (2014)** found that the overall level of QoL among the widows was normal. The results also indicated that social support and QoL differed

based upon religion, education level, and occupation. The findings further revealed that the size of family and household income had negative relationship with social support and QoL. On the other hand, social support was positively related to the QoL of widows involved in southern Thailand's violence. A cross-sectional study was carried out by **Mugomeri et al. (2015)** to examine the determinants of quality of life among 108 elderly (aged >65 years and receiving old age pensions) living with Arthritis in Manonyane community, Lesotho provided the following findings. Overall, the respondents were most unhappy with health followed by social and economic aspects. When the predictors of dissatisfaction with life were considered, age was not a significant predictor ($p=0.487$) although being aged over 70 had higher odds ($OR=1.5$) of dissatisfaction with life. **Maleki, Aghdam&Hosseinpour (2016)** carried out a cross-sectional study focusing on the 'socio-economic status and quality of life in elderly neglected people in rural area of western Iran' with an intension to find out the socio-economic factors influencing QoL among rural Shahindezh widow and divorced older people (≥ 65 years). The findings of the study indicated that the age of participants had positive correlations with HRQOL scores viz., Physical Function (PF), Self Care (SC), Depression and Anxiety (DA), Cognitive Functioning (CF), Social Functioning (SF), Sexual Functioning (SX) and Life Satisfaction (LS); however, these correlations turned out as highly significant in the case of PF, SC and CF ($p<0.001$), moderately significant ($p<0.05$) in the case of SF and LS, but not significant for DA.

Methodology

The main aim of the study is to assess the socio-demographic and economic profile and some of the widows related details of the widows living in the slums of Chennai city. For the present research work, it was decided to select a few slums in Chennai city purposively. There were 15 zones with 200 wards in Chennai City with 1,329 slums of which the researcher selected the ninth zone by using the lottery method. The ninth zone comprises of 18 wards. Out of the 18 wards, the researcher selected one ward, namely, ward number 117, using the lottery method. Ward number 117 has 13 slums. As per the slum clearance board's report, it has 495 widows. The researcher selected 281 widows as sample for the study by adopting the Kerjcie and Morgan's formula. This sample constitutes 56 per cent of the total universe. In order to select the individual respondents, the researcher adopted the simple random sampling technique by using Tappet's random number table.

Findings of the Study

Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 Per cent Distribution of the Respondents by their Socio-Demographic Characteristics

S.No.	Socio-Demographic Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
1	Current Age (in Years)		
	Young age (35 or less)	51	18.1
	Lower Middle age (36 – 45)	89	31.7
	Upper middle age (46 – 59)	134	47.7
	Old age (60 & above)	7	2.5
	Total	281	100.0
	Minimum=21; Maximum= 65; Mean Age=43.2; S.D.= 8.80		
2	Age at Marriage (in Years)		
	17 or less	150	53.4

	18 – 21	95	33.8
	22 & above	36	12.8
	Total	281	100.0
Minimum=12; Maximum=26; Mean Age at Marriage=17.6; S.D.=3.09			
3	Religion		
	Hinduism	232	82.6
	Christianity	46	16.4
	Islam	3	1.1
	Total	281	100.0
4	Social Standing		
	Schedule Caste	127	45.2
	Backward / Most Backward Castes	154	54.8
	Total	281	100.0
5	Size of Family		
	Small (3 or less members)	189	67.3
	Medium (4 – 5 members)	82	29.2
	Big (6+ members)	10	3.6
	Total	281	100.0
	Minimum=1; Maximum= 8; Mean Family Size=3.06; S.D.= 1.26		
6	Type of Family		
	Nuclear Family	190	67.6
	Joint Family	91	32.4
	Total	281	100.0

The analysis of socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents revealed that nearly half of the sample widows belong to the age group of 46-59 and the average age is 43.2 years (ranging between 21 to 65 years). On the other hand, more than half of them got married at early age (17 years or less) and the average age at marriage computed is 17.6 years (ranging between 12 to 26 years). A greater percentage of them belong to Hinduism (83%) and majority of them belong to Backward / Most Backward Castes (55%). A large majority of their family size is 3 or less (67%) and obviously, residing in nuclear families (68%).

Socio-Economic Characteristics

Table 2 Percent Distribution of the Respondents by their Socio-Economic Characteristics

S.No.	Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents	Frequency	Percent
1	Education		
	Illiterates	109	38.8
	Primary School	32	11.4
	Middle School	71	25.3
	High School & Higher Secondary School	63	22.4
	Degree	6	2.1
	Total	281	100.0
Minimum=0; Maximum=15; Mean Years of Schooling=5.02; S.D.=4.44			
2	Occupation		
	Not engaged in any Occupation	5	1.8
	Housemaid	226	80.5
	Street Vending	33	11.7
	Others	17	6.0
Total	281	100.0	
3	Hours of Work (per day)		
	0	5	1.8
	1 – 2	7	2.5

	3	13	4.6
	4	89	31.7
	5	38	13.5
	6	86	30.6
	8 +	43	15.3
	Total	281	100.0
	Minimum=0; Maximum=9; Mean Hours of Work=5.2; S.D.=1.70		
4	No. of Houses in which Housemaids Work (per day)		
	1	176	77.9
	2	41	18.1
	3 +	9	4.0
	Total	226	80.4
	Minimum=1; Maximum=6; Mean Houses in which Work=1.02; S.D.=0.74		
5	Monthly Income of the Respondents		
	No Income	5	1.8
	Rs. 1000 – 3000	103	36.7
	Rs. 3001 – 6000	146	52.0
	Rs. 6001 +	27	9.6
	Total	281	100.0
	Minimum=0; Maximum=1000; Mean Monthly Income=4155; S.D.=1755		
6	Family Monthly Income		
	Rs.5000 or less	96	34.2
	Rs. 5001-10000	123	43.8
	Rs. 10001-15000	46	16.4
	Rs. 15001 +	16	5.7
	Total	281	100.0
	Minimum=1500; Maximum=24000; Mean Mon. Fam. Inc.=7758; S.D.=4182		
7	Family Monthly Expenditure		
	Rs. 3000 or less	27	9.6
	Rs. 3001 - 6000	108	38.4
	Rs. 6001 - 9000	75	26.7
	Rs. 9001 +	71	25.3
	Total	281	100.0
	Minimum=600; Maximum=18000; Mean Mon. Fam. Exp.=7316; S.D.=3428		
8	Savings		
	Yes	41	14.6
	No	240	85.4
	Total	281	100.0
9	Debts		
	Yes	72	25.6
	No	209	74.4
	Total	281	100.0

Details about socio-economic characteristics of the sample widows revealed that though a simple majority of them are illiterates (39%), about one-fourth (25%) and one-fifth of them (22%) have completed middle school and high / higher secondary school, respectively. The average years of schooling are 5.32 years. A greater percentage of them are working as housemaids (80%) and the rest of them are engaged in menial works. On an average, the sample widows are working for a little over 5 hours, majority for about 4 hours and 6 hours (32% and 31%, respectively). Of those working as housemaids, while about 78 per cent are working in one house and 18 per cent in 2 houses. The average monthly income of the widows is Rs. 4155/- and the majority fall in the monthly income bracket of Rs. 3001-6000 (52%) and Rs. 1000-3000 (37%). With regard to the family monthly income of the widows, the majority of them

belong to the income bracket of Rs. 5001-1000 (44%) and Rs. 5000 or less (34%), the average monthly income being Rs. 7758/-. In the case of monthly expenditure, a simple majority of the widows (38%) fall in the monthly expenditure bracket of Rs. 3001-6000, whereas a little over one-fourth each of them fall in the monthly expenditure bracket of Rs. 6001-9000 and Rs. 9001 and above (27% and 25%, respectively) and the average family expenditure worked out to Rs. 7316/-. Obviously, as high as 85 per cent of them accepted that they do not have savings, whereas about one-fourth of them have debts (26%).

Selected Aspect Related to Widowhood

Table 3 Percent Distribution of the Respondents by Selected Aspect Related to Widowhood

S. No.	Selected Aspects Related to Widowhood	Frequency	Percent
1	Age at Widowhood (in Years)		
	≤ 25	38	13.5
	26 – 35	115	40.9
	36 – 45	96	34.2
	46 – 59	30	10.7
	60 +	2	0.7
	Total	281	100.0
Minimum=16; Maximum=64; Mean Age at Wi'hood.=35.96; S.D.=8.43			
2	Reason Husband's Death		
	Alcohol related disease	238	84.7
	Kidney failure	9	3.2
	Diabetes	10	3.6
	Asthma	5	1.8
	Epilepsy	3	1.1
	Murder	6	2.1
	Natural death	10	3.6
Total	281	100.0	
3	Place of Stay after Husband's Death		
	Alone	171	60.9
	In-laws' home	73	26.0
	Parents' home	37	13.2
Total	281	100.0	
4	Receiving Widow Pension		
	Not receiving	80	28.5
	Receiving	201	71.5
	Total	281	100.0

An analysis of selected aspects related to widowhood of the sample widows indicates that the average age at widowhood is around 36.0 years and majority the happened to become widowed at the ages of 26-35 and 36-45 years (41% and 34%, respectively). When inquired about the reasons for their is husband's death, a greater percentage of them reported that it was due to decreases related to drinking alcohol (85%) and few of them reported such death had taken place due to kidney failure and diabetes (3.2% and 3.6%, respectively). A large majority of the sample respondents happened to stay alone after their husband's death (62%) and about one-fourth of them resided in their in-law's house (26%). As high as 71.5% are receiving widow pension (which is Rs. 1000/- per month since June, 2011) as a social security measure from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Information about the housing, amenities and related aspects (Section 4.1C, Chapter IV) revealed that about three-fourths of them (75%) own a house and a large majority of them are made up with tiled type (68%) that have mostly one living room only (66%). Being a slum area, a greater percentage of them depend upon public tap(s) for drinking water (82%) Almost all them have electricity in their house (96%), and obviously, with television facility (mostly with cable connection), which is a common feature in this part of the country. While majority of them depend upon the public toilet facility (55%), a sizeable percentage of them do have toilets within their house (37%). It is conspicuous to note that almost all the widows (except 10 of them) as well as their family members have mobile phones – about two-fifths of them have one mobile phone in their family (40%) and the others followed by 2 and 3 numbers (33.5% and 20.6%, respectively). This is another common phenomenon in this part of the country.

Conclusion

Based on the major findings of the present study, it is concluded that majority of the widows are in the age group of 46-59 and the average age is 43.2 years, more than half of them got married at early age (17 years or less) and the average age at marriage computed is 17.6 years and the average age at the time of husband death is around 36.0 years and majority the happened to become widowed at the ages of 26-35 and 36-45 years (41% and 34%, respectively). When inquired about the reasons for their is husband's death, a greater percentage of them reported that it was due to deceases related to drinking alcohol (85%) and few of them reported such death had taken place due to kidney failure and diabetes (3.2% and 3.6%, respectively). A large majority of the sample respondents happened to stay alone after their husband's death (62%) and about one-fourth of them resided in their in-law's house (26%). As high as 71.5% are receiving widow pension (which is Rs. 1000/- per month since June, 2011) as a social security measure. The researcher suggests that 1. steps may be taken to identify the real eligible widowed women of all categories and they need to be provided with widow pension on a regular basis. Such an amount may be increased from time to time depending upon the need and circumstances like old and younger ones (by age), Whether having some regular income or not, belonging to lower castes and others, etc., 2. Preference may be given to those widows in providing suitable employment and/or income generating avenues, besides providing reasonable amount of loans through banks for business or related activities so as to enable them to earn income on a regular basis. Further, steps may also be taken to provide loans from banks or subsidies to those widows who are already in business / street vending to improve enhance their income and generating activities so that they will earn more income and work for more time. All these in turn are likely to reduce their hopelessness and stigmas attached to widowhood, and thereby, increase their self-esteem and quality of life. 3. the education level of the girls should be given more priority so as to have boldness and courage during the periods of crisis of widowed had and divorced. In addition to this, through informal education, the widowed may be imparted with knowledge related to different psycho-social problems that are likely to arise immediately after the death of their husband and also about coping strategies to be adopted to eliminate their psychological problem and can develop their standard of living.

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EDUCATION FACTORS OF MANIPULATING THE SOCIAL MOBILITY

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Abstract

The role of education in promoting social mobility is among the central issues in contemporary sociological and political debate. In modern societies, education has become an increasingly important factor in determining which jobs people enter and in determining their social class position. This has led some scholars to believe in the advent of open and meritocratic societies but the empirical evidence has cast doubts on this. In many countries the relationship between family background (i.e. social origins) and educational opportunity is still strong: people from more advantaged social classes have higher chances of embarking on a long educational career and gaining higher level qualifications than those from less advantaged classes (Shavit and Blossfeld, 1993). The acquisition of higher educational qualifications results in a clear advantage when they enter the labour market. Indeed, education has been found to be a crucial intervening link between the social background of individuals and their later class destination (Muller and Shavit, 1998), and this may reinforce social inequalities and reduce social mobility.

Social Mobility

Social mobility refers to the movement of individuals from one position in society to another. This movement may be measured in the course of their own lives (e.g. by comparing their first job after leaving school with the job they end up doing later in their career), in which case it represents 'intra-generational mobility'; or it may be assessed by comparing their current position with the position occupied by their parents when they were the same age ('inter-generational mobility').

Types of Social Mobility

In accordance with the direction of movement of the people in the society, Social mobility can be categorized into two types:

1. Horizontal Social Mobility.
2. Vertical Social Mobility.

Horizontal Social Mobility

When the movement of a person occurs from one situation to another at the same level i.e. within the single stratum, the process is called horizontal social mobility. In other words, in this type of mobility, there is no change in the social status of the individual but there is a change in his affiliations. For example, when a Principal of Secondary School at Palm joins at the same post in a Secondary School at South Ex. In this example the status and role of the person working as a Principal remains the same but there is a change in the place of work which brings about change in his affiliations, thus he shows horizontal social mobility.

Vertical Social Mobility

Sorokin says, "By vertical mobility, I mean the relations involved in a transition of an individual (or social object) from one social stratum to another". The movement of a person from one stratum of the society is referred as Vertical Social Mobility i.e., in Vertical Social Mobility there is a change in the status of the individual. The individual attains high education and

becomes rich, He moves upward in the social hierarchy. For example, when a teacher becomes a lecturer in a college is said to have moved vertically in the types: Upward Social Mobility (Ascending Mobility) and Downward Social Mobility (Descending mobility)

Some Facts about Skills over the Life Cycle

Skills are multiple in natures and encompass cognition, personality, preference parameters, as well as health. Skills are capacities to act. They include some of the capabilities defined by Sen (1985) and Nussbaum (2011) but focus on individual attributes and not aspects of society such as political freedoms. They shape expectations, constraints, and information. More capacities enlarge agent choice sets. The recent empirical literature has established eight important facts about the process of human development and skill formation.

Multiple Skills: Multiple skills vitally affect performance in life across a variety of dimensions.

Gaps in Skills: Gaps in skills between individuals and across socio economic groups open up at early ages for both cognitive and no cognitive skills.

Genes: The early emergence of skill gaps might be interpreted as the manifestation of genetics: smart parents earn more, achieve more, and have smarter children.

There is, however, a strong body of experimental evidence on the powerful role of parenting and parenting supplements including mentors and teachers in shaping skills,

Critical and Sensitive Periods in the Technology of Skill Formation: There is compelling evidence for critical and sensitive periods in the development of a child.

Family Investments: Gaps in skills by age across different socioeconomic groups have counterparts in gaps in family investments and environments. Hart and Risley (1995), Fernald et al. (2013), and many other scholars show how children from disadvantaged environments are exposed to a substantially less rich vocabulary than children from more advantaged families.

Resilience and Targeted Investment: While early life conditions are important, there is considerable evidence of resilience and subsequent partial recovery. To our knowledge there is no evidence of full recovery from initial disadvantage. The most effective adolescent interventions target formation of personality, socio-emotional, and character skills through mentoring and guidance, including providing information. This evidence is consistent with the greater malleability of personality and character skills into adolescence and young adulthood.

Parent-child/Mentor-child Interactions Play Key Roles in Promoting Child Learning: A recurrent finding from the family influence and intervention literatures is the crucial role of child-parent/child-mentor relationships That "scaffold" the child, i.e. track the child closely, encourage the child to take feasible next steps forward in his or her "proximal zone of development," and do not bore or discourage the child. Successful interventions across the life cycle share this feature.

'**Social Mobility Myths**' which are now routinely repeated but rarely, if ever, challenged in public discussions of this issue:

- The myth that Britain is 'a closed shop society' in which life chances are heavily shaped by the class you are born into;
- The myth that social mobility, already limited, is now getting worse;

- The myth that differences of ability between individuals either do not exist, or are irrelevant in explaining differential rates of success;
- The myth that governments can increase social mobility via top-down social re-engineering within the education system and forcing more income redistribution.

The social class system operates, largely, through the inheritance of property, to ensure that each individual maintains a certain social position, determined by his birth and irrespective of his particular abilities. Most social mobility takes place between social levels which are close together. The vast majority of people still remain in their class of origin. In Britain, all manner of ancient institutions and modes of behavior-the aristocracy, the public schools, Oxbridge, differences of speech and accent, the relationships of the 'old boy' network-frustrate mobility. (Professor Tom Bottomore, 1965)

The problem with odds ratios

Odds ratios combine success and failure chances in a single statistic. A significant narrowing of odds ratios therefore requires, not only that working class chances improve, but also that middle class chances deteriorate - there needs to be a 'levelling down' as well as a 'leveling up'. Trevor Noble points out that, with an expanding middle class and a contracting working class, it is unlikely that this will occur, so odds ratios will almost certainly fail to register the improvements that have occurred in mobility opportunities over time. Faced with an expansion of middle class positions, it would be extraordinary if middle class parents did not take as much advantage of the new opportunities available as working class parents did. As Noble puts it: 'It is hard to imagine, given the economic, cultural, motivational and other advantages attributed to a middle class upbringing, in what circumstances widening opportunities to pursue an interesting and well-paid career would not also be at least equally available to middle class children as well as any others.'

Class Mobility versus Income Mobility

Sociologists prefer to analyze movement between classes because, although definitions of 'class' are disputed, and its measurement is inexact, the idea of 'class' captures a much broader sense of people's 'life chances' than simply income. Whether you call them the 'service class', the 'salaried', or the 'middle class', highly-qualified professionals, together with top managers and administrators and successful entre-preneurs, share a number of material circumstances in common which tend to separate them quite sharply from the manual 'working class'. They tend to earn more, but they also enjoy greater security of employment, they tend to have better retirement pensions (nowadays, this increasingly depends on public sector employment), they are generally better educated, they have a 'cultural capital' as well as economic assets which they can pass onto their children, they enjoy better lifetime health, they tend to be more highly-regarded in the community (and they have higher self-esteem too), and they exercise more control over their own work lives, and the lives of those they employ or manage.

A problem with all of these explanations for the decline in *income mobility* between the 1958 and 1970 cohorts, which is that *class mobility*, shows no sign of having fallen. Given the strong association between income and social class, this makes little sense. If the expansion of higher education explains why children from affluent families became more successful in

improving their income, similarly, if growing behavioral difficulties blighted the chances of poorer children achieving a high income, shouldn't this also show up in a lower rate of upward mobility for lower class children? They concluded that absolute mobility for men had (as Goldthorpe suspected) flattened out due to the slowdown in the expansion of the middle class and increased competition from women for the best jobs. Absolute mobility for women was still increasing, with more upward and less downward movement (which used to be the pattern for men in the earlier part of the last century). But for men, movement up and down was unchanged since the 1980s. The same kind of fallacious reasoning is still widespread today, only now it is cropping up in the pronouncements of politicians and government bureaucrats as well as in academic research reports:

- A 2001 Cabinet Office review of the evidence on social mobility suggests that a meritocratic society should be marked by 'the absence of any association between class origins and destinations'.
- The 2008, *Getting On, Getting Ahead* report, prepared for Labour Prime Minister Gordon Brown, defines 'perfect mobility' as the absence of any statistical association between origins and destinations and sees 'large and systematic differences in outcomes' as evidence against meritocratic selection.
- The 2010 National Equality Panel report appeals to 'the systematic nature of many of the differences' to deny the possibility of 'equality of opportunity' between the classes.
- The Conservatives, too, now see unequal outcomes as evidence of unequal opportunities. In a recent parliamentary debate Conservative spokesperson, David Willet's, deduced from the fact that children from rich neighborhoods go to university in greater numbers than children from poor neighborhoods' that, 'There are still enormous gaps in the opportunities for young people to go to university. Again, disparity in outcomes is assumed to signify inequality of opportunity.

Cognitive Ability: The Missing Variable in Social Mobility Research

To insist (as Goldthorpe and the Cabinet Office do) that in a 'genuinely open' society, there should be *no* association between class origins and class destinations. We have to assume one two things is true.

- Either, employers select individuals randomly without regard for any differences of talent and ability between them;
- The pool of talented and able individuals is spread equally and randomly across the class system.

The first possibility is clearly absurd. We do not expect employers to take on the first individual who walks through the door, irrespective of his or her individual qualities. Occupational recruitment is and must be selective. Race is what sociologists call an 'ascribed' social role while class is an 'achieved' social role. Our racial identity is normally fixed at birth. Of course there are ambiguities, and racial identities may in this sense be 'socially negotiated', but race is not something which people achieve through their own efforts, and it does not change over one's lifespan as a result of what we achieve. Clever black children do not turn white, and clever white children do not turn Asian. Class is different. When we are born, we share the class identity of our parents, but this is a temporary identity, pending our own

occupational fate once we leave school. Once we become adults, our class depends on what we have achieved, not on how we were born. Class membership is therefore selected and competed for in a way that racial membership is not. The 1944 **Education Act** was introduced precisely to ensure that bright children would be selected for a grammar school education irrespective of their class background, and by the time David Glass conducted his pioneering research in 1949, there was widespread optimism among 'progressives' that this new system would overcome the rigidities associated with the pre-war schooling system. Through the 1950s and into the 1960s, sociological studies began to report on an apparently huge 'wastage' of working class talent, which was attributed to impoverished or overcrowded housing, lack of parental support for children's school work, institutional bias against children from relatively impoverished backgrounds, and the cultural disadvantages encountered by children using a 'restricted linguistic code' associated with a working class upbringing. The British sociological establishment increasingly came to the view that middle class children were outperforming working class children because the system was unfair. This in turn led to the argument that the 11+ exam was flawed, and that any attempt to select on the basis of intelligence was impossible because intelligence could not accurately be measured, and results were inevitably contaminated by a class bias.

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TRAUMA SYMPTOMS CHECKLIST OF HIV INFECTED WIDOWS – AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract

This study aims to study the current trauma symptoms of HIV / AIDS infected widows. The participants were HIV positive widows (333), registered with Network for Positive People, an NGO in Tamil Nadu, India. To measure the current Trauma Symptoms of HIV / AIDS infected widows, the researcher used trauma symptom checklist by Briere & Runtz (1989). Details about selected aspects of HIV/AIDS highlights that 45 per cent of the respondents reported that they have been suffering with the HIV/AIDS for the past 6 - 10 years, and another little less than one third (29 per cent) of the respondents reported that they have been suffering from this disease for about 5 years or less followed by 11 years and above (26 per cent). The respondents scored high on anxiety (51.1 per cent), depression (55 per cent), PSAT-h (52 per cent) and scored low on dissociation (50.2 per cent), sleep disturbance (76.6 per cent), and overall current trauma symptoms (66.4 per cent).

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, Widows, Trauma, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

Introduction

Trauma is an inevitable part of human existence, especially in a conflict situation. This fact assumes even greater importance in the light of the fact that trauma could play a key role in the genesis of various psychiatric problems (Margoob & Firdosi, 2006). According to Briere & Scott (2006) Trauma refers to an experience or event; nevertheless, people use the term interchangeably to refer to either a traumatic experience or event, the resulting injury or stress, or the longer-term impacts and consequences. Individual trauma results from an event, series of events, or set of circumstances that is experienced by an individual as physically or emotionally harmful or life threatening and that has lasting adverse effects on the individual's functioning and mental, physical, social, emotional, or spiritual well-being (SAMHSA, 2014).

Review of Literature

Various studies have been conducted to study psychological problem of the HIV/AIDS infected women. A study by **Evans et al. (2002)** among the HIV infected persons, it is highlights that HIV-seropositive women had higher depressive symptom scores than did the comparison subjects. Depression and anxiety symptoms were significantly associated with higher activated CD8 T lymphocyte counts and higher viral load levels among HIV positive women. A study by **Gill, Szanton and Page (2005)** reported that women develop posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) at twice the rate of men, even though women experience fewer traumatic events than men over their lifetimes. A study conducted by **Leserman (2008)** indicated that significant and consistent evidence that chronic depression stressful events and trauma may negatively affect HIV disease progression in terms of decreases in CD4 count, increases in viral load and greater risk for clinical decline and mortality. While exploring anxiety, **Van Leeuwen et al. (2008)** noticed that the anxiety level was significantly increased

in both men and women. Women were prepared to fulfill their desire for a child. A cross-sectional study by **Beckerman and Auerbach (2011)** titled 'PTSD and HIV in women: the role of gender in this dual diagnosis' among 116 men and 68 women who were receiving HIV/AIDS counselling from four different community centers across New York state from March–July 2010. The findings of the study suggested that the genders may manifest PTSD differently. Implications for those in the health care field and the trauma field are provided. A meta-analysis was conducted by **Machtinger, Wilson, Haberer and Weiss (2012)** titled 'Psychological Trauma and PTSD in HIV-positive Women' in which the researchers reviewed 9,552 articles of which 29 met their inclusion criteria, resulting in a sample of 5,930 individuals. They reported that high rates of trauma and PTSD support and inform longtime calls for studies of trauma-prevention and trauma-recovery interventions to reduce the high incidence and poor outcomes of HIV among women. **Sathia (2015)** in her articles on 'Trauma, PTSD, and HIV/AIDS' concluded based on her review, it is clear that female victims of this killer disease are more prone to PTSD. PTSD is a notorious mental condition that causes painful flashbacks apart from many other symptoms that affects the normal functioning of the individual. Often, the psychological condition of the female victims is so pathetic is that they fear informing their family members about their condition and several studies have documented this fact. **Sikkema et al. (2018)** carried out a study called 'Improving AIDS Care after Trauma (Impact): Pilot Outcomes of a Coping intervention Among HIV-Infected Women with Sexual Trauma in South Africa' 60 HIV infected women. Based on the secondary outcomes of the research it is clear that the high levels of non-adherence to ART and poor care engagement were evident at 6 months, with no differences between study arms. A trauma-focused, culturally-adapted individual intervention delivered by a non-specialist in the HIV care setting is feasible and acceptable. Based on the findings it is suggested that ImpACT has potential to reduce PTSD symptoms and increase ART adherence motivation, however a more intensive intervention may be needed to improve and maintain care engagement among this population.

Methodology

The main aim of the present study is to study the demographic and socio-economic background characteristics of the HIV/AIDS infected widows, and to study the current trauma symptoms of HIV / AIDS infected widows and their correlates with selected demographic and socio-economic as well as HIV/AIDS related factors, The participants were HIV positive female widows (N= 333), registered with Network for Positive People, a registered NGO in Tiruchirappalli district, Tamil Nadu, India. The individual respondents were selected through simple random sampling technique by adopting lottery method. The study is descriptive in nature. In order to measure the current **Trauma Symptoms** of HIV / AIDS infected widows, the researcher used trauma symptom checklist by Briere & Runtz (1989) which covers five subscales: dissociation, anxiety, depression, PSAT-h (post sexual abuse trauma hypothesized) and sleep disturbance. This scale is 33-item version based on 4 point rating scale ranging from 0 (Never) – 3 (Very often). The reliability (Alpha) values for trauma symptoms checklist, in the present study is 0.917.

Results and Discussion

Socio Demographic Factors

Among the selected respondents, about one third (31 per cent) of the respondents belong to young age group (35 years or less), the mean current age of the respondents is 39.9 years with a minimum of 25 years to a maximum of 63 years. All the selected respondents are HIV infected female widows. Less than one third (29 per cent) of the respondents' age at the time of their marriage was 17 years or less, about half (51 per cent) of the respondents age at the time of marriage was 18-20 years and the remaining one fifth (20 per cent) of the respondents age at the time of their marriage was 21 years and above. The study also reveals that the marriage of 8 respondents (2.4 per cent) was held during their childhood, i.e. when they were 13-14 years old. Details about selected aspects of HIV/AIDS highlights that 45 per cent of the respondents reported that they have been suffering with the HIV/AIDS for the past 6 - 10 years, and another little less than one third (29 per cent) of the respondents reported that they have been suffering from this disease for about 5 years or less followed by 11 years and above (26 per cent).

Level of trauma symptom: The respondents scored high on anxiety (51.1 per cent), depression (55 per cent), PSAT-h (52 per cent) and scored low on dissociation (50.2 per cent), sleep disturbance (76.6 per cent), and overall current trauma symptoms (66.4 per cent).

Socio-psychological Correlates of Respondents' Dissociation, Anxiety, Depression, PSAT-h and Sleep disturbance Score

Table 1 Mean Scores of Different Domains of Trauma Symptom Respondents' Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics of the Respondents	Dissociation	Anxiety	Depression	PSAT-h	Sleep	TSC	N
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	
1. Age (in Years)							
Young	7.50	7.65	7.53	3.63	1.37	27.58	104 220 9
Middle	8.11	8.01	7.99	3.86	1.65	29.43	
Old	10.78	10.89	11.00	5.11	2.78	40.78	
F – Ratio	5.296	4.361	5.005	1.989	7.417	5.349	
p – Level	0.01	0.05	0.01	NS	0.001	0.01	
2. Educational Status							
Illiterate	8.51	8.39	8.40	4.38	1.92	30.98	97
Primary School	7.50	7.45	7.42	3.53	1.42	27.35	74
Middle School	8.10	8.22	8.14	3.82	1.58	29.79	73
High School and HSC	7.95	7.95	7.77	3.54	1.35	28.72	74
Graduate and others	6.87	6.87	7.07	3.13	1.67	25.40	15
F – Ratio	1.679	1.486	1.371	2.643	3.285	1.439	
p – Level	NS	NS	NS	0.05	0.05	NS	
3. Occupational Status							
Not Working/Unemployed	8.02	8.07	8.09	3.87	1.70	29.43	54
Agriculture Coolies	8.06	8.02	8.02	3.88	1.63	29.47	180
Const. Workers	9.03	9.14	8.86	4.56	1.75	33.11	36
Small Business	7.83	7.77	7.73	3.73	1.47	28.50	30
Private and govt. Employee	6.61	6.52	6.30	2.76	1.18	23.33	33
F – Ratio	2.781	3.038	2.998	3.079	1.490	3.074	
p – Level	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	NS	0.05	
4. Monthly Family Income (in Rs.)							
Rs.5000 or <	8.10	8.08	8.03	3.92	1.63	29.57	242

Rs.5001-10000	8.06	8.10	8.05	3.73	1.51	29.29	77
Rs.10001 - 15000	6.86	6.71	6.43	3.86	2.00	25.86	7
Rs.15001 & >	4.86	4.29	4.29	1.57	1.00	17.00	7
F – Ratio	2.877	3.683	3.670	2.718	1.136NS	2.727	
p – Level	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05		0.05	
5. Years of Having HIV							
Upto 5 years	8.88	8.73	8.70	4.48	1.95	32.44	98
6 - 10 years	7.41	7.46	7.49	3.45	1.41	27.17	150
11 years and above	8.00	8.01	7.80	3.74	1.51	28.88	85
F – Ratio	6.914	4.827	4.371	6.909	7.028	5.945	
p – Level	0.001	0.01	0.05	0.001	0.001	0.01	
6. Mode of Transmission							
Extra marital Contact	8.51	8.35	8.40	4.40	1.92	31.03	63
Blood Transfusion	8.00	7.71	7.57	4.43	1.14	28.14	7
Through Husband	7.87	7.89	7.82	3.67	1.53	28.74	263
F – Ratio	1.085	0.539	0.847NS	3.082	3.567	0.960	
p – Level	NS	NS		0.05	0.05	NS	
7. Taking ART							
No	9.06	9.13	8.72	4.72	2.15	32.98	54
Yes	7.79	7.75	7.77	3.65	1.49	28.42	279
t – Ratio	2.791	2.930	1.988	3.334	3.952	2.587	
p – Level	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.001	0.001	0.01	
8. Taking Regular Counselling							
No	9.31	9.43	8.90	5.10	2.36	34.10	42
Yes	7.80	7.77	7.78	3.64	1.48	28.45	291
t – Ratio	2.991	3.193	2.111	4.112	4.748	2.892	
p – Level	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.001	0.001	0.01	
9. CD4 Phases							
Phase I (501 & above)	7.66	7.68	7.58	3.62	1.39	27.95	146
Phase II (200-499)	8.10	8.00	7.97	3.86	1.60	29.27	156
Phases III (Less than 200)	9.06	9.26	9.35	4.61	2.55	34.32	31
F – Ratio	2.852	3.171	3.9660.05	2.668	14.00	3.706	
p – Level	0.10	0.05		0.10	0.001	0.05	

Current Age of Respondents and Different Domains of Trauma Symptoms: In general, as the age of the HIV/AIDS infected widow increases, they may become more depressed, develop greater anxiety because by that time, they realise that the disease is not curable and at any time they may have to face death (Cohen et al., 2009). The ANOVA results also supported this association at a highly significant level in the case of dissociation ($p < 0.01$), anxiety ($p < 0.05$), depression ($p < 0.01$), sleep disturbance ($p < 0.001$) and total trauma symptom ($p < 0.01$). Thus, these results did not prove the null hypothesis and thereby, hold good in indicating that the higher the age of the respondent, higher would be their trauma symptoms except in the case of PSAT.

Educational Attainment of Respondents Different Domains of Trauma Symptoms: By and large, members who are educated tend to think positively and face day-to-day problems intellectually. Therefore, such infected HIV/AIDS widows may exhibit lower levels of depression, anxiety, dissociation etc than those who are illiterate /less educated (Cohen et al., 2009). The ANOVA test results also revealed that differences between the mean scores of PSAT-h, sleep disturbance dimensions of trauma symptoms across respondents' levels of educational status are significant at a moderate level ($p < 0.05$). Thus, it may be concluded that the null hypothesis in this case is rejected and the research hypothesis, viz., 'higher the level of

educational status of the HIV/AIDS infected persons lower their trauma symptoms (in the case of PSAT-h and sleep disturbance domains of trauma symptoms)' is accepted.

Occupational Status of Respondents and Different Domains of Trauma Symptoms: Similar to educational status, the mean scores of the respondents' dissociation, anxiety, depression, PSAT-h, and sleep disturbances would be lower among those who have a fairly high occupational status than that of those who are working in less income generating occupations and/or not working. This is because of the positive association between education and occupational status on one side and on the other side, the interaction with peer group as well as facing any problem as a challenge since they are working most of the time. It can be seen that, with one or two exceptions, the mean scores of all the dimensions of trauma under consideration are pertinently lower among respondents who are employed in government and private sectors / engaged in small businesses closely followed by agricultural coolies as compared to those engaged as construction workers/ not working/unemployed. Conspicuously, the ANOVA results also supported the fact that the differentials in mean scores of dissociation, anxiety, depression PSAT, sleep disturbance and total trauma symptoms scores across different occupational status categories are found to be significant at a moderate extent ($p < 0.05$) in all the domains of trauma symptoms and total trauma symptom but not so in the case of sleep disturbances. *Hence, the null hypothesis in this regard is rejected, and the research hypothesis; the higher the level of education, lower the level of trauma symptoms of HIV infected widows, holds good (in the expected direction).*

Monthly Family Income of Respondents and Different Domains of Trauma symptoms: The family income of HIV/AIDS infected persons, by and large, is expected to show a negative gross effect on the trauma factors, viz., dissociation, anxiety, depression, PSAT-h, sleeping disturbances. This is because of the positive correlation of monthly family income with occupational status and educational status, in addition to greater confidence among them because of their monetary power. The mean scores of dissociation, anxiety, depression, PSAT-h, sleep disturbances, and total trauma are lower among those respondents whose family income is fairly higher (Rs. 15001 & >) and somewhat higher among those whose incomes are in the range of Rs. 10001-15000 and Rs. 5001-10000 than those respondents whose family income was found to be in the range of Rs. 5000 or <. As expected, the ANOVA results too have turned out to be moderately significant ($p < 0.05$) in the case of dissociation, anxiety, depression, PSAT-h, and total trauma symptom. *Thus, these results reject the null hypothesis and sustain the research hypothesis in the expected direction: higher the family income of the HIV/AIDS infected persons, the lower would be their levels of dissociation, anxiety, depression, PSAT-h and total trauma.*

Years of having HIV and Different Domains of Trauma Symptoms: The number of years suffered with HIV/AIDS by the respondents may tend to lower the levels of dissociation, anxiety, depression, PSAT, sleep disturbance, and total trauma symptoms. This may be because of the reason that as the years of suffering with HIV/AIDS increases the respondents become bold and take positive decisions about their life rather than thinking adversely about the disease and its side effects. In general, the mean scores of dissociation, anxiety, depression, PSAT-h, sleep disturbance and total trauma symptoms appear to be comparatively very high among those respondents who have been infected with HIV for a period of less than 5 years,

followed by who have been infected with HIV/AIDS for a period of 11 years and above and very low among those who have been infected with HIV/AIDS for 6- 10 years. The ANOVA results have also turned out to be highly significant in the case of dissociation ($p<0.001$), anxiety ($p<0.01$), depression ($p<0.05$), PSAT-h ($p<0.001$), sleep disturbance ($p<0.01$), and total trauma symptoms ($p<0.001$). *Therefore, it may be deduced that the proposed null hypothesis in this regard has been disapproved, whereas the research hypothesis holds good.*

Mode of Transmission and different dimensions of trauma symptoms Scores:

Respondents' mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS may also influence dissociation, anxiety, depression, PSAT-h, sleep disturbances, and total trauma symptoms. In order to examine this, the data has been analysed and presented in panel 2 of Table 1 From this, it is evident that the mean scores of anxiety, depression, sleep disturbance and total trauma symptoms are comparatively lower among those respondents who have acquired HIV/AIDS infection through blood transfusion (except in the case of dissociation and PSAT-h), whereas in the case of the other two categories, the scores are comparatively higher. The ANOVA results turned out to be moderately significant ($p<0.05$) in the case of PSAT-h and sleep disturbance except in the case of dissociation, anxiety, depression and total trauma symptoms. *Therefore, it can be said that the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is accepted in the case of PSAT-h and sleep disturbance.*

Taking ART by the Respondents and Different Domains of Trauma Symptoms:

Generally, respondents (HIV/AIDS infected persons) who were taking Anti Retroviral Treatment are expected to have lower levels of dissociation, anxiety, depression, PSAT-h, sleep disturbances, and total trauma symptoms. This is mainly because they would feel happy for the time being thinking that taking ART would cure the disease and/ or at least would postpone their death. The ANOVA results turn out as highly significant in the case of dissociation ($p<0.01$), anxiety ($p<0.01$), PSAT ($p<0.001$), sleep disturbances ($p<0.001$), and total trauma symptoms ($p<0.01$) and moderately significant in the case of depression. *Hence, it may be concluded that research hypothesis is on the expected lines, whereas the null hypothesis is rejected.*

Taking Regular Counselling by Respondents and Different Domains of Trauma Symptoms: Counselling is essential for those who are infected with HIV/AIDS. Due to this, they may be motivated to lead a better life and thereby, they would be in the state of sound dissociation, anxiety, depression, PSAT-h, sleep disturbances, and total trauma symptoms. While examining this contention with the data of the present study it is noted that the mean scores of dissociation, anxiety, depression, PSAT-h, sleep disturbances, and total trauma symptoms are very low among those who are taking counselling regularly than that of those who did not take such counselling. The ANOVA results also supported these results significantly to a higher and moderate extent ($p<0.001$, $p<0.05$ in the case of depression) for all the five dimensions of trauma symptoms and total trauma symptoms under consideration. Thus, these results discarded the null hypothesis in this regard and thereby, clearly supported the research hypothesis that HIV/AIDS infected widows who take counselling regularly would suffer to a lesser extent with regard to dissociation, anxiety, depression, PSAT-h, sleep disturbances, and total trauma symptoms than those who do not.

CD4 Phases and Different Domains of Trauma Symptoms: Increase in CD4 count among HIV/AIDS infected widows may influence their trauma symptoms. Generally, as the CD4 count decreases in the HIV/AIDS infected widows, they may become more and more depressed and worried about their life (Kimerling et al., 1999 and Leserman, 2008). The mean scores of dissociation, anxiety, depression, PSAT-h, sleep disturbances, and total trauma symptoms decrease with an increase in CD4 count. The ANOVA results supported such a phenomenon to a higher extent in the case of sleep disturbance ($p < 0.01$) and moderate extent in the case of anxiety ($p < 0.05$), depression, and total trauma symptoms whereas, marginally significant ($p < 0.10$) in the case of dissociation, and PSAT-h. *Therefore, it can be said that the null hypothesis in this regard is rejected and the research hypothesis - HIV/AIDS infected persons whose CD4 count is high suffer to a lesser extent with regard to dissociation, anxiety, depression, PSAT, sleep disturbances, and total trauma symptoms than those whose CD4 count is low.*

Conclusion

After thorough examination of the findings of the study, some of the major conclusions drawn from this research work, that is most of the HIV infected widows belong to the middle age group, more than half of the respondents' age at the time of marriage was 18-20 years. More than one fourth of the HIV infected widows are illiterate, more than half of them hail from the agricultural labouring class. The average monthly personal income and monthly family incomes are calculated as Rs. 2,829/- and Rs. 4,976/-, respectively. The average years of suffering after the infection of HIV/AIDS by the respondents comes to about 8.21 years. Majority of the widows contacted HIV 'through their husbands'. Majority of the widows reported that they take ART, and avail regular counselling and as per the CD4 count, majority of these respondents are in phase II (CD4 = 201-500). Taking counselling regularly by respondents, in general, reduces their trauma symptoms. This conclusion is supported by both the bi-variate and multiple classification analysis to a highly significant extent and thus, supports the expected hypothesis in this regard. It is encouraging because this phenomenon clearly throws lights on the excellent services extended by counselling agents and their human relationship with the victims of this dreadful disease - HIV/AIDS. Better education would reduce the level of trauma symptoms. This is because they are also aware of modern treatment facilities available for HIV infection. Another notable conclusion drawn from this research work is, that the respondents' who are in good jobs, earn fairly higher incomes have exhibited significant negative effect on their trauma symptoms. These patterns are also expected because those who are economically well placed experience less trauma symptoms and are more hopeful of overcoming their situation. The researcher suggest that since most of the widows living with HIV are having psychological problems, it would be good if the nongovernmental organisations working for HIV infected widows could encourage them to attend counselling sessions on a regular basis and support group meetings. Although counselling seems to have reduced the trauma symptoms of the respondents, it would be better if the counsellors equip themselves with new techniques for dealing with the problems of HIV infected persons particularly widows living with HIV.

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ASTROLOGY AND SCIENCE

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Abstract

Astrology analyzes the natural phenomena. Natural events happen exactly as decided. Sunrise, sunset, night and day are all in a well-appointed time and not less or more than a minute. 'Jyothi' means light. Astrology helps to understand the changes in living things on earth, when the light waves emerge from the luminous primitive Sun and the Stars, reflects the natural nature of the planet's light on the other planets. Astronomical science based astronomy; Scientists say that electromagnetic radiation from the planet Earth is capable of changing the nature of water, blood, micro-organisms and chemicals in human body. Psychologists say that there is a close connection between birth and action. You can determine the business with the help of horoscopes. Medical experts say that they have been cured and treated with diagnosis of diseases. Then study describes the connectivity of astrology and science.

Introduction

"Stars Stimulate Enthusiasm But They Are Not Compulsory" - Astrological language.

"Astrology" represents the summation of all the psychological knowledge of antiquity. - Carl.G.Jung .The Planet's rotation in the universe has a touch of control, design and lifestyle of human life - Louise Pasteur. About the Astrology in the Chambers dictionary. The Astronomical planets and stars in the airspace explain the impact on human on earth. Astrology is a divine of art that informs about the implications of a planet that rotates in the sky with many of the planet's radiation impacts on life and lifeless objects on earth.

Astronomy - The Universe

The Universe has millions of galaxies in the galaxy of outlanders. Each milk zone has millions of stars. Stars are divided into four groups. Big, small, medium and double stars. Sun is belongs to medium. Nine Planets are in our Sun family. According to the distance of the Sun, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto are there.

Planet	Time taken to round the Axis	Time taken to round the Sun
Mercury (Puthan)	59 days`	88 days
Venus (Velli)	243 days	225 days
Earth (Poomi)	23.09 hours	365.25 days
Mars (Sevai)	24.6 hours	687 days
Jupiter (Viyalan)	9.9 hours	12 years.
Saturn (Sani)	10.2 hours`	30 years
Uranus	17.2. hours	84 years
Neptune	18.4 hours	165 years
Pluto	6.4 days	248 years

Important Rules in Astrology

The bottom line is as follows, which depends on the definition of the physical physics (Quantum Physics), which is the one that suit the greatest (The Solar system) is also suits for the smallest (The atom).Every morning we wake up by the activities of the hormones that are secreted in our body at sunrise. When the sun is in the sky for a long time in the day, it produces various hormones that can benefit our body. The American Institute of Medical Climatology conducted a research on "the effect of the full moon on Human behaviour" for the

Philadelphia Police Department. It was found that the mentally related crimes, murder, set fire, rash driving and kleptomania were to be high on full moon day of a month.

Arnal Liber, A Psychiatrist, Miami University, while conducting research on 1887 murders in 15 years at Miami Tade area, found that crimes and murders were high on Full moon and black moon days. The same analyze was conducted in Ohio, Cleveland, USA and found to be correct.

A study conducted by the South California Methodist Hospital, found that the gender of the baby born in the monthly moon cycle was found to be more fertilized during Waxing Moon than Waning Moon. When comparing the birth of 11025 in 6 years, more than 1000 children were fertilized more during Waxing moon compared to Waning moon.

While conducting survey on child birth of 33,000 children, W. Bwehier, German researcher found that male children were born more during waxing moon cycle. This discovery and medication is used to plan childbirth.

Carl Jung's Astrology Study

World famous Carl Gustav Jung was a Swiss psychiatrist and psychoanalyst who founded Analytical psychology. When the man is born and when something happens, the impact of the planets affects human. The Astrology acts upon the Archetypal system and Synchronicity. Carl Jung noted that the universe is associated with one another and makes astrology sensible. Synchronicity can be said to have many similarities to the death of Abraham Lincoln and John F. Kennedy

Scientific Evidence for Astrology

A serial killer can be traced through their birth horoscope.

Astrologer Caroline Reynaldo, when analyzing the horoscopes of 20 including four serial killer viz. Jeffrey Dahmer, David Sam, David Ramirez and Ed Kemper, who were not known to him, had given correct information about the four serial killer after examining their horoscope, in an Astrology event held in a television channel.

In the same way, Astrologer Enda Roland had given correct prediction about the serial killers based on their horoscope. He wrote the same in an article "Destined for murders; Profiles of Six serial killers with Astrological commentary". Frequency of various aspects as the Horoscopes of murderers and serial killers is those of randomly generated.

The selected profession by a man is associated with his birth horoscope.

Michael Gauquelin, a French Psychiatrist and statistics, after conducting a research on astrology had found that there is a relation between a man's business and horoscope and the same had written in his book *L'influence des astres* (The influence of the Stars, 1955).

Mars Effect

Michael Gauquelin explained in his book "Theory of Eminence" that more than average planets were found seen in a particular place while analyzing the businessmen horoscopes. While conducting study of 'Mars Effect', he found that Mars was found powerful in the birth chart of a person, he become the world's successful sportsman.

Identification of person who are mentally ill through astrology

Dr. Mitsel E Gibson, M.D., Psychologist discovered a new technique for finding the mentally retarded persons in the horoscope of the 400's, through research models. The same was explained in the book "Signs mental illness: An Astrological Psychiatric breaks through".

Berny Seimoor, an Astronomy of England, in his book "The Scientific Proof of Astrology" said that Sun, Moon and other planets are undoubtedly causing impact on us. In his research, he narrated that Planets such as the Sun, Moon and Jupiter are to penetrate the Earth's electromagnetic waves. Thus, when the fetus of pregnant women develops in the fetus, they become infected with various electromagnetic waves. These were found in an article "Written in Stars".

In 1976 **Louise Leslie** of Berkley in his book "Luna Caption: A Feminine Odyssey in to Fertility and Contraception" has said that women can understand their fertility through the cycle of moon.

The effects of electromagnetic waves and gravitational effects of solar rays can affect and impact many events on the earth.

Gravity, the effects of earth's magnetic waves are caused by solar storms. Scientists have reported that there is a link between solar pulse and heart attack, lung diseases, Eclampsias and with micro organisms. Cholera, smallpox and typhoid diseases are also caused by solar activity.

Georgio Tickandi found that, Sun spots affect the water's molecules. The effect of sunlight affects the motion of humans in a constant body heat.

Solar, Sun spots causes' impact in molecules of blood. **Dr.M. Takatta**, Japan scholar, after conducting a test in Germany and Russia said that the solar storms have been detected in the blood samples of the flocculation (Cloud like formation) and white blood cells. The study conducted by the University of Northwest, Brand Brown, found that rat, potato, crab and oysters fish are controlled by the Moon's cyclical calendar.

Astrology has played an important role in human history.

According to the study of Edgar Keys, Quantum Physics Oneness division, some of the pre-death experiences connect the science and religion to the heart of astrology. All things and all living things are the same organism and inter connected with each other. We are just human bodies. Earth, Solar System, Milky Way, and the Universe, all are our major bodies and we are having Oneness with the major bodies.

According to Edgar, all ideas are moving toward the same goal, Oneness and endeavor in finding the independent minds of the human pond. Though science and religion are independent, do not intend to interact with the knowledge of philosophies, everything is converging at one point. The doubts raised about these are automatically vanishing. The majority of events suggest that astrology is a reality. But astrology is symbols and signs. There is no greater impact than the individual's mental strength. So we can use astrology to convert our mistakes and failures to success and to realize the realities of life.

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INDIVIDUAL ATTRIBUTES AND MENTAL HEALTH AMONG ADOLESCENT STUDENTS

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Abstract

Adolescence considered as a period of transition from childhood to adulthood and they are facing several physical and mental changes. Understanding this changes and coping with the same is depends upon their personality. They are facing so many issues/challenges from peers, parents, society, and self. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), mental or psychological well-being is influenced by individual characteristics or attributes, the socio-economic circumstances and the broader environment we live. The Purpose of this study is to understand the contribution of individual attributes towards mental health among adolescents using secondary data and to give suggestion for positive progression of mental health based on the reviews.

Keywords: Adolescence, Attributes, Mental health.

Introduction

Adolescence measured as a stage of transition from childhood to adulthood and adolescence stage is a more significant thing in human life because many developmental changes occurring in this period such as physical growth, new peer relationship with both sex, emotional independent of parent, intellectual skills and civil competence, socially responsible behaviour pattern, and so on. Adolescent school students have been defined as the period of life spanning between 14-17 years. They are neither children nor adults. In this period they are facing several physical and mental changes. By understanding this changes and coping with the same is depends upon their personality. They are facing so many issues from peers, from parents, from society, and self. In this adolescent period one's personality is also wrapped.

Mental health of the learner is very important for efficient learning and proper development of personality. For adolescents, school is the most important setting outside the family. Well-developed adolescents who were empowered with appropriate life skills have better chances of becoming healthy, responsible, and productive adults.

Mental health is one important aspect of positive psychology, World Health Organization (WHO) added mental health as one important contained in defining health as "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity," while, WHO defined mental health as "concepts of mental health include subjective well-being, perceived self-efficacy, autonomy, competence, intergenerational dependence and recognition of the ability to realize one's intellectual and emotional potential. It has also been defined as a state of well-being, whereby individuals recognize their abilities, are able to cope with the normal stresses of life, work productively and fruitfully, and make a contribution to their communities. Mental health is about enhancing competencies of individuals and communities and enabling them to achieve their self-determined goals". Mental health is an integral part of normal adolescent development in terms of

- Core identity, values, and beliefs
- Ability to cope with intense emotions
- Personality style and way of relating with others

- Successful functioning of school, work or home
- Enjoyment of and sense of purpose in life
- Respect for self and others
- Healthy expression of one's feeling and thoughts
- Acceptance of responsibility for one's actions and roles (Havighurst, 1973).

Individual Attributes and Behaviour

Individual Attributes refers to characteristics that are both inborn and learned that make us who we are. We all have unique ways of managing thoughts and feelings and navigating the everyday pressure of life. The ability to respond to social cues and participate in Social activities influences our view of ourselves and how other views us.

Biological and genetic factors can also influence mental health. Prenatal exposure to alcohol and oxygen deprivation at birth is two examples of biological factors. Genetic factors are huge predictors of mental health and are implicated in nearly every psychiatric disorder.

The Purpose of this study is to understand the contribution of individual attributes towards mental health among adolescents using secondary data, in the light of the study findings the researcher had given the suggestions.

Personality and Mental Health

“Personality is the more or less stable and enduring organisation of a person's character temperament, intellect and physique which determine his unique adjustment to the environment” (Eysenck, 1971, P2)

Personality refers the individual differences in characteristic patterns of thinking, feeling and behaving with others. The above said characteristics of the personality are in the period of the students to apply and get experience in their day to day life. This experience contains pleasure and pain. Based on their understanding and accepting capacity their mental health differs. Personality as many enduring traits, and for measuring traits psychologists frequently developed different scales.

Srivastava S.K., (2004) conducted a study entitled, “Mental Health and personality adjustment among optimistic and pessimistic students community”. The major findings were that the optimistic students significantly differ from pessimistic students on personality adjustment.

Tikkoo, Sangeeta (2006) studied introversion and mental health among school students. The sample of the study comprised of 600 boys studying in tenth standard in high and higher secondary schools of Jammu city. The result of the study revealed that extroversion tendency enhances mental health whereas introversion tendency deteriorates mental health.

Permual, R. (2008) carried out a study on "mental health status and locus of control – A study with reference to VIII standard English student achievement. The findings of study were: 1. The majority of VIII standard students of Kerala do not have high mental health status. There is a significant difference in the correlation between mental health status, locus of control and achievement in English in the total sample and sub-sample based on gender and locale.

Sravanthi, S. and Devi, M. Saroda (2009) carried out a study on personality development of adolescents. The sample comprised of 180 students (90 boys and 90 girls) MAP

series (Teenage form) covering 20 dimensions was used for data collection. The mental health dimension revealed that majoring of boys and girls (44%) fell into average category followed by 39 percent in high category and 17 percent in low category. It also indicated that mental health of adolescent boys was better than those of girls.

Sarita Sanwal, Shuba Dute and Bharti Bhatnagar (2006) studied about the mental health of adolescents with specific reference to integration of personality. The major findings of the study revealed that the percentage of integration of personality (IP) which means balance of psychic forces in the individual that includes the ability to understand and share other people's emotions, the ability to concentrate at work and have interest in several activities. The girls were leading in this category as they have more patience, tolerance, emotional stability and were better adjusted than boys.

S. Venkatesh Babu and S. Prabakarthe (2015) relations between the personality and mental health of the Higher Secondary students who are studying in government and private school in Thottiam, Tiruchy District. The study findings concluded that that there is significant relationship between overall personality and the mental health of the rural adolescent higher secondary school students. When the personality getting improved the mental health is also getting improved.

Various study shown that gender wise personality traits make difference between male and female, extrovert personality enhance positive mental health, optimistic personality differ from pessimistic personality in adjustment, There is a correlation between mental health status, locus of control and achievement and when the personality get better the mental health is also improving. Hence personality and mental health are correlates each others.

Emotion and Mental Health

The development of emotions will lay a strong foundation for various development of a child's personality. Crow and Crow convey that an emotion "is an effective experience that accompanies generalized inner adjustment and mental and physiological stirred up states in the individual and that shows that in his overt behaviour. Emotional Maturity is not only the effective determinant of personality pattern but it also helps to control the growth of adolescent's development. Emotions like fear, anger and affection are direct contribution to emotional maturity.

Usha and Rekha studied (2009), studied the Emotional Competence and Mental Health as predictors of Academic Achievement. Results: Emotional Competency is the best predictor of Achievement in Physics of secondary school pupils. Mentally Healthy children accept responsibilities, make their own decisions, plan ahead and set realistic goals. Significant gender difference doesn't exist in Emotional Competency, Mental Health and Achievement in Physics but high means associated with girls show that they are superior in Emotional Competency, Mental Health and Achievement. There is no significant difference between rural and urban pupils in Emotional Competence, Mental Health and Achievement in Physics.

Singh Meenakshi, Chaudhary, O.P. and Asthana, Madhu (2007) reported study on mental health among high and low emotionally intelligent adolescent. A sample of 400 adolescent (200 M and 200F) was taken from various schools and colleges of Varanasi. The

results revealed a significant difference in mental health status of aforesaid two groups, indicating better mental health of high emotionally intelligent adolescents.

Gupta and Verma (2011) carried out a study of emotional intelligence in relation to mental health and adjustment of senior secondary school students. The result of research revealed that correlation between emotional intelligence and mental health was significant and another correlation between emotional intelligence and adjustment also proved significant. The t-ratio regarding emotional intelligence between male and female is significant but after considering adjustment the result came to just opposite, ie, negative.

The emotional aspects of mental health reviews shows that Mentally Healthy children accept responsibilities, make their own decisions, plan ahead and set realistic goals. Emotionally intelligent adolescents having better mental health and there is a significant difference between boys and girls in emotional intelligence.

Adjustment and Mental health

Adjustment is a kind of interaction between the individual and his or her environment. Adjustment refers to adoption of the organism to demands of the environment. Human being not only adapts to their environment but through the use of intelligence changes the environment to meet the needs more effectively. Duncan (1949) The main characteristic of mental health is adjustment. Magnitude of the adjustment decides the status of mental health. The greater the degree of adjustment, the greater will be the mental health. Lesser degree of adjustment will lead to the lesser mental health. The mentally healthy individual can adapt him or herself to every best and worst condition of life and environment.

Srividhya, V and Khadi, Pushpa, B (2007) carried out a study on mental health and adjustment problems of students of Navodhaya, central and state schools. Following findings were reported: 1. of all the students selected only 52 percent had sound mental health. 2. Students were better in positive self evaluation, autonomy and group oriented attitude but poor in perception of reality, integration of personality and environmental mastery. Mental health was significantly correlated to adjustment problems indicating higher the problems, lower the mental health.

A study on school adjustment as a function of neuroticism and gender of the adolescents was conducted by **Bharadwaj and Helode (2006)**. They reported no significant gender influence on school adjustment. The results also revealed that emotionally stable adolescents were better in school adjustment.

Kasinath (2003) studied the male and female student's adjustment with academic achievement and found better social and emotional adjusted students had good academic scores.

Mental health was significantly correlated to adjustment problems. It indicates, higher the problems, lower the mental health. Emotionally stable adolescents were better in school adjustment. Better social and emotional adjusted students had good academic scores.

Conclusion

The individual attributes play a vital role in the human development. Adolescence is a conversion age between childhoods to adulthood. The above reviews focused the Psychological

factor of mental health which includes individual attributes like Personality, Emotions and Adjustments. They are the indicators to bring positive mental health among adolescence. Personality, emotions and adjustment are interconnecting factor for assessing and shaping the individuals behaviour. Besides individual attributes, adolescence need support from family, school and his social environment to enhance their internal skills and learned behaviour.

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CSR – AS A BUSINESS INCLUSIVE

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Abstract

All business groups aim for a sustainable business growth rather than just profits. Every organization is involved in managerial thinking to identify the appropriate operational, functional and organizational strategies in order to reach their organizational vision, retain customers and to reach new customers India has become part of globalization in 1993 and more than two decades of this globalization experience has revealed many insights into business organizations, government and people of India. Like a coin, globalization also has two sides, while the positive side has shown an advancement in terms of technology, standard of living, transport, infrastructure, communication and the other side is, it has contributed to inequalities, gaps between the rich and poor, increased dependency rather than self sufficiency and more importantly the changing needs of the people more than the expected level. Business organizations often had to relook on their existing operational and organizational strategies as the contributions were only for a short time due to these changing needs, perceptions of the customers and consumer behaviour. The market also subjected to lot of fluctuations due to various national and international factors and to quote an example what was sold in the showrooms have come to streets and what is sold on the street have gone to showrooms to reach the customer (Vehicles & Vegetables). Despite rules and regulations, business organizations always followed their own path, usual responsibilities to reach their objectives, profits and to whom they are responsible. Social responsiveness by the business organizations was almost remained as a choice. but, the present world as taught the business organizations today that unless they remain socially responsible, it would be very difficult to be successful, retain their position not only in the market, but also in the minds of the people. The consumers have become more aware of the what is right or wrong, who is right or wrong and now the survival of any business organization is majorly determined on how company and its customers are responding to each other. Responsible business groups have always valued their stakeholders and their social responsiveness have always contributed to their organizational benefits in terms of getting the trust of clients, good will of the communities, enhance the public perceptions, brand name and more importantly it gives an opportunity for risk reduction (Questioning creditability, ethics, product) of their business. The government of India also introduced in the Companies Act 2013 (section 135) which deal about CSR is mandatory, contribute two percent of the company profits in CSR practice and all companies to have a clear framework for their CSR activities.

CSR as a business inclusive or as a strategic function that facilitate business organizations to position themselves in the market for reputation that leads to profits as well as reduce their the risks as the present market is inclusive of cut-throat competition and all remain for competitive advantage.

Keywords: CSR, business inclusive, sustainable business

Introduction

There is no single globally accepted definition on CSR due to its concepts still evolving, dimensions and so refer a definition by European Union which describes CSR as “the concept that an enterprise is accountable for its impact on all relevant stakeholders. It is the continuing commitment by business to behave fairly and responsibly and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the work force and their families as well as of the local community and society at large.

CSR means that organizations should integrate economic, social and environmental concerns into their business strategies, their management tools and their activities, going beyond compliance and investing more into human, social and environmental capital.

History of CSR

The age and concept of corporate social responsibilities (CSR) in India is almost parallel to the historical development of our country and only the CSR term is quite new, but the CSR practice dates back to Mauryan rule, which carried out ethical practices. India has a rich tradition in delivering social responsibility in an most informal way such as charity to the poor, meeting the needs of the disadvantaged by the business organizations, religion, individuals and the culture of the country was also highly influenced by the factors such as values, tradition, religion as well as industrialization.

A decade after post independence of India, CSR has taken a shape by public sector undertakings and Indian industrialists of those times, were forced to show their dedication to the labour class, family and the society. A national level workshop on CSR was conducted in the year 1965 laid the foundation for business companies to treat CSR as a sustainable business strategy.

The CSR practice by business organizations always remained as a debate due to various views and perceptions, some argued the focus of any business group is only on the business goals, not on the social responsiveness and even when practiced, it should be purely voluntary. To quote an example, “CSR is a concept whereby companies voluntarily decide to respect and protect the interest of a broad range of stakeholders and to contribute to a cleaner environment and a better society through active interaction.” – Professor A. Quartz of Luxembourg University

Now, India being part of globalization and with the experience, it has been observed that Company act 2013 enforce CSR is mandatory and 2% of the company profit should reflect as CSR expenditure.

CSR Before and after globalization

In order to learn whether CSR has taken a definite position, looking into earlier trends, practices contributions of CSR especially before globalization assumes a greater significance. Companies before globalization were mostly governed by country specific related regulations and also operated in limited sectors. The CSR practices were carried based on the company policies and more of voluntary efforts and no mandate on reflecting CSR expenditure in the financial accounting. CSR was treated as one of the activities of the company carried out by the staff level of the organization. Another interesting debatable area was whether corporations owe a duty to stakeholders other than shareholders.

India, now in the path of globalization and nearly with two decades of globalization experience has seen the impact on the social economic, technological advancement, standard of living, domestic organizations becoming global, inclusion of more sectors (Information Technology & communication revolution) , mix of eastern & western business practices, most industries today have realized the necessity of incorporating CSR into their business strategies and the necessity to nurture and include all the relevant stakeholders in their growth stories.

India and Brazil were the foremost countries introducing CSR as a mandatory for the business organizations through law, acts and legislations. Through this legislation, companies are made to incorporate CSR practices and reveal their CSR spending.

The Companies Act (2013) in India has introduced several new provisions which change the face of Indian business organizations and one of the new provisions is Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). As per India Company law 2013, It is mandatory for companies to adopt a business – like approach and to create a strategic CSR framework, that leads to socio-economic development and curb environmental issues by promoting sustainable and scientific solutions.

CSR strategic approach lead business organization to benefits & high reputation

A clear distinction is possible for the best performing companies through their meaningful CSR practices by way of sustainable practices, employee relations and community engagement. Performing business organizations deliver their societal, economic and environmental responsibilities and benefits in an ethical manner that would reflect in their own employees and local communities. In addition, CSR impact can be measured in terms of reducing cost, creating new and shared value for the stakeholders as well as to improve the competitiveness

CSR & LAW of Nature

The debates on CSR are happening from twentieth century and several reasons of for and against CSR practices have been voiced by the business organizations in the world. In the current business scenario, the foremost thing to be carried by business organizations is, our economy and our environment are always interdependent that we need to acknowledge and the past CSR practices, contributions and experience drive us to learn that CSR has taken a role definite function contributing long term benefits to the organization, stakeholders, shareholders, local communities and business environment as a whole.

Any business organization operating in any sector, any country always takes the inputs from the society, where they operate in terms of material, environmental and human resources. The government, education sector, service organizations all contribute to socio-economic profiles of the country in which the business organizations also capitalize these developed resources created at various level, domains including the nature as one of resources for company profits, So the business organization are naturally and definitely with their social obligations or giving back to society where they have taken inputs.

Justification of CSR as a business inclusive

Organizations, like, United Nations, UN, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) have developed compacts, declarations, guidelines, principles and other instruments that outline norms for acceptable corporate conduct

The customers of today are also in conscious based approach and value whatever they do, whether buying a product, availing a service and emphasis high focus on credibility/brand image/reputation of the companies and CSR is a platform very instrumental in revealing the attitudes, customer & environment friendliness, vision of the business organization to the society.

In addition, every business organization is behind the concept of sustainable development, business, strategies, operations and any industry can ensure the sustainability of their business only when they extend their commitment beyond the business, that is take care of environment

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in which everyone is a participant and well being of communities – Human, Social and environment capital. The present investors are increasingly looking at the ethical principles and practices of the companies before making their investment decisions. The professional business organizations have started dedicating a separate division for CSR placing their efforts to integrate this function in the core business interventions to realize the social value and its management.

The government of India in its national plan of CSR have articulated its policy guidelines and support for CSR as a definite function, inviting representations from the public sector institutions to raise CSR profile , encourage its proliferation across industry and all sectors.

As a whole, CSR as a business inclusive in many business organizations moving towards full integration with strategic management and corporate governance.

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A STUDY ON THE PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES OF THE HEARING IMPAIRED CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HELEN KELLER SCHOOL, JAYANKONDAM X-ROAD, ARIYALUR DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU

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Abstract

This article deals on the problems and challenges faced by the Hearing Impaired Children (HI) in the society; namely economic, social, psychological and physical with special reference to Helen Keller School, Jayankondam X-Road, Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu. The Students studying from 5th to 10th were surveyed and interviewed for the analysis of their challenges and problems due the hearing impairment. The challenges that they face with and against the mainstream are enormous like facing social, cultural, physical and academic exclusions etc. They need to face socio-economic and psychological problems due to their impairment. Therefore, this study explores the problems and challenges of hearing impaired Children in order to stimulate cognition and learning process through a special and innovative method.

Keywords: HI – Hearing Impairment, Inferiority, Psychological Problems

Introduction

The importance of this study is to understand the problems of the hearing impaired Children from the Hellen Keller School. These Children hail from different parts and regions around Jayankondam of Ariyalur District and from the area of Udaiyarpalyam taluk. It is most frequent that these (HI) Children are deprived of their education due to the lack of knowledge of parents and their economic conditions about this special education. This special School is run by the Diocese of Kumbakonam on an agreement with the Society of the Sisters of Incarnation. These children belong to different religions like vast majority of them are Hindus, some are Christians and few are Muslims. They are given free education, boarding and lodging.

A disability is an Impairment that may be cognitive, developmental, intellectual, mental, physical and sensory or some of the combinations of these. It substantially affects person's life and activities and may be present from birth or occurs during a person's lifetime. These are some of the causes of Hearing Impairment; genetics, ageing, exposure to heavy noise or decibel, infections, birth complications, trauma and certain medications and toxins.

The problem of the HI Children in this School is in coping up the curriculum and syllabus according to their age. Since the Government of Tamil Nadu has provided the same curriculum and syllabus of the normal children. Very few of the students are coping up with the curriculum of the school. Vast majority of them are not able to cope up with the standard of the curriculum, due to lack of understanding, lack of due knowledge, learning and cognition about the curriculum etc. Therefore, the HI Children face lot of difficulties in terms of learning like the normal children, as a result creates psychological and emotional problems.

Review of Literature

A handful of deaf education professionals have published several research papers and articles on deafness in India as well as in western countries. Brunberg and Bostrom (2008)

concluded that combination of a hearing loss and some other disability strongly increases the risk for mental symptoms, school problems, and substance use. The study of Kava and Loeb (2006) revealed that the deaf students show more symptoms of mental health problems than the hearing students. The results point to the need for focusing more attention on the mental health of deaf children. Allen (1998) revealed that bilingual education challenges the traditional approaches in educating deaf children and foster young deaf and hard of hearing children's language, literacy and cultural development. Bebko, et al. (1998) revealed that automatization language skills are an important and necessary contribution to the relation between language proficiency and rehearsal use in children who are deaf. Bird (1998) found that orally raised deaf hearing twin pairs are uniquely different linguistic expression than typical home signers and their siblings. Jayawant and Phatak (1995) conducted an exploratory study of deaf children in integrated units of normal schools and found that the deaf children from integrated units of the normal school under study were emotionally adjusted to the school work supporting their educational integration. Carol, et al. (1998) revealed that adolescents with severe and profound hearing losses showed generally low levels of performance in written language skills.

Theses review of the literatures analyzes and discusses the problems faced by the HI and resulting in mental health or illness. The researcher found deeper problem of HI Children is in learning process of the normal children's syllabus and curriculum, consequently HI Children resulting in psychological, emotional, inferiority complex and stress etc.

Statement of the Problem

The HI Children face lot of challenges and problems in the learning process of the normal curriculum given by the Government of Tamil Nadu. This Study analyses, counsels and motivates the HI Children in order to face the difficulties, challenges and overcome them through their hard work.

Objectives

- To study the demographic details of the respondents.
- To study the economic problems of the respondents.
- To study the social problems of the respondents.
- To find out the psychological problems of the respondents.
- To find out the physical problems of the respondents.
- To offer suggestions based on the major findings of the study

Scope of the Study

The HI Children have to be respected and given equal rights (special syllabus, reservations and employments) both from the Government and Society. The study will help the HI Children to face the challenges in the society in and through special learning and cognitive stimulation.

Research Design

The researcher had used the descriptive design for this study, as it describes the vulnerabilities, discriminations and insecurities faced by the HI Children. Simple random sampling through lottery method was used. Sample Size was 50. The data were obtained from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data were collected through interviews and

observations. Secondary data were collected from different research studies, articles, journals etc.

Results and Discussions

The majority of the respondents (70%) are belonging to the religion of Hinduism. More than half of the respondents (60%) are living in the Joint family. The half of the respondents (50%) is aiming at the Government job in the future. The vast majority of the respondents (84%) living in their own houses. The Majority of the respondents (62%) are holding their own land depending on their own economic condition. More than half of the respondents' (60%) houses are concreted houses. More than half of the respondents' (58%) parents are getting wages as coolie. The vast majority of the respondents' parents are managing the house by themselves. More than half of the respondents (56%) are living in the Joint family. The majority of the respondents (64%) are not borrowing money from others. The majority of the respondents (80%) agree that they are having problem in the cultivation due to lack of water for the irrigation. More than half of the respondents (52%) are having physical abuse and torture at home. The vast majority of the respondents (80%) are denying that they are not forced in to the child labor. The vast majority of the respondents (84%) have denied about the child marriage. The majority of the respondents (70%) have agreed that they don't face any problem like class differences. The vast majority of the respondents (80%) express that they do have some psychological problems due to their impairment of hearing and speech. The majority of the respondents (70%) face the problem of being mocked by others due to their impairment. The vast majority of the respondents (90%) are hurt when they are mocked by others. The vast majority of the respondents (84%) have agreed that they are harassed sometimes directly or indirectly and they feel lonely.

Suggestions

Early identification & timely intervention with appropriate support from the family and community is the key to management of the hearing impaired children with appropriate medical assistance. Early diagnosis and suitable amplification is mandatory for speech training. Shortly after birth, every neonate should be screened by OAE (Oto acoustic emission) testing. All cases detected by OAE testing should be tested further by BERA (Brainstem Evoked Response Audiometry) testing. The deaf and mute problem is an issue to be considered by the government in educating them and giving them little more consideration and recognition. The HI children are special children who seek not for any financial help but rather love and concern from the mainstream. When the Government makes development plans for the city and allot place for various infrastructures like; public toilets, parks, gardens, parking places, shopping malls etc. could be also considered in mind the space needed for these Children (HI). There is a medical advancement in all over the world, so there should be some alternative device invented for the Hearing Impaired Children. The teachers working in these special Schools have to understand the real problem of the children and make them avail the necessary equipment for their innovative inventions in the learning process and method. The NGOs have to concentrate on these children to develop their life style and bring them out of this mentality of being impaired by hearing and speech.

Conclusion

Thousands and thousands of people have problems of disabilities like; mentally and physically. Hearing and speech impairment is also one of those problems of the physical and mental condition of the people. Hearing impaired Children display different ways in expressing the emotions, feelings, difficulties in spite their impairment or deficiency.

The major finding is when the mainstream tries to humiliate them; they (HI) get desperate and psychologically affected. All are created by God on this earth, and everyone has the right to live on this earth like any being. Human beings are the crown of all the creatures of the world. Therefore the hearing impaired Children have the right to live their life respectively and equally. So it's time for all the well-wishers of this marginalized community to contribute avail opportunities in words and deeds to better their lives.

“The best and most beautiful things in the world cannot be seen or even touched - they must be felt with the heart” - **Helen Keller**.

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URBAN MOBILITY, MIGRATION, TRANSPORT SYSTEM AND SECURITY ISSUES

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Abstract

To understand the critical linkages between migration, urbanization, population growth, and international security, this article highlights the trends in urban growth due to migration, particularly in the developing and developed world and their potential to affect the international community. Issues addressed include migration to urban centers, where the terrorist exercise their activities under the shelter of thick urban city population as it happened recently in Paris, 26/11 attacks on World Trade Centre in the USA, terrorist attacks in Bombay, serial train blasts and on Parliament in New Delhi. This paper also focuses on continued migration of people from Bangladesh to India due to scarcity of land and living opportunities in Bangladesh, caused by rapid population growth which is a continued worry to Indian economy. And critically examine the impacts of urban mobility, migration and transport systems which are exploited by the terrorists to disturb the world.

Keywords: *Security, Threat, Migration, Urbanization, Terrorist*

Introduction

Human migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intentions of settling temporarily or permanently in the new location. The movement is often over long distances and from one country to another, but internal migration is also possible; indeed, this is the dominant form globally. Migration may be individuals, family units or in large groups. Also, temporary movement of people for the purpose of travel, tourism, pilgrimages, or with an intention to live and settle in the visited places. The movement of the people or the migrants is nothing but "mobility" which is described as "the movement of people in a population, as from place to place." Mobility has significantly evolved in the past, under the influence of industrial evolutions. Following the first industrial revolution enabled by the invention of steam powered technology. The second industrial revolution with mass production of the automobile industry and the third industrial revolution with digitalization enabled the emergence of computer-aided travelling (for example GPS in a car). Today we are entering what could be called a fourth industrial revolution, represented by industry and technology convergence, leading to the emergence of clean energy vehicles or connected mobility solutions. This evolution is particularly noticeable over past years in network industries (such as telecommunication and media, utilities and the mobility industry) were, driven by evolving customer needs and enabled by rapidly evolving technology, business models are continuously evolving the urbanization process to the next level. The mobility or the movement of people has increased with the sophisticated transport systems in all modes, road, rail, air and sea. But, these transport systems, urban atmosphere and relaxed migration rules are exploited by the anti social, terrorist groups to disturb the humankind. This article highlight these factors which are for constructive purposes are adapted by the terrorist for destructive ones. This paper presents a study to analyze various aspects of mobility induced in major cities. Recognizing the importance of different impacts of mobility (such as problems of noise, vibration and smell, which would stay outside the framework of this study), this article does not focus on the assessment of air pollutants emissions (CO₂, CO, NO_x, SO₂,) particular matter, as well as others) and the

consumption of non-renewable fuel, but on the security issues. While considering the impacts of security issues arise out of urban migrations.

Urban Mobility and its Evolution

Urban transportation is organized in three broad categories of collective transportation which is to provide publicly accessible mobility over specific parts of a city, individual transportation, where mobility is the outcome of a personal choice and means such as the automobile, walking, cycling and the motorcycle and freight transportation as cities are dominant centers of production and consumption, urban activities are accompanied by large movements of freight.

The world's population is increasingly city-based. 53% of the population currently lives in urban areas and by 2050 this number is expected to reach 67%. Today, 64% of all travel made is within urban environments and the total amount of urban kilometers travelled is expected to triple by 2050. Delivering urban mobility to cope with this increasing demand will thus require massive investment in the future. In addition to the increasing demand for urban mobility, mobility needs are evolving. Changing travel habits, demand for services to increase convenience, speed and predictability, as well as evolving customer expectations toward individualization and sustainability will require mobility services portfolio extension as well as business model transformation, while specialized players from other sectors are assessing opportunities to play a role in the extended mobility ecosystem. The concept of "urban" involves a series of interrelated dimensions, among which: population size and density; spatial, economic and social organization; variety of functions and institutional interactions; social values of population or degree of "civility" (often also referred as "urbanism"), etc. As a result of industrialization people have started moving towards the industrial areas in search of employment. This has resulted in the growth of towns and cities from tier 1 to tier 3 which ends in urbanization. Urbanization denotes a diffusion of the influence of urban centers to a rural hinterland. Urbanization can also be defined as a process or rate of concentration of population in a particular urban area.

Causes of Urbanization

Various reasons have led to the growth of cities. They are as follows:

- **Industrialization:** Industrialization is a major cause of urbanization. It has expanded the employment opportunities. Rural people have migrated to cities on account of better employment opportunities.
- **Social factors:** Many social factors such as attraction of cities, better standard of living, better educational facilities, need for status also induce people to migrate to cities.
- **Employment opportunities:** In rural sector people have to depend mainly on agriculture for their livelihood. But Indian agriculture is depending on monsoon. In drought situations or natural calamities, rural people have to migrate to cities.
- **Modernization:** Urban areas are characterized by sophisticated technology better infrastructure, communication, medical facilities, etc. People feel that they can lead a comfortable life in cities and migrate to cities.

Effect of Urbanization

With a high rate of urbanization significant changes have taken place. The effect of urbanization can be summed up as follows:

Positive Effects

1. Migration of rural people to urban areas.
2. Employment opportunities in urban centers.. Transport and communication facilities.
3. Educational facilities.
4. Increase in the standard of living.

Negative Effects

1. Problem of over population: Concentration of population is a major problem of cities. It has resulted in accommodation problem, growth of slums etc.

2. Disintegration of Joint family: Joint family can't be maintained in cities on account of high cost of living: People prefer to live in the nuclear type of families so that cost of living might come down.

3. Cost of living: High cost of living is a major problem of cities. In Metro cities like Mumbai, Bangalore etc. it is very difficult for lower income groups to maintain a decent standard of living.

4. Increase in Crime rates: Urban centers are known for high rate of crimes. Theft, Murder, Cheating, Pick pocketing, rape, **terrorist activities** etc. in urban centers.

5. Impersonal relations: Urban centers are characterised by highly secondary relations. The concept of neighborhood, community life are almost absent in cities. Urban life is highly monotonous. This may have an adverse psychological effect on individuals. People are often self- centered and they have no concern for the fellow human beings.

Problem of Pollution: In industrialized cities pollution is a major problems. It may be caused by industries or by excessive movement of vehicles.

6. Stress: Urban life is characterized by stress which may even strain family relations. In cities employment of women is almost inevitable to meet the increasing cost of living. Changing role of women in the family creates stress in the family which may result in divorce or strained relations.

Thus urbanization has its own merits and demerits. Urbanization can't be avoided. But the negative effect of urbanization can be minimized. Parameters used for calculating Urbanization are:

1. Natural Population growth
2. Rural to Urban Migration.
3. Push Factors
4. Pull Factor

Migration and Transport Systems

The phenomenon of migration is as old as civilisations. A Search of secure habitat and better livelihood has motivated the massive movement of people from one place to another that became an indispensable part of each and every civilisation. This mobility has always played a

vital role in the structural transformation of the societies that gave rise to many social conflicts. However, migration from the ancestral land and their settlement, de jure or de facto, in the host country poses some concerns for both the nations, if peeped up under South Asian scenario, the national, regional and international mobility is on rise today.

In some parts of India, three out of four households include a migrant. However despite the large scale of migration in absolute numbers of people involved and India's long history of population and labour mobility, labour migration has rarely been reliably studied. Economic and social impacts on migrants and their families are variable. Migration often involves longer working hours, poor living and working conditions, social isolation and poor access to basic amenities. At destination, migrant labour affects markets, lowering the cost of labour. Migration also affects the labour market at the place of origin. Migrant earnings affect income, expenditure patterns and investment and changes relations at household and community levels. While there seems to be some positive impact on incomes and investment, the major function of migration is to act as a 'safety valve' in poor areas. The impact on asset and income inequality is more mixed. Internal mobility is critical to the livelihoods of many people, especially tribal people, socially deprived groups and people from resource-poor areas. However, because of lack of data, migration is largely invisible and ignored by policy makers. There is a large gap between the insights from macro data and those from field studies.

The evolution in the transportation sector encouraged migration to move from one place to another easily; particularly the development in air transport has made it easy for international migrants. The international migrants are classified as legal, illegal, refugees and asylum seekers. This focus of this article is to highlight the migrants posing a threat to one or another important social or societal interest. On the other side migrants bring opportunities or assets to those same interests. But this dichotomous opinion was shattered since the events of 9/11 on World Trade Center followed by incidents in Bombay blasts, serial train blasts, attacks on parliament in India and endorsed by the world on the recent attacks in Paris, France. The European Union (EU) which was encouraging the international health workers is now in dilemma whether to recruit overseas workers or not.

Migration and Security Issues

International terrorism is, because of its cross-border dimensions, a migration issue. It touches on a range of matters directly affecting migration policy, including: border integrity (entry and/or residence with illicit intent), national security, integration, ethnic/ multicultural affairs and citizenship. International terrorism is a test, in extremis, of the degree to which national immigration policies continue to be relevant in an increasingly border-less world. Just as goods, capital and services are moving quickly, thanks to the sophisticated transport system and with fewer restrictions around the world, in complex globalized networks, so terrorist activities have a supra-national dynamic beyond the reach of many national law enforcement agencies. While the investigation and prosecution of those associated with any act of terrorism are principally law enforcement matters, the events themselves reinforce the need for governments to constantly re-examine their laws and policies on immigration. But migration policy, particularly in regard to managing who comes in and out of a country and resides there,

is just one area where national and international law enforcement can act against international terrorism.

In the wake of 11 September 2001 precautionary steps and actions are taken by the governments, have focused largely on improved intelligence gathering and sharing within and among affected states and on tightening immigration controls. Since the initial shock of 11 September, some states have introduced further legislative, policy or administrative changes: e.g. to extradite persons found to be associated with terrorism for prosecution in their home countries; in certain situations to rescind their residence status, including citizenship; and detain a broad range of violators of immigration rules based on the possibility that some might be security risks.

Vast numbers of migrants have made their way across the Mediterranean to Europe in 2015, sparking a crisis in the USA and in EU. More than **750,000** migrants are estimated to have arrived by sea so far this year, in Europe, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and in the USA it is 42.4 million and is expected to raise 14.3% by 2020. And the asylum number claims in EU are 715,755 in Europe according to BBC. The conflict in Syria continues to be by far the biggest driver of the migration. But the ongoing violence in Afghanistan, abuses in Eritrea, as well as poverty in Kosovo are also leading people to look for new lives elsewhere. And in India the immigrants from Bangladesh 10 million and Srilanka 200,000 refugees moved inside the country. Apart from these two nationalities, Pakistani nationals of terrorists groups enter in to India to fulfill their dirty motives.

Terrorists as Refugees and Immigrants

The migrants were given immigration permits on humanitarian grounds and expected to abide the local rules and regulations and to prove themselves as an asset to the host countries. Under the cover and shadow of refugee and immigrant category, few terrorist also enter who are linked with terrorist groups like Al Qaida (AQ), Boko Harem, Lashkar-e-Tayyaba (LT), Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), Taliban, Hisbul Mujahedeen, Islamic State of Iraq and Al-Sham (ISIS), now renamed as IS. These groups carry on their activities once they settled down in the host country like Al Qaida did in the USA, attack on World Trade Center, assassination of then Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi in 1991 May 21, seven blasts in Mumbai's suburban railway network on 11 July 2006 which crippled transport system of Mumbai. The 1993 bomb blasts ripped through its stock exchange, trains, hotels and gas stations. Mumbai is India's commercial capital and its rail network is the city's lifeline. Attacks in Indian parliament on Dec.13 2001, twin blasts in Mumbai on Aug 25 2005, blasts in New Delhi in 2005 Oct 25 are the incidents of militant immigrants in India. The IS militant group recently carried on attacks in Paris in Nov 2015 and downing of a Russian plane in Egypt, ISIS gives the impression that the group, ordinarily focused on targeting the near enemy, which is the host country, is keen to convey a broadening of its operational strategy and the pursuit of targets further afield.

These activities are carried out with the help of advanced transport system which is helping them to maneuver rapidly from one place to another before and after the attacks. The above referred attacks were carried on in air, rail and road which are the major modes of transports and in Mumbai attacks the terrorists arrived through water. As per the saying, every invention

has two side effect, the transport system is been adversely used by these anti social elements and the favourable migration policies are exploited by the terrorist groups pushing the world to have a second thought before awarding the immigration permits to the politically affected and exploited people in their home lands. Even the refugee asylum is been denied to the really affected one by many counties in the fear of future anti social activities.

Conclusion

The impact of migration are transport congestion;, access to housing and the, housing market, crime and victimization, the consumption of health, social care- and education related services; the provision of public, services; and social cohesion and integration. Recently terrorit activities are budding in many parts of the world which is worrying the governments of many counties. Due to this the immigration policies are revised and the countries have revised the rules for immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers. to curb the anti social activities.

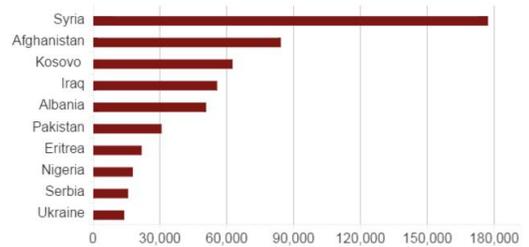
International Organization for Migration (IOM) has recommended guidelines to close loopholes that can be exploited by terrorist networks. The recommendation made by IOM is: Increased Border and Entry Control, Improved Information and Identification Systems, Regional/inter-country Cooperation, Tighter Internal Migration Controls,

The purpose of this paper has been not only to provide the experience of a range of countries and an indication of what can be achieved in the wake of 11 September 2001, Paris attacks and other international terrorist incidents also to consider the range of steps that can be taken to improve border/immigration security. Countries that have not progressed greatly on this front, and are still considering what steps to take, might find some precedent value in the actions by countries who may have been more affected by incidents of international terrorism. A greater use of technology, particularly in the area of biometrics, for identification purposes will assist border controls and efficiency. An issue yet to be resolved is how to store such data. Emerging technologies, including real-time biometric checking, that allow the secure storage and transmission of large amounts of data in a transportable device, will ultimately mitigate this problem. Sharing stored data for use other than the purposes for which it has been collected may also be an issue requiring resolution, particularly across agencies within and between governments. Finally, it may matter less that a country has sophisticated measures in place to counter global terrorism from without than to fail to address the grievances of diasporas within the community. While it may not be possible to eliminate extremism within these communities, better understanding and accommodation of the needs of immigrants is likely to lead to greater reciprocal cooperation.

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EFFECTIVENESS OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PROGRAMMES IN RURAL AREAS IN TAMIL NADU: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

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Abstract

Rural Healthcare is one of the biggest challenges that India is facing today. High mortality rates are subjected to poor health care facilities in the rural areas of India. More than 70% of India's population is living under the roof of rural setup. Apart from this, their situation is vulnerable because of lack of education and public health awareness. The key challenges in the health care domain are poor accountability, low-quality care, lack of health awareness and limited access to health facilities. It aims to educate about the rural India and make them aware of how to take proper care of their health.

Keywords: Primary Health Care, Effectiveness, Sociological Study

Introduction

The proverb "a stitch in time saves nine" supports the fact that the economic loss of malnutrition to the nation is far higher than the money required eradicating it. Hence if prevention is taken against the occurrence of diseases, large amount of resources both men and materials can be saved and gainfully employed in alternative uses which would otherwise have to be spent on treating the illness. Inadequate financial resources for the health sector and inefficient utilization result in inequalities in health.

Lack of adequate progress on these underlying social determinants of health has been acknowledged as a glaring failure of public health. The government of India, describing a new reproductive health care approach, envisions a paradigm shift in the family planning program strategy. Reproductive health is defined as a state in which people can reproduce and regulate their fertility, women are able to go through pregnancy and childbirth safely, the outcome of pregnancy is successful with regard to maternal and infant survival and well-being, and couples are able to have sexual relations free of the fear of pregnancy and of contracting disease.

In many regards, the responses of the health sector to the changing world have been inadequate and naïve. Problems with human resources for public health and health care, finance, infrastructure or information systems invariably extend beyond the narrowly defined health sector, beyond a single level of policy purview and, increasingly, across borders: this raises the benchmark in terms of working effectively across government and stakeholders.

Four sets of PHC reforms in rural area

This report structures the PHC reforms in four groups that reflect the convergence between the evidence on what is needed for an effective response to the health challenges of today's world, the values of equity, solidarity and social justice that drive the PHC movement, and the growing expectations of the population in modernizing societies.

- Reforms that ensure that health systems contribute to health equity, social justice and the end of exclusion, primarily by moving towards universal access and social health protection universal coverage reforms;
- Reforms that reorganize health services as primary care, i.e. around people's needs and expectations, so as to make them more socially relevant and more responsive to the changing world while producing better outcomes service delivery reforms;
- Reforms that secure healthier communities, by integrating public health actions with primary care and by pursuing healthy public policies across sectors public policy reforms;
- Reforms that replace disproportionate reliance on command and control on one hand, and laissez-faire disengagement of the state on the other, by the inclusive, participatory, negotiation-based leadership required by the complexity of contemporary health systems leadership reforms.

Trends that Undermine the Health Systems' Response

Without strong policies and leadership, health systems do not spontaneously gravitate towards PHC values or efficiently respond to evolving health challenges. As most health leaders know, health systems are subject to powerful forces and influences that often override rational priority setting or policy formation, thereby pulling health systems away from their intended directions. Characteristic trends that shape conventional health systems today include.

- A disproportionate focus on specialist, tertiary care, often referred to as "hospital-centrism";
- Fragmentation, as a result of the multiplication of programmes and projects; and
- The pervasive commercialization of health care in unregulated health systems. With their focus on cost containment and deregulation, many of the health-sector reforms of the 2000s and 2010s have reinforced these trends.

The Impact of the PHC System

If we judge the effectiveness of resources invested in the PHC system by reference to the improvements in the health status of the Indian population in general, and the rural population in particular, the results are impressive. The PHC system is funded entirely by the national government, and the pattern of public health spending is oriented toward rural public health services fact that may partly explain the good performance with respect to rural infant mortality rates. By 2015, more than 87 percent of eligible couples were using a contraceptive, and the total fertility rate had dropped from 6.5 to 2.6. The traditional gap between rural areas has also been substantially narrowed. Tamil Nadu is making good progress toward the Millennium Development Goals, especially Goal 4, which aims to reduce child mortality and Goal 5, which aims to improve maternal health.

Healthcare Access in Rural Communities

Access to healthcare services is critical to good health, yet rural residents face a variety of access barriers. A 2015 RUPRI Health Panel report on rural healthcare access collects additional definitions of access, along with measures that can be used to determine access. Ideally, residents should be able to conveniently and confidently access services such as

primary care, dental care, behavioral health, emergency care, and public health services. According to Healthy People 2020, access to healthcare is important for:

- Overall physical, social, and mental health status
- Prevention of disease
- Detection and treatment of illnesses
- Quality of life
- Preventable death
- Life expectancy

Rural residents often experience barriers to healthcare that limit their ability to obtain the care they need. In order for rural residents to have sufficient healthcare access, necessary and appropriate services must be available and obtainable in a timely manner. For instance, to have good healthcare access, a rural resident must also have:

- Financial means to pay for services, such as health insurance coverage that is accepted by the provider.
- Means to reach and use services, such as transportation to services which may be located at a distance, and the ability to take paid time off of work to use such services.
- Confidence in their ability to communicate with healthcare providers, particularly if the patient is not fluent in English or has poor health literacy.
- Confidence in their ability to use services without compromising privacy.
- Confidence in the quality of the care that they will receive.

This guide provides an overview of barriers to healthcare access in rural Tamil Nadu and how communities and policymakers can help improve healthcare access for rural residents. The guide includes information on barriers to care, including workforce shortages, health insurance status, distance and transportation, poor health literacy, and the stigma of certain conditions such as mental health or substance abuse issues for those in rural communities.

Reality of Healthcare in Rural Area

Healthcare is the right of every individual but lack of quality infrastructure, dearth of qualified medical functionaries, and non- access to basic medicines and medical facilities thwarts its reach to 60% of population in India. Though a lot of policies and programs are being run by the Government but the success and effectiveness of these programs is questionable due to gaps in the implementation. In rural India, where the number of Primary health care centers (PHCs) is limited, 8% of the centers do not have doctors or medical staff, 39% do not have lab technicians and 18% PHCs do not even have a pharmacist. India also accounts for the largest number of maternity deaths.

The successful implementation of PHC must be guided by the following principles:

- **Political commitment:** The presence of progressive political will is central to the success of a health system.
- **Integration of primitive,** curative, preventive and rehabilitative health care services.
- **Equity:** Everyone must have equal access to basic health care and social services without segregation of sub groups and provision of care.
- **Accessibility:** Services must reach all people in the country in terms of geographical, financial and functional accessibility.

- **Affordability:** Level of health care must be in line with what the community and country can manage to pay for. The inability to pay should not be a limiting factor to receiving health care.
- **Availability:** There should be adequate and appropriate services to meet particular health needs of each community.
- **Effectiveness:** Services provided must meet the objectives for which they were intended and should be justifiable in terms of cost.
- **Efficiency:** Results accomplished should be proportionate to resources used.

The social determinants like knowledge, attitudes, social and cultural norms, and behaviors too play an important role in health at the individual, family, and community levels. These social and behavior change interventions, complement and enhance the role played by accessible public health services, such as counseling, testing, and treatment; provision of antenatal care; or provision of family planning services.

Technology for Rural Health Care

Several organizations are working alongside the government and NGOs to help relieve the burden on the public health system using mobile technology. India has over 900 million mobile phone users and this fact can be leveraged to employ better practices in even the remote areas. To answer using mobile phones and rate on factors such as whether they were treated with respect during the delivery, whether they got entitlement for institutional delivery, whether the transportation provided was of good quality, etc.

Campaigns for Healthcare Accountability

In this campaign on Mobile we invited opinions, experiences, information and feedback from public on current Government health facilities in Tamil Nadu. People from different districts of Tamil Nadu left messages on various issues in health care facilities, such as; health facilities available at PHCs, Laboratory testing and Delivery facilities at Government Health Centers, availability of clean toilet and drinking water at PHCs, and distance of the nearest health center from the Village. 50 percent of the people informed that there was no facility of Laboratory Investigation or Delivery available at their nearest Health Centers. While a total of 86 percent callers shared that the facility of drinking water and public toilet was not available in the Government Health centers.

Sustainable Rural Health Care Services

Enhancing the sustainability of health care services in rural areas requires a multifaceted and multispectral approach. Cooperation between ministries of health, education, and labor, among others, and enduring community engagement are required for a renewed commitment to a comprehensive primary health care system, investment in horizontal programming consistent with primary health care, and the implementation of innovative interventions and partnerships in health education, training, and research to enhance rural practice. However, the ability of vertical programs to be integrated into health care systems is limited. Moreover, vertical programming may redirect human, infrastructural, technological, financial, or transportation resources from health systems whose resources are limited. Vertical programs appear attractive to governments, private groups, and other donors because the results and the systems

generated are easier to manage; moreover, control over government budgets, aid funds, and personnel accrues visibility to donors and central authorities.

Conclusion

Governments and policy makers should work toward expanding universal health coverage and renew their commitments to comprehensive primary health care by emphasizing horizontal programs and systems approaches. These policies should reflect that quality health care is available, accessible, acceptable, and affordable.

At the center of these efforts should be commitments to invest in rural schools of health, training programs, and locally relevant research with mandates of social accountability. Producing a rural health workforce begins prior to the school admission process. Health professional programs should be structured so that students are locally trained and receive extended exposure to rural communities from the outset of their education. Just as we must better understand health care users and their needs to create services that work for them, so too we must understand the supply side of the equation to address the challenges of rural health care.

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