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From the Editor

Dear Authors /Readers/ Reviewers of Research Reinforcement Journal (RRJ),

I am privileged to handing over this prestigious new volume of the RRJ (Vol. 7; Issue -2; November 2019 - April 2020).

This Research Reinforcement journal, an initiative, was started to share research works, commenced in the disciplines of social science and humanities. Our focus is to provide platform to young and mature scholars who have been keenly exploring the possibilities to get their research published on one hand and also to ensure reach up to the pioneer researchers and learners in their respective fields. This journal is moving in its 7th year of its circulation, is attracting academicians from all corners of the country, and even from abroad like Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. It is a peer-reviewed journal, which is academically cooperated by legendary experts from various disciplines as advisor and referees. Research papers and articles from social science and humanities backgrounds are published in this journal. We more prefer the first hand based research and analytical articles in this journal. Besides, we are equally providing space to the research papers based on survey, discussions and reviews.

This volume 15 includes research papers & articles. We expect more scholarly research papers and articles on issues of concurrent importance and socio-politico-economic analysis based. Besides, we welcome the research papers and articles related to other allied fields including humanities, social sciences, science and commerce interpreting socio-economic relevance.

Best Wishes

Dr. Pankaj Gupta

The Editor in chief



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India's External Publicity and Public Diplomacy Division: A Historical Perspective



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Abstract

This paper discusses the institutional evolution of the External Publicity and Public Diplomacy Division of the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Government of India (GOI), which assumes India's public diplomacy role, in terms of its aims and objectives, structure (staff and personnel) and budget. The central variable in this research is the evolution of the External Publicity and Public Diplomacy. It relies mainly on Annual Reports of the MEA and other concerned departments of the GOI, interviews of Indian diplomats and public diplomacy personnel as primary source of information. However, secondary sources in the form of books and articles were also consulted.

Keywords: Public Diplomacy, Indian diplomacy, Ministry of External Affairs, External Publicity

Introduction

It's noted that India had institutionalised its foreign relations policy mechanism (although weak in real sense of decision making) from the very first day of independence.¹ India assumed the task of explaining its external policy or foreign policy to the people abroad as significant to national interest. Moreover, explaining one's position on various (domestic or foreign policy) issues and making others understand things from one's (own) point of view leave less space for misconceptions. Terms could be many-propaganda, publicity, open diplomacy, strategic communication, public diplomacy or any others (may be coined in future) but the sole motive is telling one's story. It is evident from the history that behind every war or ill-happenings there lays lack of communication and things left unsaid. Nye thus quoted that "In an information age, it is often the side which has the better story that wins."² By giving example of the recent fighting in Lebanon, Nye mentions that, Israel was militarily stronger than Hezbollah, but many observers believe that

Hezbollah won because it was better able to shape the post-war narrative. In International Relations, countries thus, establish publicity and public diplomacy activities (through missions and posts in various countries) that helps in exchange of information in an effective manner and shape people's perceptions conducive to national interest.

Actually, public diplomacy (PD) is an instrument to promote foreign policy goals and fulfil national interest through a range of outreach activities. Every state has some distinguished political values and policies, attitudes and aspirations towards the fulfilment of national interest; a historical setting and an institutional approach towards fulfilling its foreign policy goals; when state channelizes these elements purposely, public diplomacy is said to be at work. The term public diplomacy has been coined by Edmund Gullion, former dean at Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University in 1965. Public diplomacy is a new field of study as far as its use in academic research is concerned.

External Publicity and Public Diplomacy Division, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India

On tracing the evolution of Indian Diplomacy since independence, it was found that the structure and role of the division has expanded enormously. Need not to say that the medium and approach have also been changed. It was in the year 2006 when a separate division under the MEA was established—the Public Diplomacy Division. This does not mean that India started its public diplomacy activities in post- 2005. Since independence, there was an External Publicity Division³ under the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations⁴ to look after India's external publicity and information exchanges. It existed even after the establishment of the new PD Division in 2006. However, both divisions were merged in January 2014. Presently, External Publicity and Public Diplomacy Division of the Ministry of External Affairs is the main institution dealing with India's publicity and public diplomacy task. This was mere a bureaucratic change. Talking on this merger, Syed Akbaruddin, then Joint Secretary (XPD Division) opines that 'if you synergise your approach, there would always a value addition to it because you can work in silos... And increasingly, those who have synergised their approach will have greater take away. Ultimately, proof of the pudding is in the eating'⁵

Aims and Objectives and Initial Activities

In the initial years of establishment of the External Publicity Division there was no clear mandate as such.⁶ However, annual reports of the MEA have mentioned the activities of the division. Earlier, the task was publicity that was done through newsreels, special films⁷ and magazines⁸, pamphlets, articles etc. The Annual Report of 1953-54, for the first time states that aim of these information services is to eradicate bewilderment and misconceptions apart from publicity.⁹ "Erroneous impressions of the country and misrepresentations of its policies, domestic and foreign, created by imperfect or distorted news and accounts are corrected by the

supply of correct information."¹⁰ In other words, 'supply of authentic news and information about India is the most vital and elementary necessity for the Information Posts abroad. This is met by means of telegraphic mode transmissions.'¹¹ During the initial decades of independence, issues related to Goa and Kashmir was mostly communicated through articles, periodicals, pamphlets etc. Also, photos, exhibitions, cultural activities, films, magazines, pamphlets, news and views transmission, circulation of Indian newspapers and periodicals via information posts were used for publicity. In the later years, publications in the forms of set of books on major issues pertaining to India, audio-visual materials like reels of Bollywood films and documentaries in various languages were used for publicity. Also, libraries were established in the missions abroad containing books on Indian Philosophy, history and culture from which books can be lent to local residents interested in India. Moreover, 'publicity directives' were given to these centres of publicity.

Of course, what Gullion called Public Diplomacy in 1965 was existed before that in India too. However, modern communication channels have made it easier to reach to wider audiences both inland and overseas and facilitated a two-way communication. Before the technological revolutions when the world was less interconnected, Indian way of living, Indian approach towards foreign policy was a matter of great curiosity among people of foreign countries.¹² India was known as a land of snake-charmers, spirituality and yogis. Thus, 'There was an increasing demand in every country for more information about various aspects of Indian life, its history, art, religion and culture.'¹³ Libraries and reading rooms in the information posts abroad fill this gap. Unfortunately, these centres lack proper man-power to organise and facilitate work related to visitors of libraries and reading rooms. The regular administrative work hinders such efforts.

Although, straight away External Publicity Division was not responsible with the task of

cultural exchanges, it did support them. During the early years of establishment in order to develop close cultural relations between India and other foreign nationals, the External Publicity Division facilitate¹⁴:

- (a) Exhibitions of Indian paintings and photographs in foreign countries.
- (b) Visits of Indian dancers and musicians abroad and similar visits by foreign artists to India.
- (c) Exchange of cultural delegations.
- (d) Award of scholarships to foreign students to study in India.

In addition to this, distribution of gramophone records of Indian music, Indian art calendar were distributed to Indian Missions abroad. The Cultural Scholarship Scheme, started in 1949 was also an important part of Indian cultural relations. The Division as well as the publicity posts abroad were called upon to render assistance in organizing a number of cultural activities such as exchange of goodwill missions, participation in art exhibitions, music and dance performances, international fairs and festivals etc.¹⁵

With the passage of time the role and responsibilities of the External Publicity Division was expanded. Like in the year 1957-58, the division was given the responsibility for 'maintaining liaison with all correspondents on all matters related to foreign affairs'¹⁶. In order to meet this added responsibility, Press Relations Section under a Director of Press Relations was set up in this Division on 15 July 1958.¹⁷ The second line of efforts started in the next decade of establishment of the MEA. The division started rendering assistance in a variety of ways to a large number of press, radio, television and film representatives from abroad. In addition, the Division was responsible for organising visit to India of several groups of foreign editorial writers and journalists. Through these visits, the division facilitates and helps journalists to obtain a unique, first-hand impression of developments in India's politics, economy, culture and science

and technology.¹⁸ Now they have been called as 'familiarization visits'. At present, this role has been expanded very much and aims to provide accurate and contemporary depiction of India in foreign media.

Since the inception of this division, it aims at projecting India's soft power (although the term was not coined that time) to the world. For example, during 1964-65, the Division's priorities were the projection of India's policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence (Indian political values) and the propagation of India's point of view on several important matters like the India-China border question, the Kutch-Sind border dispute, Kashmir and (more recently), the infiltration of Pakistani armed personnel into Kashmir followed by the Indo-Pak conflict (Indian foreign policy). Also greater emphasis was given to broadcast India as a multi-religious, secular democracy where all religious faiths are practised and tolerated (political and cultural values).¹⁹ It was taken care that print publication materials were translated into many foreign languages like French, Arabic, and Spanish and even in Japanese, Swahili, German, Pushto and Persian for more effective publicity. Nevertheless, in the first two decades after India's independence, the main objectives of the division were thus,²⁰ (i) Foster an increasing *understanding* of our country and its policies; (ii) *Explain and interpret* India's objectives and actions; and (iii) *Counter-act* adverse influences and false and hostile propaganda against India. This was done by following ways: (i) regular briefing of the Press and other media representatives, both Indian and foreign, and by maintaining continuous contact with them; (ii) formulation of external publicity policies and guidelines including control and supervision of Publicity Posts abroad; and (iii) mobilising official and public support for India through the use of all means of communications.²¹ However, the task of publicity and information exchange requires an integrated effort. For this, a close working rapport was maintained by the External Publicity Division in particular with All India Radio especially

its External Services Division, with the Press Information Bureau, the Photo Division and the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Commercial Publicity Wing of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. In the 1980's and early 1990's, the division was eager 'to project the various dimensions of (Indian) foreign policy, promote a better understanding of India's economic achievements, industrial and technological potential, cultural heritage and democratic institutions, and also to counter anti-India propaganda by hostile elements'²² through its various Mission and Posts abroad. In the late 1990's and with the dawn of the new Century and communication revolution, the External Publicity Division's role was enhanced. Moreover, the traditional means of communication were replaced by the modern techniques (like use of internet/World Wide Web, CDs and DVDs replaced video-reels and cassettes etc) that made things fast and cheaper. The 1998 Nuclear Test by India (followed by Pakistan's test) and the Kargil War of 1999 between India and Pakistan were the headlines hovering in world politics and especially in South Asia. Annual Report of MEA mentions about a special responsibility "to organise and anchor the inter-ministerial daily briefings to the national and international media on political and military developments following Pakistan's aggression against India in the Kargil sector of Jammu and Kashmir."²³ As per the report, "These briefings helped galvanise international public opinion in support of India's message that aggression against India would have to be reversed by Pakistan and that the sanctity and inviolability of the Line of Control in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir must be respected."²⁴ The XPD Division works on broader objectives that are as follows:

An interface between the Ministry and Media mandated with publicity of India's foreign policy through briefings, press interactions and other media events; Maintenance of official MEA website and new media platforms; Liaison with MEA beat media; Facilitation of foreign media based in India; publications, documentary films and other

*publicity material aimed at projecting India's soft power; Advancing conversations on India's Foreign Policy through organizing/supporting seminars, conferences, Track 1.5/2.0 dialogues.*²⁵

Organization and structure

The Ministry of External Affairs presently consists of *fifty-eight* Divisions including *fourteen* territorial divisions, *four* pertaining to regional and international organizations and rest are Specialized and Support Divisions. The External Publicity and Public Diplomacy Division comes under Specialized Divisions. It consists of *twenty-three* personnel at the headquarters including the Joint Secretary (as on 05/06/2015).

Soon after the independence, 'information posts and publicity organizations' were established outside Indian to foster the needs of India's foreign relations and publicity. There were the centres (abroad) that look after the task of information exchange and publicity. Indian government was sensitive towards minority rights, especially the Indian Muslims. The shock of partition was fresh in the minds of every Indian but it was the duty of the government to normalise things and get back on the track and they tried for that. For example, from the very beginning Indian Muslims were facilitated by the MEA for Haj pilgrimage; Special Haj Officer was appointed during 1949-50 and a separate division on Haj Cell exists under the MEA. Earlier, publicity policy also gave special attention to the regional requirements like of the Middle East, South East Asia and Far East and Commonwealth etc.²⁶ This was the way when an initial connect was tried to establish with the people abroad. With time the task of publicity were amplified by opening of new publicity posts in various parts (and a few were abolished as a measure of economy). There were 20 publicity posts in 1949-50 that grew in numbers with time. Presently, there are 130 Indian Mission abroad. However, an Economic and Coordination Division was created in this Ministry in July 1961. This Division is mainly responsible for the coordination of political and economic policies affecting India's relations with the outside world. In the end of the year 1961, a 'special publicity

cell' was created to cope up the demands due to criticism of India in foreign media for the Goa action. In the later years, in order to counter the propaganda campaign of Pakistan, China and Portugal this publicity cell increased its activities enormously. Thus, it is evident that apart from publicising India's cultural and economic growth, External Publicity Division relied on dispelling misconceptions and countering false narratives.

In 1963, the division's name changed into *Information Division* of the External Affairs Ministry and an official of Joint Secretary Rank took the overall charge of the division. The Annual Report of MEA (1963-64) states that "The Joint Secretary in-charge of the Division would be in a position to act as a high-powered spokesman of the Ministry thus providing more authentic news and information relating to the conduct of the country's external affairs"²⁷. The overall setup and budget was also enhanced during this time. In 1992, a Special Publicity Division was constituted to look after all aspects of publicity and information regarding the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. "...The Division, apart from preparing publicity material and films, also collates and prepares documentation on cross-border-terrorism, narco-terrorism, etc, in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. It also publicizes the negative activities of the ISI Agency of Pakistan in different parts of India."²⁸

Budget

Budget or finance plays a major role in running any department initiatives. It has been highlighted in one of researches on PD initiatives that 'increase in budget of a program is directly proportional to its outcomes.' In Indian context there remained a lack of sufficient finance from the very beginning. Budget was a major hurdle in the publicity work. In that case, one annual report of the MEA mentions that, "in all other matters strictest economy was exercised even to the extent of refusing several valuable suggestions from our Missions abroad."²⁹ Conversely, many Indian diplomats believed that there is no dearth of money in the MEA for a good work (pertaining to national interest). However, with the advent of new media technology, publicity and information exchanges have become cheaper. The digital media initiatives are mainly technology intensive and require lesser finance. But, initiatives for building long-term relationships like the scholarships and exchange programs, capacity building programs etc demands greater budget. Former JS (XPD, MEA) Syed Akbaruddin speaking on the budget of the XPD Division affirms that 'PD is cost-effective... Surely, everybody wants more money. I am all for more money. But ultimately, we have to cut our suit to the cloth we have. Many people say that the budget of the Japan's program is more than the budget of the whole MEA but I can't go down that way. I have to look at the innovative ways and what modern technology has provided me the opportunity. It still has reduced that gap.'³⁰

Table 1: Budget of the MEA including Public Diplomacy and External Publicity Division

SL. No.	Years	Actual Budget of the MEA (in crore)	Actual Budget of the Public Diplomacy Division	Actual Budget of the External Publicity Division
1.	2000-2001	2488.85	Xx	
2.	2001-2002	2624.55	Xx	
3.	2002-2003	3253.79	Xx	
4.	2003-2004	3344.91	Xx	
5.	2004-2005	3756.15	Xx	
6.	2005-2006	4089.67	Xx	
7.	2006-2007	3949.68	13.00	
8.	2007-2008	4572.39	19.75	
9.	2008-2009	6630.73	17.25	
10.	2009-2010	6290.77	17.25	

SL. No.	Years	Actual Budget of the MEA (in crore)	Actual Budget of the Public Diplomacy Division	Actual Budget of the External Publicity Division
11.	2010-2011	7153.27	20.00	
12.	2011-2012	7872.76	20.00	
13.	2012-2013	10120.88	22.00	
14.	2013-2014	11793.00	24.00	
15.	2014-2015	12620.00	24.00	7.50
16.	2015-2016 (BE)	14966.83	22.00	8.00

Source: Annual Budget, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi (2000-2001 to 2014-2015)

Public Diplomacy Programs since 2006

The Public Diplomacy Division in 2006 mentions its mission statement as, 'the PD Division seeks to create a better understanding of India and its foreign policy concerns. We intend to put in place a system that enables us to engage more effectively with our citizens in India and with global audiences that have an interest in foreign policy issue'. It was evident from this statement that the new division in 2006 was keen to connect with the people inside India. Earlier the External Publicity Division was focused to people outside India. In the very year of establishment of the PD division, *Global India Foundation* (www.globalindiafoundation.org) was launched to conduct research on India's foreign policy and carry forward Track-II techniques/people-to-people contacts and through dissemination of research-based knowledge. In 2007, *Nobel Laureate Forum* was launched in collaboration with the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). In continuity, *Foreign Policy Dialogue* was started in 2007, collaborating with global think-tank International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS). This *Foreign Policy Dialogue* is a 'unique series of dialogues facilitates wide-ranging exchanges between senior officials and experts from India and the UK on key strategic and political issues'. Although, the External Publicity Division was doing the task of promoting India's foreign policy interests through print publicity materials, but a separate PD division amplified the efforts exponentially. It was like putting flesh on what the External Publicity Division was doing

previously. In addition to this, greater emphasis was given to foreign policy discourses outside Delhi, for an open and regular dialogue with civil society, NGOs, academia, think tanks and media from all parts of India.

To fulfil the broader mandate of the division, the XPD Division communicates through its web portal (mea.gov.in) which also integrates the web portals of Indian Missions and Posts abroad. The press section of the website is updated on a real-time basis with speeches/interviews/statements on foreign policy by the Prime Minister, Minister(s), press releases and briefings by the Official Spokesperson and other senior officials. The video briefings are also being uploaded on the web portal. The Ministry's website is one of the two government websites which are fully compliant with the Guidelines for Indian Government Websites (GIGW).³¹ Hindi, Urdu and Arabic translations of the website with Asian News International (ANI) are also available to cater the Hindi and Urdu Media in India and neighbourhood, as well as in Arabic speaking countries.³² The XPD Division organises *Familiarization Visits by Foreign Journalists* with the key aim to provide accurate and contemporary depiction of India in foreign media. The Division is keen to facilitate the capacity building among media organisations in neighbouring and other developing countries. The division through its audio-visual and print publication tries to generate interest and appreciation of India in general and different aspects of Indian foreign policy prospects in particular. Apart from this, a

large range of outreach activities via PD 2.0 tools have been carried forth by the division.

Conclusion

To conclude, the India's public diplomacy has been a consistent tool of India's foreign policy, although India has not designed its earlier public diplomacy to its exert influence in international relations but out and out it has been a consistent effort with a roller-coaster kind with ups and downs. In 2006 a vigour was added by creating a separate division of public diplomacy and later in 2014 it was merged into already existing External Publicity Division and now the new nomenclature is External Publicity and Public Diplomacy division. The budget has been frugal but it has grown consistently, and as much as other wings and autonomous bodies are also involved in the public diplomacy activities simultaneously with their separate budget such as the ICCR, the ITEC programs, the ICWA. The frugal budget shows that the division relies much on the online activities which costs less. The staffing too has been low as the PD 2.0 will not require much hands. Overall, Indian public diplomacy has been an orchestrated, effective and low cost measure to fulfil the foreign policy goals.

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Socio-Economic Status of Parents as Related to their Attitude towards Family Planning and Population Education



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Abstract

Present paper deals with the study of socio-economic status of parents which relates to their attitude towards family size and population. The study was conducted on the parents although, it was found identical views of parents in some cases but some where it was found significantly differ in their attitude towards these variables. The study is an attempt to find out the change in the attitude of parents in different belongingness i.e. male- female, rural-urban, highly-upto secondary educated and govt.- pvt. working parents. It concluded that the working parents, women and educated parents were found more aware about the benefit of small family.

Keywords: Population Education, Small Family, Attitude, Socio-Economic Status

Introduction

Population education is not merely awareness, but it is much more than that of the purpose of developing rational attitudes, values and behaviour among the target group. It prepares the future citizens to strike a functional balance among the environment/ecology- and population- demography, resources and environment/ecology- and thereby to achieve better quality of life. It is evident by now that population is the problem of every countries. The consumption based life style of the people in the industrialized countries has equally contributed to the problem of resource depletion, environmental deterioration, and poverty. The population education, therefore, be presented in a global framework, but with a regional, national and local relevance. The improvement of the quality of life is universally accepted as a desirable norm of population education. The relationship between population changed, family size, and the quality of life of a country should, therefore, be seen in terms of individual and societal values.

It's Concept and Nature

Population education is that education by which the knowledge is achieved of world, country and all the parts of the population of state, the ideas and behaves of population and all the related problems are developed from it, which are important to the welfare of a person and nations. Population education is needed to the provided to adults and students in different levels- primary, secondary and higher secondary according to their age, standard and need, this also need to the provided to married persons by the health, family size and family welfare department under this program me. It needn't any school. The married persons are motivated for family welfare and family planning by providing more knowledge of it.

Need & Significance

Today, there is an urgent need for us to realize that the globe is also to our disadvantage, just because man has an innate capacity to reproduce and be is obliged to do so, if such remains the attitude, it is doubtful whether all the people

born into the world in the next generation would lead for the more complete development of man's personality than our present population. Thus, we must all remember what warrens. Thompson says, "it is more human for man to use the reasoning powers he possesses to attain what he judges to be a good like than to limit his achievement of such a life by the uncontrolled use of his ability to reproduce".

The population education is aimless in school for boys and girls. The knowledge of family planning, about the population education, which is being provided to students is an educational programme.

Statement of the Problem

The present study entitled as –

"Socio-Economic Status of Parents as Related to Their Attitude towards Family Planning and Population Education".

Operational Definition of the Terms

An Attitude

G.W. Allports Attitude is tinged with emotions and is very personal and complex in character. As Sheriff & Cantril (43) have put it, "Most attitudes have the characteristics of being part of me." They are "Attitudes towards parents, attitudes towards population education, and so on."

Small Family

Small family concept uphold the attitude of parents towards the benefits of small family. It also exhibits the consequences causing due to large families.

Population Education

There is defined about population education in ERIC Research report as follows:-

"Population education mainly introduce with the principles of population growth. It introduce with the calamities and problems created by more population growth. It is compulsory for happy life that it being introduced with calamity the human being would do remedy for advancement from it".

Parents

In the present investigation, the word parents stand for who have their own family and are responsible to nurture look after and carry on all responsibilities of all members of small family bestowed them by society.

Objectives of the Study

To make the study more precise and goal oriented, the following objectives of the study has been determined:-

- (i) To identify the gender difference over the concept of population education and small family planning.
- (ii) To identify the attitudinal difference of parents residing in rural and urban locale on their small family concept and population education.
- (iii) To identify the general awareness of parents towards small family planning and population education.
- (iv) To identify the level of education as correlated with the concept of small family planning and population education.

Hypothesis

The investigator has been confirmed with the testing of following non directional hypothesis:

- i. That there exists an insignificant relationship between Rural and Urban parents on their attitude towards family planning.
- ii. That there exists an insignificant difference between Rural and Urban parents on their attitude towards population education.
- iii. That there is an insignificant difference between Male and Female parents on their attitude towards family planning.
- iv. That there is an insignificant difference between Male and Female parents on their attitude towards population education.
- v. That there exists an insignificant relationship between highly educated and up to secondary educated parents on their attitude towards family planning.

- vi. That there exists an insignificant variance between highly educated parents and up to secondary educated parents on their attitude towards population education.
- vii. That there exists an insignificant difference between employed and unemployed parents on their attitude towards family planning.
- viii. That there exists an insignificant different difference between employed and unemployed parents on their attitude towards population education.

Delimitation of the Study

The study has been confined only the literate parents of Tehri Town and the villages surrounding it.

The Research Design of the Study

Sample & Sampling Process

The two strata random sampling technique has been used to obtain the data. At first strata, the parents having different occupational business have been identified and afterward, a good representative selection of sample were carried out.

The study was conducted on the sample of parents below:

Area/Parents Higher educated		Employed (72)		Unemployed (38)		Total
		Up to Second- ary Educated	Higher edu- cated	Up to Second- ary Educated		
Urban (51)	Male	8	12	7	4	31
	Female	9	5	3	3	20
Rural (59)	Male	10	15	5	6	36
	Female	4	9	3	7	23
Total		31	41	18	20	110

Tool

The scale is developed and standardized by Dr.T.S.Sodhi& Dr. Guru Dev Sharma (1985). The reliability of the scale is .64 and the validity is 0-4. The score sheet has been scored as per direction given in the manual of the attitude scale.

Statistical Technique Applied

For statistical treatments of data, 't' test of goodness of fit has been used for comparative analysis of tables. Both groups of samples were compared for their rural- urban, male-female and other criterions for each dimension of attitudinal scale.

For computation of 't' test, the following formula has been adopted:-

Formula

$SED = \sqrt{\hat{\sigma}_1^2/N_1 + \hat{\sigma}_2^2/N_2}$ where $\hat{\sigma}_1$ = S.D. of group one,

N_1 = number of group one

and $\hat{\sigma}_2$ = S.D. of group two

N_2 = number of group two

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

First of all, the population has been divided into same controlled manner i.e. rural-Urban, male-Female, Highly educated- upto secondary educated, employed- unemployed etc. These groups of samples have been further compared for each dimension of scale viz. attitude towards small family & attitude towards population education.

The significance of difference for each dimension has been computed by applying 't' test. There C.R. value was also tested at the determined level of significance at .05 and .01.

Table 1.0: Significance difference between rural and urban parents on their attitude towards small family planning

Group	N	M	SD	t	Level of significance
Rural	59	42.5	3.10	1.13	Insignificant
Urban	51	41.85	3.13		

Df=109

In the above table 1.0, the various scores obtained by rural & urban parents on their attitude towards small family are depicted. The obtained mean values for rural & urban parents are 42.5 and 41.85, while their S.D. values are 3.10 and 3.13 respectively. When these values are tested for the significance of difference, it noted as 1.13 C.R. this computed value 1.13 is much below than the tabulated value at .05 and .01 level. Thus, it can be said, that these does not appear any significance difference between these groups on their small family attitude. Although, the mean value for rural parents was 42.5 little bit higher than that of 41.5, the mean value of urban parents. But this difference could not yield any difference between them. Thus, interpretation may be brought out in the way that the sample, that was taken for study in terms

of rural and urban does not bear exactly the real characteristic definition of these areas. Thus, on being a homogeneous characteristic of the area, it could not success to make any difference in their attitude towards small family planning.

On the basis of above deriving, it may be forwarded that the parents residing in rural and urban vicinity does not uphold any significance variance on their attitude towards small family planning. It meant that the rural parents seems to be more awakened and alert towards the concept and benefit of small family and in order to enhance the life of the family.

Hence, the proposed non directional hypothesis that ***“there exists an insignificant difference between Rural & Urban parents on their attitude towards small family”*** can be accepted.

Table 1.1: Significance difference between rural and urban parents on their attitude towards Population Education

Group	N	M	SD	t	Level of significance
Rural	59	40.7	4.29	3.04	Significant at .01 level
Urban	51	37.93	5.23		

Df=109

The above table 1.1 reveals that the various scores obtained by rural & urban parents on their attitude towards population education are depicted. The calculated mean value for rural & urban parents is 40.7 and 37.93 respectively, while their S.D. values are 4.29 and 5.23 respectively. The calculated ‘t’ value is received as 3.14. When this C.R. value is checked to the determined level of significance at .05 and .01, it was found much beyond than the tabulated value at .05 and .01 levels. Which obviously represent that the rural parents are having significantly higher attitude towards the concept of population education? They are more acknowledged by the consequences and the hazards of explosion of

population and possibly they seem to be more experienced with the experiences of large family and the results happening due to these families. Thus, they seem to be more careful and positive in order to all these concepts and tactic and practices. Which are meant for the control of population, up-liftment of family employment, better nurturing of family health and all other dimensions which are in tune of population education? Hence, the proposed non directional hypothesis that ***“there exists an insignificant difference between Rural & Urban parents on their attitude towards population education”*** cannot be accepted.

Table 1.2: Significance difference between male and female parents on their attitude towards small family

Group	N	M	SD	t	Level of significance
Male	67	42.5	4.21	1.30	Insignificant
Female	43	41.3	5.09		

Df=109

In the above table 1.2, the obtained mean values for male and female parents on their attitude towards small family are 42.5 and 41.5 respectively, while their S.D. value are 4.21 and 5.09 respectively. When these values are tested for the significance of difference, it noted as 1.30 C.R. This computed value 1.30 is much below than the tabulated value at .05 and .01 level. Thus, it can be said, that there does not appear any significance difference between these groups on their small family attitude. Although, the mean value for male parents was 42.5 little bit higher than that of 41.3, the mean value of female parents. But this difference

could not yield any difference between them. Thus, interpretation may be brought out in the way that the population, it was taken for study in terms of male and female does not represent exactly the real characteristic difference on their small family. The parallel views over the concept of small family planning towards that both part of our life as male & female, they uphold and carry on the same sense of responsibility.

On the basis of above deriving the proposed non directional null hypothesis that ***“there exists an insignificant difference between Male & Female parents on their attitude towards small family”*** can be accepted.

Table 1.3: Significance difference between male and female parents on their attitude towards Population Education

Group	N	M	SD	t	Level of significance
Male	67	38.47	5.12	2.11	Significant at .05
Female	43	40.9	6.39		

Df=109

In the above table 1.3, the calculated mean values for male and female parents on their attitude towards small family are 38.47 and 40.9 respectively, while their S.D. value are 5.12 and 6.39 respectively. The calculated 't' value is found 2.11, when this C.R. values is checked to the determined level of significance at .05 and .01 level, it was found narrow beyond than the tabulated value at .05 level of significance. Which obviously represents that the female parents are having significantly higher attitude towards the concept of population education in comparison of male parents. Their mean value is obviously greater than the mean value of male parents. The analysis can be brought out that the female parents seems to be very highly sensitive towards the concept of population education. Thus, they seem to be more careful and positive in order

to all those concepts and tactics and practices, which are meant for the control of population.

In our Indian family system, the distribution pattern of responsibilities at home entirely lies in the hands of women. They just want to come out to share their roles in the outdoor activities too and that is possible only when they are having a small family at home to look after them. That's why attitudes towards population education is absolutely greater which apparently represents their inner feelings.

Hence, the proposed non directional null hypothesis that ***“there exists an insignificant difference between Male & Female parents on their attitude towards Population Education”*** cannot be accepted.

Table 1.4: Significance difference between Highly Educated & Secondary Educated (SE) parents on their attitude towards Small Family Planning

Group	N	M	SD	t	Level of significance
Highly Educated	49	42.2	4.06	1.30	Insignificant
Upto Sec. Educated	61	41.3	3.08		

Df=108

In the above table 1.4, the obtained mean values and S.D. values are 42.2 and 41.3 & 4.06 and 3.08 respectively. The calculated 't' value is received as 1.08. When this C.R. value is checked to the determined level of significance at .05 and .01, it was found much below than the tabulated value at .05 and .01 levels. Thus, it can be said that there does not seem to have any significance difference between these groups on their small family attitude.

Although, the mean value for highly educated parents was 42.2 little bit higher than that of 41.3, the mean value of secondary educated parents. But this difference could not yield any difference between them.

On the basis of the above deriving, it may be forwarded that the highly and up to secondary educated parents does not uphold any significance on their attitude towards small family. The above details depicts the matter that the level of education as regarded to secondary and up to higher does not lie in any way discriminate their attitude towards small family planning. Obviously, all educated despite their ranks of degree they like to have small family.

Hence, the proposed non directional hypothesis that ***"there exists an insignificant difference between Highly educated & Up to secondary educated parents on their attitude towards small family"*** can be accepted.

Table 1.5: Significance difference between Highly Educated & Secondary Educated (SE) parents on their attitude towards Population Education

Group	N	M	SD	t	Level of significance
Highly Educated	49	40.3	4.29	3.70	Significant at .01 level
Upto Sec. Educated	61	37	5.16		

Df=108

In the above table 1.5, the calculated mean values and SD values for highly educated and up to secondary educated parents are 40.3 and 37 & 4.29 and 5.16 respectively. The calculated 't' value is received 3.70. When this C.R. value is checked to the determined level of significance at .05 and .01, it was found much beyond than the tabulated value at .05 and .01 levels. Which obviously represent that the highly educated parents are having significantly higher attitude towards the concept of population education in comparison to up to secondary educated parents? Their mean value is absolutely greater

than the mean value of up to secondary educated parents. The analysis can be brought out that the highly educated parents seems to be very highly sensitive towards the concept of population education. Thus, they seem to be more careful and positive in order to all those concepts and tactics and practices, which are meant for the control of population.

Hence, the proposed non directional hypothesis that ***"there is no significant difference between highly and upto secondary educated parents on their attitude towards population education"*** cannot be accepted.

Table 1.6: Significance difference between Employed & Unemployed parents on their attitude towards Small Family Planning

Group	N	M	SD	t	Level of significance
Employed	72	42.19	4.62	.75	Insignificant
Unemployed	38	41.5	4.67		

Df=108

In the above table 1.6, the obtained mean values and SD values are 42.19 and 41.5 & 4.62 and 4.67 respectively. When their mean values are tested

for the significance of difference, it was found .75. the computed 't' value .75 is sufficiently below than the tabulated value at .05 and .01 level of

significance. Thus, it can be said that there does not appear any significant difference between these groups on their small family attitude. Although, the mean value for employed parents was 42.19, which is little bit higher than that of 41.5, the mean value of unemployed parents.

On the basis of the above findings, it may be forwarded that the employed and unemployed parents does not uphold any significance variance on their small family attitude. Thus, the

argument may given that employee does not seem to be effecting the attitude towards small family planning. Parents having government jobs or those who did not have shown uniformal view over aspect of small family. Therefore, the proposed non directional hypothesis that ***“there exists an insignificant difference between employed and unemployed parents on their attitude towards small family attitude”*** can be accepted.

Table 1.7: Significance difference between Employed & Unemployed parents on their attitude towards Population Education

Group	N	M	SD	t	Level of significance
Employed	72	40.12	4.2	1.15	Insignificant
Unemployed	38	39.08	4.7		

Df=109

In the above table 1.7, the obtained mean & SD values are 40.12 and 39.08 & 4.2 and 4.7 respectively. When their values are tested for the significance of difference, it was noted as 1.15. The calculated 't' value is much below than the tabulated value at .05 and .01 levels. Thus, it can be said that there does not appear any significance difference between these groups on their attitude towards population education.

Although, mean value for employed parents was 40.12, little bit higher than that of 39.8, the mean value of unemployed parents. But this difference could not yield any difference between them. Thus, interpretation may be brought out in the way that the sample, that was taken for study in terms of employed and unemployed parents does not bear exactly the real characteristics definition of these groups.

On the basis of above deriving, it may be forwarded that the employed and unemployed parents does not uphold any significance variance on their population education attitude. The analysis can be brought out that the employed parents seems to be very highly sensitive towards the concept of population education. Thus, they seems to be more careful and positive in order to all those concepts and tactics and practices. Which are meant for the control of population.

Hence, the proposed non directional hypothesis that ***“there exists an insignificant difference between employed and unemployed parents on their attitude towards population education”*** can be accepted.

Conclusion

On the grounds of analysis and discussion, the conclusions which are vital in terms of applicability and propagation. These conclusions are very pointedly given below:

1. The results of population education and small family planning were remarkably higher in favour of rural parents when they were taken for comparison in terms of locale. Thus, the rural parents have been found more oriented towards the concept of population education and small family.
2. It was not found any difference between male and female parents' attitude over the concept of population education and small family planning. Which uphold the views that despite gender differences, they represented a uniformal view over the concept.
3. Females attitude towards the population education particularly were found significantly higher than the male counterpart. These were found significantat

.05 level of significance, which sometimes looks very surprising especially because the male attitude in population education is generally considered as positive.

4. The results of highly educated parents towards small family and population education were found higher than the secondary educated parents. In population education, the values of highly educated were found significant at .01 level of significance which is believed generally.
5. The results of population education and small family were remarkably higher in favour of employed parents than unemployed parents.

Thus, the employed parents have been found more awakened and alert towards the concept of small family and population education.

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Potentials of Forging Australia-ASEAN Security Partnership in Indo-Pacific Region after Cold War: Opportunities and Prospect



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Abstract

The world has observed a gravity shift in the field of international politics amidst of evolving new power dynamics between the United States and the People's Republic of China and escalating South China Sea conflict. These potential conflicts have serious repercussions—especially in Indo-Pacific regional security architecture—thereby, are required to build a possible partnership between Australia and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to deal with existing and potential security challenges. Thus, this research article strives, based on primary sources and secondary data, to examine the evolving security partnership between Australia and the ASEAN in Indo-Pacific region after Cold War in the context of changing security landscape—such as rise of China and the future of international order, which provide opportunity to both to forge a security partnership. It likewise finds a possibility of security partnership building between them. In order to examine the study, this article employs analytical, case study technique and explorative methods. It argues that mutual learning and sharing information would be germane between Australia-ASEAN nexus about cautious powers like China and its unpredictable behavior, both as opportunity economically but for some as challenge for regional security and Indo-Pacific established order. It concludes by enunciating that amidst of rising security challenges and opportunities in Indo-Pacific Australia-ASEAN need to reinforce their security engagement and partnership for preserving and sustain international liberal order based on law for the shared vision of Indo-Pacific. It is suggested, thereby, that Australia-ASEAN partners are required to work on common strategic interest in Indo-Pacific to enhance capacity for future Asian order.

Keywords: Indo-Pacific, Australia-ASEAN International Order, South China Sea, Regional Security

Introduction

Given the facts, last couple of years has witnessed a radical transformation in the domain of international relations especially in the study of Asia. The rise of China, North Korea and Iran Nuclear issues, unstable relations between China and the United States, the European internal instability and the emergence of India as peaceful and balancing power are some of the key variables that have sharp ramifications on the security and safety of Asia, more specifically the evolving field of Indo-Pacific order. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN),

a group of ten countries in Southeast Asia which seek to establish peace and security in the region through its consensus approach. On the other hand, Australia which shares common strategic interest in Indo-Pacific region with them through its dynamic foreign policy. Australia-ASEAN although did not interact much to some extent until the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1990s which had impacted the Indo-Pacific politics, like other. Nonetheless, the post-Cold War period is characterized as emergence of new partnership, in spite of Cold War repercussions, between Australia and the ASEAN. In this

context, this research tries to find a likelihood of Australia-ASEAN security partnership building after the Cold War; it likewise suggests how they can facilitate to each other to construct a partnership based on shared strategic interest in Indo-Pacific region and shape global order with Australia-ASEAN ways.

Moreover, the Indo-Pacific region is pivotal for both as they have shared interest, such as maintain peace, maritime security and rules-based order. In Shangri-La-Dialogue June 2017, the Prime Minister of Australia, Malcolm Turnbull, precisely affirms that, “the US-anchored rules-based order the remarkable system where nations big and small agree to play by the rules and respect each other’s sovereignty could not be taken for granted here in the Indo-Pacific” (Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull, 2017). Therefore, it manifests that irrespective of size and economic all countries must have equal access to the seas wherever international law allows. It needs to be under legal jurisdiction of country to maintain security with other partners. The ASEAN though had no consensus for a long time after the Cold War on Indo-Pacific vision, but they are believed to be going in that direction. According to the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific region held on 23rd June 2019 during the 34th ASEAN summit in Bangkok, Thailand, “Southeast Asia lies in the center of these dynamics region and is a very important conduit and portal to the same. Therefore, it is in the interest of ASEAN to lead the shaping of their economic and security architecture and ensure that such dynamics will continue to bring peace, security, stability and prosperity for the peoples in the Southeast Asia as well as in the wider Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean regions or the Indo-Pacific” (ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand, 2019, 01).

Moreover, this demonstrates that the ASEAN are, as Australia is, pivotal players in the region of Indo-Pacific. They have although centuries back common culture and strategic interactions—which have just enhanced. The Foreign Policy White Paper of Australia states that, “the Indo-Pacific encompasses our most

important economic partners and its dynamism supports economic growth, our cultural, educational and people-to-people links are also deep” (Foreign Policy White Paper 2017, 04). As world is changing and is leaving new rooms for cooperation, Australia-ASEAN are pushed to forge a security partnership in order to balance or mitigate the cautiousness of China in Indo-Pacific region because “Australia’s interactions with ASEAN were a key issue in new avenues of cooperation in the wider East Asian and Asia-Pacific regions from the late 1980s” (Frost 2016, 189).

Thus, this research paper is organized into eight different sections. The first section seeks to examine the emergence of Indo-Pacific concept in the domain of international relations; it also highlights the context and differentiates with the ‘Asia-Pacific’ concept. The second section underscores the major variables that seek to push Australia-ASEAN partnership at regional security level, such as the South China Sea conflict, rise of terrorism and the transnational crimes. The third section further deals with the idea of Indo-Pacific in the policy of Australian Government and finds proximity of shared objectives with the ASEAN first Indo-Pacific outlook. The fourth section addresses the evolving doctrine of Indo-Pacific in the ASEAN thinking where it underlines how the idea of Indo-Pacific looks in the ASEAN. The fifth section demonstrates the building of Security partnership between Australia and the ASEAN as international relations dynamics motivate both for it. The sixth section shows how for both of Australia and the ASEAN it is good opportunity to cooperate on Indo-Pacific region as power dynamics in the region is to be underlined. The seventh section strives to proclaim prospects between Australia and the ASEAN as far as Indo-Pacific region is concerned. The last section concludes by reiterating the shared objectives and international context are the motivational variables for Australia and the ASEAN to establish a security partnership in order to maintain rules based order in Indo-Pacific region.

Understanding Indo-Pacific Region

What is Indo-Pacific? How it was evolved? What shorts of motivational variables responsible for the rise of this concept? How it is different from 'Asia-Pacific'? These are the major questions, which is believed to have seen in the literature of international relations especially Indo-Pacific. These are also significant to deal in this study. The world wars and the post-Cold War politics have shaped to more extent the policy of countries both in Asia and other parts of the world. The word 'Indo-Pacific' is itself contested, thereby; its ambivalent nature invites many debates as different scholars of different region interpret it differently. Given the geographical proximity in the region, it is widely believed and conceded that "the 'Indo-Pacific' has become a popular discourse in some states' foreign policy lexicon since 2010" (He 2018, 149). This is seen in the defence policy of Australia in 2013 which explicitly has used the word 'Indo-Pacific' to demonstrate the dynamism occurring in the political theater of international politics. Furthermore, since then heads of states have been using 'Indo-Pacific' in their key note address, press conference and interviews and so on. According to the Defence White Paper, "China's continued rise as a global power, the increasing economic and strategic weight of East Asia and the emergence over time of India as a global power are key trends influencing the Indian Ocean's development as an arena of increasing strategic significance. In aggregate, these trends are shaping the emergence of the Indo-Pacific as a single strategic arc" (Australian Defence White Paper 2013, 02). On the other hand, the visit of Prime Minister of India in Japan in 2013, Dr. Manmohan Singh, has also carried explicitly the word 'Indo-Pacific, according to whom, "for a peaceful, stable, cooperative and prosperous future for the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean regions" (PM Manmohan Singh May 2013), which was explicitly, later, demonstrated in the Shangri-La-Dialogue address by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in June 2018. It is imperative to acknowledge.

Moreover, the decolonization has also played a constructive role to deconstruct the geographical delimitation and inclusively seek to address the potential challenges. Therefore, to a great extent, "the rise of post-colonial Asia has begun to rearrange our geography. It is renewing and expanding connectivity between Asia and Europe both overland and across the Indian and Pacific Oceans. It has imparted new meaning to some past ideas like 'Eurasia' and create a new ones like the 'Indo-Pacific'" (Hemmings 2019, 10).

Moreover, to deconstruct the old notion of 'Asia-Pacific' in Asia was believed to have adjusted the emerging challenges in the region. it is reveled that "the shift from an Asia-to Indo-Pacific regional concept is an example of what political geographers label the 'rescaling' of governance practices (a process where social, economic and political systems are reconstructed to operate at different spatial scales)" (Wilson 2018, 180). The major variable is the rise of China as cautious power—which is rising economic power with opportunities and challenges as some believe in. This is however claimed that, "China's economic transformation is changing the regional global strategic balance and is a major contributor to global strategic weight shifting to the Indo-Pacific" (Australian Defence White Paper 2013, 11). Although, scholars believe that "the evolution of the 'Indo-Pacific' concept in regional foreign policy discourse has been one of the most interesting phenomena of the last two decades" (Hemmings 2019, 12), which is going on by including other stakeholders such as Australia and the ASEAN members.

Furthermore, the term 'Indo-Pacific' is defined by many scholars, practitioners and theorists. It seems geographically they to some extent agree, though their various constructs and indications about Indo-Pacific exhibit the clear definition of Indo-Pacific which is defined as "stretching from the United States and Canada in the East, across the breadth of Asia, to end at the western coast of India" (Zimmerman 2014, 150). It precisely includes the region from an American periphery

to an Indian periphery. On the other hand, according to Rory Medcalf, "recognizing that the accelerating economic and security connections between the Western Pacific and the Indian Ocean region are creating a single strategic system" (Medcalf 2014, 471). This strategic system carries shared objective as Australia and the ASEAN members likewise fulfill in the region. "The emergence of the 'Indo-Pacific' as a new geographic construct" (Wilson 2018, 177), demonstrate the expansion of Asia-Pacific which likewise includes Indian Ocean and other sea near the South Africa. Likewise, "the shift from Asia-Pacific to Indo-Pacific is more than a semantic geographic broadening driven by defence ministers and strategists" (Dobell 2019). This is clear that in the construction of Indo-Pacific many people, including heads of states, diplomats and scholars have played a critical role to maintain regional order and security in the Indo-Pacific region. This is maintained that "the Indo-Pacific concept is the region's second indigenous 'ordering' concept, after the rise of the multilateral trade architecture of ASEAN, which was realized in the 1990s" (Hemmings 2019, 12).

In addition, "Indo-Pacific as a focus of scholarly and policy-making attention" (Beeson 2018, 85), is required to further enhance the security partnership between the countries like Australia and the ASEAN members. Likewise, in foreign policy and defence policy of countries from US to China to India to Australia, the 'Indo-Pacific' pivot has been considering crucial to be focused and allied key interests and partnerships to deal with the rising challenges and threats, such as maritime insecurity, terrorism and other transnational crimes in the form of illegal trafficking and so on. Given the facts, the twenty first century would be an 'Asian century' as international community concedes it, "the Indo-Pacific as a political and economic concept continues to gain traction" (Hemmings 2019, 10). However, "China apparently is further ahead with the BRI build than others are with the Indo-Pacific construct" (Dobell 2019). An economic

power, China may as believed be leveraged economically to the countries facing or may face potential economic threats in the domain of Indo-Pacific. Although, this region needs to be secure, stable, and safe for that as no country as history demonstrates is not able to be prosperous in war or in conflicts.

Major Factors

The followings are the major reasons that are likely to encourage Australia-ASEAN partners to cooperate on these major insecurity areas notably terrorism, South China Sea conflict and Transnational crimes and, thereby, create an environment of forging security partnership from impossible to possible in Indo-Pacific region:

Terrorism—The rise of terrorism throughout the world is pushing countries to cooperate on it. In Indo-Pacific, this is a critical issue and is rising rapidly which can be seen in the recent attacks in the Christchurch in Newzilands, SriLanka, the old Bali attack and critical instances. These sort of threats need to be contain. It requires a multilateral approach and intelligence sharing. It is observed that, "threats to peace and security are generated by much more than disputes between nation states and are not readily confined by state borders. Transnational terrorism, threats posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, increased intra-state conflict and the weakening of states by poor governance demonstrate this" (Downer 2005, 7).

Furthermore, Australia and the ASEAN countries are also facing such threats as "the terrorism threat in Southeast Asia is increasing because of links between local extremists and terrorist groups such as ISIL, with the situation in the southern Philippines of pressing concern" (2017 Foreign Policy White Paper, 27). This is an international emergency situation which does not merely destabilize the system, but also a threat for development and peace. Without peace, development is not possible as believed.

According to Malcolm Turnbull, "In this hyper connected world, terrorism is a global threat, as

digital as it is dangerous, harnessing technologies which have been the source of so much progress and enlightenment for their own dark and destructive ends" (Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull, IISS, 2017). The use of ICT and social media networking are important areas that are required to be surveillance.

South China Sea Conflict—Australia and the ASEAN share close maritime boarder and maritime threats coming from rising powers. With the South China Sea—a sea which is and has always been a source of insecurity and instability in Southeast Asia the ASEAN has a role merely of conflict management, not settlement. The Declaration of Conduct on South China Sea is required to be legally bound by China as the ASEAN countries have been stating again and again. For Australia, "given our significant maritime interests, we affirm our shared views of the importance of the peaceful use of seas and oceans, which are vital to our economic well-being maintaining and promoting peace, stability, maritime safety and security, freedom of navigation and over flight in the region" (Sydney Declaration 2018, 3).

Moreover, while speaking in the Shangri-La-Dialogue the Prime Minister, Lee Hsien Loog, believes that, "frictions will arise between China and other countries from time to time China should resolve these disputes (South China Sea) peacefully in accordance with international law, including UNCLOS through diplomacy and compromise rather than force or the threat of force" (PM Lee Hsien Loog 31 May 2019). The Australian government believes by supporting the ASEAN centrality, "we have a mutual commitment with Singapore and with ASEAN, to freedom of navigation in our region. We are pleased to see work continuing towards an effective and legally binding code of conduct with respect to the South China Sea" (Prime Minister of Australia Malcolm Turnbull press conference, Sydney, March 16, 2018).

Besides, in the ASEAN outlook on Indo-Pacific, the ASEAN members clearly affirmed that an unresolved maritime conflict is required to resolve

"in accordance with universally recognized principles of international law including the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea" (ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand, 23 June 2019, 3). This would be in the interest of both Australia and the ASEAN to cooperate on maritime security as well.

Transnational Crimes—As the nature of crimes have undergone a shift and crimes have no boundary. Australian government believes that "to strengthening our long-standing cooperation on law enforcement, customs and immigration in countering transnational crime in the region, including illicitly drug trafficking, arms smuggling, illicitly trafficking of wildlife and timber, cyber crime and other emerging forms of transnational crime" (Sydney Declaration 2018, 04).

The non-traditional security is an emerging field; it is because it is a serious threat for humanity. The "non-traditional security (NTS) issues have been important catalysts for the strengthening, expansion and development of new modes of security cooperation across the Indo-Pacific" (Zimmerman 2014, 150), between the ASEAN and Australia.

Australia Foreign Policy: Indo-Pacific Region

As the world is undergoing a transformation, Australia is required to adjust its foreign policy as it has been doing it after the post-Cold War. "The Indo-Pacific's rising prosperity has been built on the region's stability the Indo-Pacific is undergoing a strategic transition as profound as the economic transformation that preceded it no long-term foreign policy objective is more important to Australia than ensuring our region evolves peacefully and without an erosion of the fundamental principles on which the Indo-Pacific's prosperity and cooperative relations are based" (Australia foreign policy white paper 2017, 37). This transformation has also come up with potential threats as China is influencing the regional power dynamics in Asia especially widely in Indo-Pacific. It is said that, "for the first thirty years after the end of the Second World War, security considerations dominated

Australia's relations with Southeast Asia Australia's interest in the region, in conjunction with its 'great and power friends' Britain, and then the United States—was shaped by its fears of communist expansion and destabilization of Australia's Commonwealth partners of Malaysia and Singapore" (Ravenhill 1998, 273). This dynamics has been shifting to maintain balance relationship with each country in Indo-Pacific, such as China and India.

Besides, the post-Cold War period has sought to add more in the Australian foreign policy and opened more rooms for cooperation with the ASEAN and other countries in the region. According to Prime Minister, Malcolm Turnbull, "the Indo-Pacific, as the most dynamic region, is well-placed economically, strategically, and culturally to shape and drive the global response Australia's vision, optimistic and born of ambition rather than anxiety, is for a neighborhood that is defined by open markets and the free flow of goods, services, capital and ideas"(Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull, IISS, 2017). The post-World wars have had significant impact on the foreign policy of Australia and defence as well. This is revealed that "Australia's emphasis in the first two decades of the period after the two Second World War was directed principally towards the consolidation of its relationships with its two major power allies, the United States and Britain, and in developing bilateral relations with the emerging non-communist states in Southeast and Northeast Asia" (Frost 2016, 11). This has further influenced Australia to promote national values, such as democracy, rule of law, equality and so on. This has made the foreign policy of Australia more influential in Indo-Pacific too.

Moreover, Australia has been maintaining its close partnership with the ASEAN countries as well. It is rightly and precisely mentioned in the Australian foreign policy white paper as it states, "a framework for the future demands active and determined diplomacy and strong partnership to help advance a secure and prosperous Indo-Pacific and strengthen the rules-based

international order" (Australia foreign policy white paper 2017:v). In the wake of Cold War rivalry, "the Menzies Government did not support the Bandung conference of Afro-Asian nations, which it saw as presenting a challenge to Australian and Western interests" (Frost 2016, 12). This has later changed and sought to open rooms for cooperation with Indo-Pacific countries with other actors.

Besides, history and cultural are major factors in making of Australian foreign policy more pragmatic and adjusting with the rising power like China and balancing with the United States, an old alliance partner. It is seen that "Australia has a split identity between its history and its geography. As its economy prosperity is increasingly linked to Asia and particularly China, Australia has been anxious to become part of the action and capitalize on the 'Asian Century' opportunity," (Pan 2014, 459). On the other hand, with respect to the Southeast Asia or the ASEAN members, "the origins of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and of Australia's relations with it are bound up in the period of the Cold War in East Asia from the late 1940s and the serious internal and inter-state conflicts that developed in Southeast Asia in the 1950s and early 1960s" (Frost 2016, 7). This relationship has further accelerated in other areas too, such as soft power relationship. Indonesia, a major country like others in Southeast Asia, has been a strategic gateway for Australia as both share common values to enhance the security partnership with the ASEAN countries in Indo-Pacific region. Likewise, "the conceptual primacy of the Indo-Pacific marks a potentially important turning point in the way Australia's political elites are quite literally trying to position themselves and their neighbors in regional affairs" (Beeson 2018, 86). This is likewise indispensable though for enhancing investment and trade cooperation with the countries like ASEAN, India, and so on.

Still, great powers are engaging more in the region and playing and following international laws with respect to Indo-Pacific region more specifically the South China Sea conflict in order

to establish order and security in the region. Therefore, it is contended that, “the Indo-Pacific’s stability depends more than ever on the actions of, and relations between, two of Australia’s most important partners the United States and China” (Australia foreign policy white paper 2017, 38). This also provides rooms for small powers as well in the region despite of its size or populations and so on.

Furthermore, the national values of Australia are keys to expand its security partnership with other countries in Indo-Pacific region. This is argued that “the extent and capacity of the Australian Government to achieve influence in the Indian Ocean represents an important test case for Australia’s concept of an ‘Indo-Pacific’ region” (Carr & Baldino 2015, 35). On the other hand, at engagement level, scholars see in amid rising challenges in Indo-Pacific “more engagement with ASEAN is Australia’s best hedge in Asia” (Raby 2018). In addition, improving military ties is also believed to have expanded the close security partnership between Australia and the ASEAN member as it is proclaimed “facing enormous economic and strategic stakes in the Indo-Pacific region, as well as substantial regional tensions and great power competition, Australia views improved military to military engagement as a mechanism for building and developing relevant regional norms” (Carr & Baldino 2015, 30). Therefore, shared norms and behavior are an important element in Australian foreign policy as far as the region of Indo-Pacific is concerned. Its aid diplomacy in the region has improved to large extent its relationship with other countries. Likewise, it is maintained that, “despite Australia’s historical ties to Europe, and security alliance with the US, it has increasingly shown a degree of independence as its increasingly Asian-oriented foreign policy” (Heydarian 2018). In addition, it has maintained a balance relationship with the Indo-Pacific countries in order to protect and preserve national interest and security of the region as well.

The Evolving ASEAN Vision of Indo-Pacific

The Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN) is a regional organization constitutes of ten member countries, such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Cambodia, Myanmar, Brunei, the Philippines, Laos, Vietnam and Thailand. For a long time the region has been characterized a region of conflict and contestation. During the Cold War, the ASEAN organization had played a key role in establishing peace and security. The solution of Vietnam’s occupation of Cambodia is such an example, which shows the effectiveness of ASEAN as regional organization to resolve conflicts through its preventive measures. According to the 34th ASEAN Summit, “the Indo-Pacific is based on the principles of strengthening ASEAN Centrality, openness, transparency, inclusivity, a rules-based framework, good governance, respect for sovereignty, non-intervention, and so on” (ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand, 23 June 2019, 02).

Moreover, the ‘*Confrontasi period*’ during Cold War in Southeast Asia and other regional conflicts encouraged countries to think of regional group. Finally, the ASEAN is established in 1967 by five Southeast Asian countries, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. This organization is based on principles such as consensus, consultation, peaceful resolution of conflicts, and non-intervention in internal affairs of ASEAN countries and so on. According to the Singapore Prime Minister, Lee Hsien Loong, “over the next decades, Southeast Asia benefited from a favorable external environment. The US was a dominant power in the Asia-Pacific and a stabilizing security presence international frameworks, like the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), established rules, managed conflicts, balanced competing interests and fostered cooperation between countries big and small” (PM Lee Hsien Loong 31 May 2019).

In order to establish peace and security in Southeast Asia, the ASEAN members signed a Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) which is considered a code of conduct among the ASEAN members. It also guides their behavior to restrain

from use of force or threats. With respect to South China Sea, a conflict between China and four ASEAN members, the Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia and Brunei, the ASEAN has been using its conflict management measures treaties, such as the TAC and the ASEAN Concord, playing a constructive role in building an atmosphere to manage the South China Sea conflict. In other words, the conflict management role of ASEAN is pivotal as far as the security and conflict in South China Sea is concerned. Likewise, Indonesia's efforts to influence the ASEAN members to declare its Indo-Pacific vision are unprecedented. Therefore, It is being wide accepted among international community and ASEAN as well "only an ASEAN-adopted and ASEAN-centered Indo-Pacific construct will enable nations to develop a common understanding of new regional challenges, and provide the necessary diplomatic mechanisms to discuss and deal with these challenges" (Seymour 2019).

Moreover, the Indo-Pacific region is significant for the ASEAN for several reasons as it provides opportunity for economic cooperation and development with these countries. It was previously believed that "the diverse perceptions among the members-states on the geographical scope and the goals and ambition of the Indo-Pacific construct reflect simultaneously the limits of ASEAN's influence, its complex positioning in the new power configuration and the risks for serious misunderstanding with its traditional partners" (Rocher 2019). This may be adopted as world is undergone a rapid transformation and countries like the US and France have already adopted a precise vision of Indo-Pacific. And the "ASEAN is now insisting on a 'rules-based order' not to be confused with the rule of law" (Rocher 2019).

It is maintained that "unlike other frameworks dealing with the Indo-Pacific that focus on shared values such as democratic norms but it emphasizes common interests such as development and prosperity seeks to prioritize cooperation in maritime affairs, regional connectivity and in achieving the United

Nations' global sustainable development goals" (Laksmana 2018).

With Australia, an important player in Indo-Pacific, the ASEAN is required to advance a close security partnership in order to establish rules based international system in Indo-Pacific. Despite of rejecting the final judgment of International Court of Justice (ICJ), the People's Republic of China is required to leave the distraction power tactics with respect to South China Sea conflicts along with the Philippines and other claimed parties. Therefore, it was an inevitable that, "the change in ASEAN's attitude towards Australia is attributable to the rise of China" (Raby 2018). The Indo-Pacific region, undoubtedly, would provide advantages to the ASEAN members from security to economic progress as the time is changing and no country can escape the impact of globalization from interacting with other countries in the region. This is therefore believed that "it wants an Indo-Pacific 'regional architecture' similar to Asean's 'ecosystem of peace, stability, and prosperity', which would draw on Asean-led mechanism and be based on the principles of inclusion, confidence building and international law" (Laksmana 2018).

Therefore, it would be, not merely, in the interest of ASEAN members to play a constructive role through its institutions and principles. It is believed that with other Indo-Pacific countries the ASEAN and its people may get more leverage in building community framework. It is important to underline the rising protectionism in international politics. This could be hedged by looking at other countries as partnership, such as Australia. The preservation of ASEAN centrality is crucial in order to attain the objective of International law and rules based order in Indo-Pacific region. This is a crucial timing to look into and find partnership to attain the objective of ASEAN organization and cooperate with other countries. Likewise, "in a changing world increasingly characterized by contestation and competition, even revised regional constructs can cause uncertainty. This is evident within ASEAN, who as a consensus-driven body is yet

to form a common position on the Indo-Pacific" (Seymour 2019).

In this direction, the declaration of ASEAN outlook on the Indo-Pacific is constructive as before it had no consensus on it; it will seek to frame the ASEAN thinking on Indo-Pacific. It is further stated that the ASEAN outlook on Indo-Pacific covers "maritime cooperation, connectivity, UN Sustainable Development Goals 2030, Economic and other Possible areas of Cooperation" (ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand, 23 June 2019). On the other hand, it is demonstrated as Singapore Prime Minister states, "we support regional cooperation initiatives which are open and inclusive platforms for countries to cooperate constructively and deepen regional integration they (regional arrangements such as ASEAN) should help bring countries together, rather than split them apart" (PM Lee Hsien Loong 31 May 2019).

In addition, with signing a new outlook on Indo-Pacific by the ASEAN in Thailand, it indicates that they are very much willing to work and play a crucial role in regional order with countries like Australia. The outlook of ASEAN on Indo-Pacific is relied on four key elements: "a perspective of viewing the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean region, not as contiguous territorial spaces but as a closely integrated and interconnected region, with ASEAN playing a central and strategic role; an Indo-Pacific region of dialogue and cooperation instead of rivalry; an Indo-Pacific region of development and prosperity for all; and the importance of the maritime domain and perspective in the evolving regional architecture" (ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand, 2019, 02). It proves that "the Indo-Pacific Outlook seems to be formulated with inclusion in mind getting all the regional powers, including China, to agree on a broad multilateral regional architecture" (Laksmana 2018).

Australia-ASEAN Security Partnership: A Possibility

In the light of above common shared values between Australia and the ASEAN, "Australia's

foreign relations with Southeast Asia, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has been of significant interest since its inauguration in 1967" (Frost 2016, xi). It is also imperative to think of forging security partnership as for a long time, especially during the Cold War, they were not allowed even to engage diplomatically. The post-Cold War has changed the perspective, thereby, "the extension of Australia's strategic outlook from Asia-Pacific to Indo-Pacific since 2013 has consistently featured the importance attached to Southeast Asia and ASEAN" (Ha 2018, 03). On the other side, "Southeast Asia and ASEAN have always been at the centre of the Indo-Pacific not only geographically but also conceptually there is more to the shared interests between ASEAN and Australia in shaping the Indo-Pacific order than meets the eye" (Ha 2018, 03-4). This demonstrates precisely the need of building security partnership.

Exceptionally, the response of Australia after Vietnam occupied Cambodia manifested the importance it gave to the ASEAN centrality as believed that, "cooperation with ASEAN, along with some policy disagreement, was a key part of the diplomacy pursued by Australia over Cambodia in the 1980s and early 1990s" (Frost 2016, 118). Their strategic interest convergence has been motivating both to think on security cooperation in Indo-Pacific. According to Hoang Thi Ha, "Australia's embrace of the Indo-Pacific and ASEAN's reluctance to do the same should not be a barrier to the strengthening of ASEAN-Australia ties, which are based on aligned interests and shared vulnerabilities in the face of shifting power balances and transnational challenges in the region" (Ha 2018, 01). This is widely accepted in Australia that "as competition for influence in Southeast Asia sharpens, the Government will ensure Australia remains a leading economic, development and strategic partner for ASEAN and its members" (Australia foreign policy white paper 2017, 38).

Furthermore, "the ASEAN-Australia Special Summit marks a new era in the increasingly

close ASEAN-Australia relationship, elevated to a Strategic Partnership in 2014" (Sydney Declaration 2018, 01). It further believes that "our commitment to ASEAN's central role in the evolving rules-based regional architecture that is open, transparent, inclusive, and promotes stability and prosperity through ASEAN-led mechanism and recognize the critical role a strong, united, resilient and innovative ASEAN can play in fostering peace, stability and inclusive growth" (Sydney Declaration 2018, 01).

The power dynamics an important variable in security cooperation between them need to be underscore, and is required "Indo-Pacific allies should continue to develop a securitized, framework for maritime legal and commercial safeguarding of the global commons. This would provide a normative foundation for Indo-Pacific maritime cooperation" (Hemmings 2019, 04). This is however neglected that "despite ASEAN's reluctance at this juncture to embrace the term 'Indo-Pacific', there is a convergence of interests between ASEAN and Canberra on the need to keep the regional architecture open and inclusive" (Ha 2018, 03). This can be observed in the ASEAN Outlook on Indo-Pacific vision which clearly agrees on the open and inclusive nature of Indo-Pacific.

Besides, they share "a strong commitment to regional peace and security as well as peaceful resolution of disputes, including full respect for legal and diplomatic processes, the exercise of self-restraint, without resorting to the threat or use of force in accordance with universally recognized principles of international law, and the rules-based regional and international order" (Sydney Declaration 2018, 1-2).

It will be relevant, according to Malcolm Turnbull, the Prime Minister of Australia, "to commit to the principle that respect for the rules delivers lasting peace; work together through our regional institutions for the common good; reject the de-globalization impulse with a principled and sustained commitment to greater economic integration; and embrace the opportunities, and address the vulnerabilities, of the digital age"

(Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull, IISS, 2017).

Both have been seeking to cooperate "to further strengthen cooperation in priority areas of mutual interest, including maritime cooperation, cyber security, trade and investment, smart cities development, education, health security, and connectivity" (ASEAN Secretariat May 2018). This is significant for national, regional and international security architecture after continuing maintaining the Indo-Pacific region as free and open for all under international law.

Opportunities

Given the geographical proximity and shared geopolitical interest between Australia and the ASEAN in Indo-Pacific region, it is evident to underscore the opportunities that both may and would get from it especially from the rise of China as economic power. Likewise, "China became an economic powerhouse hungry for Australia's minerals and energy, boosting our economy and increasing our living standards" (Foreign Policy White Paper 2017, 22). On the other side, this is maintained that "China is rising in importance and is itself embarked on a surprisingly systematic foreign policy of engagement and reassurance" (Ikenberry 2004, 353).

Furthermore, "the Government (Australia) is committed to strong and constructive ties with China welcome China's greater capacity to share responsibility for supporting regional and global security and to support a balance in the Indo-Pacific favorable to our interests and promote an open, inclusive and rules-based region, Australia will also work more closely with the region's major democracies" (Foreign Policy White Paper 2017, 04). Although, "a community is forged when like minded countries think their culture, tradition, beliefs, music and folklores are similar" (Shekhar 2019, 123), which is exhibited to some extent in Australia-ASEAN historical and cultural relations.

It is largely acknowledged that both have good relations with China, economically and

strategically as well despite of Chinese sensitive behavior in South China Sea and the Indo-Pacific region. Furthermore, “the ongoing shift in global economic weight to the Indo-Pacific presents tremendous opportunities for the United States and Australia, along with risks and significant challenges as both countries share a deep strategic interest, along with the ASEAN, in working together to keep Asian markets open, contestable, and rules-based” (Goodman and Brouwer 2019). The shift may as few believe turn into Chinese cautiousness in Indo-Pacific region. Likewise, “the Indo-Pacific will create opportunity” (Foreign Policy White Paper 2017, 28). They have and are moving in the direction of evolving after the ASEAN Outlook on Indo-Pacific a special security partnership which would shape the regional order. It is because of “ASEAN and Australia share long-standing, deep and dynamic social and cultural connections are committed to the promotion of common values such as peace, harmony, intercultural understanding, the rule of law, good governance, respect, trust, tolerance, inclusiveness, moderation, social responsibility and diversity” (Sydney Declaration 2018, 07).

For small and medium powers and their strategic roles, it is imperative that the Indo-Pacific region would be known for its small and medium powers roles, such as the ASEAN and Australia. For Australia, “maintaining the rule of law in our region, respecting the sovereignty of nations large and small is the key to continued peace and stability” (Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull, IISS, 2017). Thus, irrespective of size the countries would get benefits in the region. In addition, “change, unprecedented in its scale and pace, is the tenor of our times. These are the most exciting times, the times of greatest opportunity” (2017 Foreign Policy White Paper, iii).

As the world is transforming technologically, such as the rise of Chinese Artificial Intelligence, it would be in the interest of both, Australia and the ASEAN members, to cooperate on maritime insecurities in order to mitigate the potential threats as the ASEAN is known for conflict management. The cooperation between them

would enhance their capacity building to prevent threats or may increase the uses of preventive diplomacy in transnational crimes, terrorism and other issues are rising. Moreover, “in the Indo-Pacific, the economic growth that has come with globalization is in turn changing power balances. The United States has been the dominant power in our region throughout Australia’s post-Second World War history. Today, China is challenging America’s position” (Australia Foreign Policy White Paper 2017, 01).

The security and safety of Indo-Pacific is the priority in the policy of both the countries. It is affirmed that, “Australia’s most basic strategic interest remains the defence of Australia against direct attack, and the security, stability and cohesion of our immediate neighborhood. Australia also has a real strategic interest in the broader Indo-Pacific region and in a peaceful, rules-based international order” (Australian Defence White Paper 2013, 03). This further states that “the Indo-Pacific is a logical extension of this concept, and adjusts Australia’s priority strategic focus to the arc extending from India through Southeast Asia to Northeast Asia, including the sea lines of communication on which the region depends” (Australian Defence White Paper 2013, 07).

This is likewise manifested that as both cooperate each other in amid rising security challenges, “the emerging Indo-Pacific system is predominantly a maritime environment with Southeast Asia at its geographic center...building on ASEAN’s success in generating stability in Southeast Asia, Australia supports the development of these mechanisms through institutions including the East Asia Summit, the ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting Plus and the ASEAN Regional Forum” (Australian Defence White Paper 2013, 08). Interestingly, with maintaining the ASEAN centrality Australia will seek to cooperate on emerging security, and rules-based international order.

Prospect

As the complex nature of Indo-Pacific indicates its prospect that bilateral equilibrium would not be enough, countries such as Australia and

the ASEAN are required to focus on multilateral equilibrium in order to focus on development and peace in the region because “the advancement of Chinese over the last four decades is more curse than success for the ASEAN community” (Shekhar 2019, 350). It is maintained that “any significant rise in protectionism globally could create strategic friction, damage economic growth and undermine the rules that support flows of trade and investment” (Foreign Policy White Paper 2017, 01). This is an indication which may arise unless the powerful country do not restrain from using these sorts of tactics to contain other. Realistically, it is contended that “in parts of the Indo-Pacific, including in Southeast Asia, China’s power and influence are growing to match, and in some cases exceed, that of the United States” (Foreign Policy White Paper 2017, 25). This rise may come both in opportunity and threats for Indo-Pacific later. For Australia, “the restoration of China, with the strategic power and influence that follows we want to see China fill the leadership role it desires in a way which strengthens the regional order that has served us all so well” (Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull, IISS, 2017).

On the other hand, it is interpreted as “China’s BRI presents challenges to the region, not only because it corrupts and undermines the recipients of its outbound foreign direct investment, but because it gives Beijing strategic control over those countries that lay along the strategic nodes” (Hemmings 2019, 05).

In spite of the Cold War ramification on the politics of Indo-Pacific characterized as suspicious and doubts towards other country, it is denoted that “Australia’s interests in Asia-Pacific cooperation have, however, sometimes not been welcomed by ASEAN members, sensitive about their hard won regional identity being challenged or even supplanted by wider groupings” (Frost 2016, 192).

Furthermore, as moving from the post-Cold War system to self-design policy by countries, such as Indonesia, it is said that, “countries such as Australia are devoting time and attention

to the construction of particular criterion to direct the emergence of collaborative security benchmarks and to encourage the development of cooperative international principles” (Carr & Baldino 2015, 30). This is not about China or other emerging country. History is witnessed the rise and decline of rising power, but this trend needs to be managed through mutual understanding and learning optimistically. It is a general understanding that each wants to free to take decisions as seen in the Australian Foreign Policy White paper, “we want an open, outward-looking regional economy strongly connected to global markets. This will maximize economic growth and help guard against protectionism and strategic rivalry” (2017 Foreign Policy White Paper, 04).

Conclusion

After the detailed examination of Australian-ASEAN Indo-Pacific vision and challenges as well as opportunities may arise from their cooperation, it concludes that Australia has clear vision on Indo-Pacific. It is likewise demonstrated after the ASEAN outlook on Indo-Pacific it shows the clear vision of ASEAN member—which share with the Australian vision of Indo-Pacific region to establish rules based international order. This further stimulates both for building a security partnership model in Indo-Pacific. Likewise, it would provide advantages to both from economic leverage to securing regional order and security. The idea of Indo-Pacific though is vast which covers almost half of the world from the US coast to the Indian or may be moved towards the African coastal states. A secure, stable and rules based Indo-Pacific based on international law under the UNCLOS should be the focus of Australia and the ASEAN security partnership, if builds, it would be unprecedented. The rise of China with challenges and to some extent opportunities is an important push factor in the building of security partnership. It is believed that this interconnected world require two way roads and that should come from both sides to cooperate on maritime conflict as well.

To large extent, it may and would come under the balancing game in foreign policy of Australia and ASEAN as both have different approach still and are acknowledged by each other. In order to leverage from Indo-Pacific, both are required to work on security cooperation for shared future and common strategic objectives. In this dynamic world, for the ASEAN members “a collective approach for Indo-Pacific is needed to deal with the changing geo-politics in the region during the power rivalry between the United States and China” (Ganjanakhundee 2019).

Given the detail investigation about the possibility of security partnership building between Australia and the ASEAN organization, it is found that the common challenges, such as the rise of China, terrorism, South China Sea conflict and transnational crimes, motivate Australia and the ASEAN to successfully build a security partnership in Indo-Pacific region in order to deal with above mentioned challenges and shape an international order based on law, peace, and stability.

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Feminine Status in Rajasthan

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Abstract

Sustainable development is a dynamic process which includes intergenerational transferability, social justice and trans-boundary responsibility. It stands for not only the need of future generation but also all communities irrespective of their caste, creed and sect have to be treated equally. Thus Social justice is an integral part of sustainable development. It becomes more challenging in regard of a country like India where socio-economic disparities prevails among groups, communities, societies and genders. Present paper is an effort to find the inequalities found in feminine status of Rajasthan at district level. The disparities have been discussed and probable measures for gender equalization have been suggested.

Keywords: Spatial Variation, Feminine Status, Principal Component Analysis, Level of Development

Introduction

Female is an indispensable part of the society. It is not possible for the society to rise without treating all the section equally. It is forgotten that the female is a human being as well. Although constitution and law gives equal opportunity to grow yet a hidden parity can be realized at every level. Women of all caste, creeds, and nations face various challenges. The result is the level of development of women is poorer than men. Either she is not allowed to go out for education or earnings or she has not been given the right to take decisions. This situation continues throughout the world. The face of discrimination may vary but it sustains throughout the world. The method of treatment may differ but this is for sure that equality is found between men and women. Gender equality is a primary concern for the welfare of countries. Free, fair and equal rights to grow are the need of humanity. Basically this concerns with the mindset at global level regarding women. It is evident that the question of women empowerment is raised

globally because women have been realized as oppressed and weaker section of the society. The concept of empowerment means to equip women with power to face the challenges of life to overcome disabilities, handicaps and inequalities. It involves vivid shades to realize their full identity. Empowerment includes in providing greater access to knowledge and resources, greater autonomy in decision making, greater ability to plan their lives and greater opportunities to grow educationally, economically, socially and politically. It means all possibilities for all one. Besides all the efforts it is not possible to take women on the same platform of men so the variability in level of development is found.

Study Area

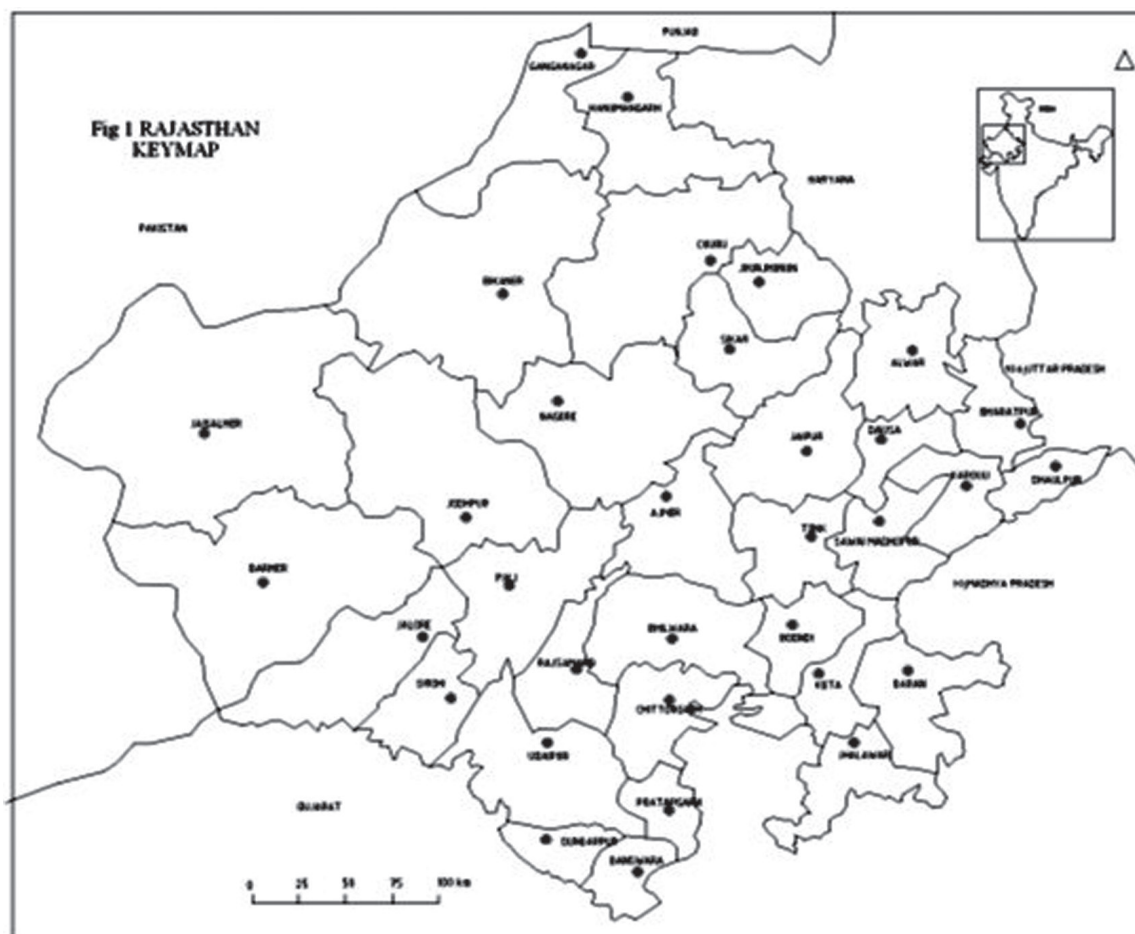
Rajasthan as a whole state has been taken as the study area.(fig.1) Since Rajasthan is the largest state of India, it has diversities in physiographic features and culture as well. There are 33 districts in the state with total area of 3,42,239

sq. km. Total population of Rajasthan as per 2011 census is 6,85,48,437 of which male and female are 3,55,50,997 and 3,29,97,440 respectively. Rajasthan is divided into four major regions, namely, the Western Thar Desert, the Aravalli Range with Vindhyan Mountains, the Eastern Plains and the south-eastern Hadoti Plateau. About 640 km long western desert region, extending over an area of 175,000 km² is covered with stable and shifting sand dunes, barren hills, rocky structural plains, sandy hammocks and low sand streaks. The entire Aravalli Range and hill tracts can be further divided into the north-eastern hill tracts or the Alwar Hills, the central Aravalli Range, the Mewar Hills and the Bhorat Plateau, the Abu

Block and the Vindhyan Scarps. The eastern plains of Rajasthan include the lowlands of the Chambal plain, the Banas Plain and the middle Mahi or Chhappan Plain. The Hadoti Plateau forms a part of the Archaean Shield of the Deccan Peninsula and is divided into Vindhyan Scarps and Deccan lava plateau. Water resources of the state which include Chambal, Banas and Mahi Rivers, their tributaries, the fresh water and salt lakes are located in the state.

Objective

To analyse the feminine status in Rajasthan and impact of geographical factors on socio economic status of female.



Database and Methodology

The present study is mainly based on secondary data obtained from census of India (2011). The research aims to measure diversities found in feminine status in Rajasthan at district level with the help of multi variable data analyzing techniques.

Previously a number of methods have been used to study the spatial variation. Main work in this direction was done by Mitra, A. (1961). He used 35 indicators to highlight regional disparities through ranking method. Further Mahesh Chand and Puri, V.K (1983), Rao & Puri (1971), Dasgupta (1971) and Pal, M.N. (1975) have used multiple factor analysis and the method of Principal Component Analysis to study spatial variation in level of development. The Principal component method of factor analysis was developed by H. Hotelling (1933). The weights used in this case are the elements of the Eigen vector corresponding to the highest Eigen vector of the correlation matrix (R) are of the selected development indicators. Eigen vector has been used here as it gives relative importance to each variable which plays important role for the identification of level of development.

Primary work in this direction was done by Smailes (1944), Dickinson (1964), Berry (1968), Garison (1968) and Guttman (1969). In India the evolution of spatial variation in the level of development has been investigated by Mishra R.P. (1978), Agarwal, A.K. and Hazarika, P.L. (2002), Ahluwalia, Montek S. (2000), Arora, R.C. (1979), Debapriya, A. and Mohanty, M.K. (2006) etc. They all have done pioneer work in the field of regional geography.

Present paper aims to measure the spatial variation in the feminine development level at district level, with the help of multi-variable data analyzing methods. To make results more analytical various parameters have been selected. They have been divided into following groups-

1. Demographic Indicators
2. Educational Indicators
3. Economic Indicators
4. Social Indicators

Demographic Indicators

These indicators include sex ratio and child sex ratio according to census 2011. The data shows that southern Rajasthan has better status of sex ratio and child sex ratio. Dungarpur, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh, Rajasamand, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur and Ajmer are falling in highly developed feminine zone regarding demographic composition. Tribal culture has no dowry system so good sex ratio and child sex ratio is found in comparison of other districts.

Baran, Barmer, Churu, Jhalawar, Jalor, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Sikar and Tonk districts fall in medium developed feminine zone.

Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Karauli districts fall in poor state of feminine status regarding demographic composition.

It is to be considered that Nagaur, Jhunjhunu and Jaipur are the districts which has medium sex ratio but poor child sex ratio. It indicates the problem of female feticide in these districts.

Educational Indicators

Any development is incomplete without educational upliftment. Education helps to know about the legal rights. Districts like Bharatpur, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Kota, Ganganagar, Churu, Dausa, Jaipur and Alwar districts have highest literacy and female literacy rate. Although Banswara and Dungarpur have low literacy rate but female literacy is more than 35 % . It shows that female are in better status in these districts.

Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Pali and Sirohi, the districts located in the western part, have least literacy and female literacy rate. The reason might be desert constraints which involve female in water collection from remote areas so they can't give time to educational upliftment.

Regarding percentage of female with graduation or more qualification level Jaipur and Kota districts stands developed level where Jaisalmer and Jalore districts have least percentage of female with graduation or more qualification level. It shows lesser higher educational level of female.

Economic Indicators

Economic liberty is the essence for the empowerment. Total female worker percentage, Percentage of main female workers, percentage of female cultivators, percentage of female agricultural labors, Percentage of female marginal labors indicators have been taken to analyse the economic empowerment of female population in Rajasthan.

In these context Ajmer, Alwar, Bundi, Bhilwara, Banswara districts shows higher status, whereas Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jhunjhun, Jodhpur, Kota, Pali and Sirohi districts shows lower economic empowerment.

Social Indicators

Social status of female is equally important to determine the level of development. The way female are treated by society is very important. It means she should be given proper respect and treated as human being. Thus crime against women becomes an important parameter. According to the number of registered cases related to women found least in Jaisalmer district where Jaipur district shows the highest crime against the women which shows more the urbanized life style higher the crime level.

Principal Component Method has been applied. Eigen Vector has been used to find relative importance of each variable, which determines the level of development. On the basis of Principal Component Analysis the districts have been classified i.e. least developed, less developed and relatively developed zones. Probable factors have been identified which are responsible for this variation.

The following steps are involved to calculate first principal component-

1. Identification of the indicators for the analysis.(Table 1)
2. Correlation of all variables to each variable has been found and matrix has been prepared. (Table 2)
3. A normalization factor NF1 is obtained by the square root of the sum of square of all the column sums of Ua1. (Table 2)
4. Normalized factor Va1 is obtained by using formula $Va1 = Ua1/N.F1$.
5. The elements of normalized column sums Va1 are multiplied by their respective coefficients matrix one by one sorting with the first row and ending with the last row of the matrix and the sum of these products put at the end of the row known as Ua2. It is helpful to find NF2 .(Table 3)
6. To find first principal components of various elements of vector Va1 are multiplied by square root of normalization factor of vector Ua2 i.e. NF2. The product constitutes the elements in First Principal Component. F1. It helps to work out Eigen Value. (Table 4)
7. Eigen Vector has also been calculated for the each variable and with the help of the Eigen vector relative importance of each variable has been found. More value shows more importance of the variable.
8. At last composite Index Value for each district can be calculated by summing standardized value of each variable multiplied by their Eigen Vector.
9. Composite Index has been divided into different level of feminine status. (Table 5)

An attempt has been made by grouping different indicators into three sectors. The study has been undertaken with 11 indices related to demographic, social and economic development. (Table 1)

Table 1: Indicators

Sr No.	Name	sex ratio	Child sex ration	Lit-eracy rate	Female literacy	% of female worker	% of fe-male main work-ers	% of female CL	% of fem_al	% of femal Mar-ginal	Crime against Wo-man	% of women with gradu-ate and above
1	Ajmer	959	940	40.74	33.58	43.50	37.40	44.31	50.09	61.70	1320	4.48
2	Alwar	886	878	57.56	34.98	46.39	35.71	40.45	48.05	68.40	1532	3.13
3	Banswara	988	947	40.20	36.15	49.64	36.04	33.39	62.15	67.65	544	1.51
4	Baran	935	909	48.15	35.30	45.83	31.24	27.89	40.49	67.66	794	1.77
5	Barmer	903	931	29.28	26.51	43.98	31.04	33.97	37.19	60.05	760	0.63
6	Bharatpur	884	855	63.92	36.58	44.24	28.19	27.92	53.36	74.39	1208	2.3
7	Bhilwara	959	920	35.79	32.08	47.03	39.92	43.13	49.58	64.53	1187	2.36
8	Bikaner	849	832	54.12	37.32	30.69	23.93	35.66	37.75	57.03	731	3.00
9	Bundi	913	891	47.03	32.63	45.16	32.62	32.90	44.64	70.61	632	2.03
10	Chittaur-garh	978	943	32.04	31.87	48.21	42.76	42.77	50.92	66.51	1013	2.49
11	Churu	905	858	59.49	38.79	41.05	30.15	40.61	25.45	66.24	428	1.62
12	Dausa	896	861	56.28	35.18	47.29	40.02	43.28	55.42	69.75	344	1.65
13	Dhaulpur	842	852	55.34	32.32	43.75	27.87	31.97	46.07	67.48	504	1.4
14	Dungar-pur	1000	947	42.92	37.47	48.22	22.66	16.08	50.60	57.89	518	1.45
15	Ganga-nagar	882	833	55.51	38.94	22.18	15.63	26.80	28.85	49.68	1266	4.03
16	Hanuman-garh	886	830	52.48	39.07	31.07	21.95	38.76	30.08	62.57	869	2.37
17	Jaipur	909	854	58.04	36.19	40.33	32.49	45.29	43.92	66.98	2775	7.84
18	Jaisalmer	886	909	32.17	27.63	39.63	23.21	32.38	28.11	62.00	118	0.94
19	Jalor	916	909	26.44	26.77	45.64	36.80	38.82	40.75	67.61	300	0.41
20	Jhalawar	935	909	45.71	33.60	46.71	35.25	33.05	50.98	70.16	987	1.67
21	Jhunjhu-nun	947	834	62.06	39.13	41.82	28.50	37.79	25.41	65.21	545	3.67
22	Jodhpur	919	919	30.79	30.57	37.85	25.52	36.30	36.95	60.05	1234	3.74
23	Karauli	844	828	56.60	33.08	46.90	36.84	40.10	60.57	72.11	500	1.37
24	Kota	906	908	57.42	37.39	36.88	22.14	19.03	39.84	69.00	1336	6.71
25	Nagaur	903	865	50.36	35.25	40.20	29.56	41.23	38.43	58.70	881	1.16
26	Pali	944	928	32.96	30.99	43.10	30.64	25.93	43.06	63.38	956	1.39
27	Pratap-garh	989	942	35.85	34.72	50.25	39.95	38.17	58.21	69.42	739	1.03
28	Rajsa-mand	981	942	33.57	30.97	45.02	31.30	36.74	44.88	65.19	474	1.79

Sr No.	Name	sex ratio	Child sex ration	Lit-eracy rate	Female literacy	% of female worker	% of fe-male main work-ers	% of female CL	% of fem_aL	% of femal Mar-ginal	Crime against Wo-man	% of women with gradu-ate and above
29	Sawai Madhopur	871	827	56.41	31.68	47.62	37.77	40.31	63.17	74.81	539	1.93
30	Sikar	927	857	59.39	37.68	36.28	21.92	32.53	24.49	60.70	695	2.5
31	Sirohi	963	950	25.48	27.17	44.05	29.11	25.02	45.23	69.61	450	1.45
32	Tonk	923	873	47.24	30.80	48.91	41.58	43.58	54.61	69.83	539	2.16
33	Udaipur	973	951	37.18	34.00	44.88	28.51	27.00	48.86	60.23	1447	3.72
	mean	921	892	46.02	33.83	42.86	31.16	34.94	44.19	65.37	853	2.42
	st. dev	43.15	43.28	11.69	3.64	6.08	6.71	7.35	10.77	5.43	500.61	1.60

Table 2: Correlation Matrix

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1.00	0.80	-0.55	-0.07	0.44	0.25	-0.17	0.19	-0.07	0.02	-0.04
2	0.80	1.00	-0.82	-0.47	0.47	0.23	-0.29	0.25	-0.06	-0.01	-0.16
3	-0.55	-0.82	1.00	0.76	-0.29	-0.22	0.08	-0.11	0.16	0.19	0.37
4	-0.07	-0.47	0.76	1.00	-0.40	-0.37	-0.09	-0.22	-0.19	0.27	0.42
5	0.44	0.47	-0.29	-0.40	1.00	0.80	0.18	0.72	0.66	-0.22	-0.39
6	0.25	0.23	-0.22	-0.37	0.80	1.00	0.63	0.69	0.61	-0.05	-0.23
7	-0.17	-0.29	0.08	-0.09	0.18	0.63	1.00	0.14	0.21	0.10	0.01
8	0.19	0.25	-0.11	-0.22	0.72	0.69	0.14	1.00	0.58	0.02	-0.15
9	-0.07	-0.06	0.16	-0.19	0.66	0.61	0.21	0.58	1.00	-0.13	-0.13
10	0.02	-0.01	0.19	0.27	-0.22	-0.05	0.10	0.02	-0.13	1.00	0.80
11	-0.04	-0.16	0.37	0.42	-0.39	-0.23	0.01	-0.15	-0.13	0.80	1.00
Ua1	1.80	0.94	0.57	0.65	2.96	3.34	1.81	3.12	2.64	1.99	1.50
Va1	0.25	0.13	0.08	0.09	0.42	0.47	0.25	0.44	0.37	0.28	0.21

Table 3: Extraction of Ua2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Ua2
1	0.25	0.10	-0.04	-0.01	0.18	0.12	-0.04	0.09	-0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.62
2	0.20	0.13	-0.07	-0.04	0.20	0.11	-0.07	0.11	-0.02	-0.0035	-0.03	0.51
3	-0.14	-0.11	0.08	0.07	-0.12	-0.10	0.02	-0.05	0.06	0.05	0.08	-0.16
4	-0.02	-0.06	0.06	0.09	-0.17	-0.17	-0.02	-0.09	-0.07	0.08	0.09	-0.29
5	0.11	0.06	-0.02	-0.04	0.42	0.37	0.05	0.32	0.24	-0.06	-0.08	1.37
6	0.06	0.03	-0.02	-0.03	0.34	0.47	0.16	0.31	0.23	-0.01	-0.05	1.48
7	-0.04	-0.04	0.01	-0.01	0.08	0.30	0.25	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.71
8	0.05	0.03	-0.01	-0.02	0.30	0.32	0.04	0.44	0.21	0.01	-0.03	1.34
9	-0.02	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.28	0.29	0.05	0.26	0.37	-0.04	-0.03	1.15
10	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	-0.09	-0.02	0.03	0.01	-0.05	0.28	0.17	0.36
11	-0.01	-0.02	0.03	0.04	-0.16	-0.11	0.0025	-0.07	-0.05	0.22	0.21	0.09

Table 4: Extraction of First Principal Component

	Va1	X	/2.92	F1	W
1	0.25	X	1.7	0.43	0.18
2	0.13	X	1.7	0.22	0.05
3	0.08	X	1.7	0.14	0.02
4	0.09	X	1.7	0.15	0.02
5	0.42	X	1.7	0.71	0.51
6	0.47	X	1.7	0.80	0.64
7	0.25	X	1.7	0.43	0.18
8	0.44	X	1.7	0.75	0.56
9	0.37	X	1.7	0.63	0.40
10	0.28	X	1.7	0.48	0.23
11	0.21	X	1.7	0.36	0.13
				Eigen value	2.91

Table 5: Final Composite Index Value

Name	gross value	c.I
Pratapgarh	2.73	0.25
Chittaurgarh	2.52	0.23
Tonk	2.39	0.22
Sawai Madhopur	2.38	0.22
Banswara	2.23	0.20
Bhilwara	1.92	0.17
Dausa	1.92	0.17
Karauli	1.73	0.16
Alwar	1.52	0.14
Jaipur	1.53	0.14
Ajmer	1.50	0.14
Jhalawar	1.45	0.13
Bharatpur	0.81	0.07
Bundi	0.52	0.05
Jalor	0.36	0.03
Rajsamand	0.31	0.03
Udaipur	0.23	0.02
Baran	0.07	0.01
Sirohi	-0.06	-0.01
Pali	-0.39	-0.04
Dhaulpur	-0.67	-0.06
Dungarpur	-0.86	-0.08
Barmer	-0.98	-0.09
Kota	-1.14	-0.10

Name	gross value	c.I
Nagaur	-1.19	-0.11
Jhunjhunun	-1.20	-0.11
Churu	-1.34	-0.12
Jodhpur	-1.43	-0.13
Jaisalmer	-2.82	-0.26
Sikar	-2.90	-0.26
Hanumangarh	-2.89	-0.26
Bikaner	-2.99	-0.27
Ganganagar	-5.23	-0.48

Spatial Variation in feminine status in Rajasthan

On the basis of composite index, all districts of Rajasthan have been divided into three broad categories of level of feminine development shown in the table-

Table 6: Level of Feminine Status In Rajasthan

Sr. No.	Feminine Status category	Compos-ite Index Value	Name of the districts
1	Relatively Developed	More than 0.15	Pratapgarh, Chittorgarh, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Banswara, Bhilwara, Dausa, Karauli
2	Less Developed	0 to 0.14	Alwar, Jaipur, Ajmer, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Bundi, Jalore, Rajsamand, Udaipur, Baran
3	Least Developed	Less than 0	Sirohi, Pali, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Barmer, Kota, Nagaur, Jhunjhunun, Churu, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Sikar, Hanumangarh, Bikaner, Ganganagar

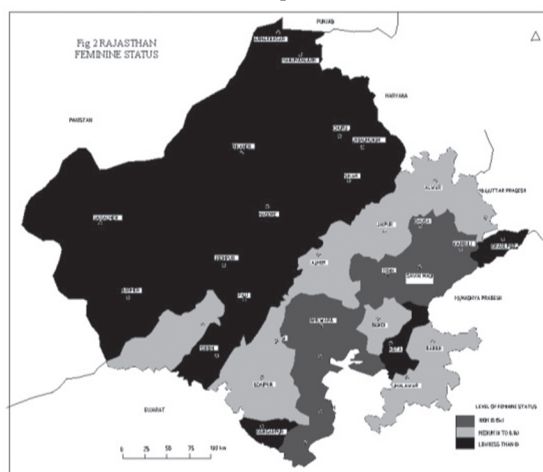
1. Relatively Developed Zone

2. Less Developed Zone

3. Least Developed Zone

1. Relatively developed Zone—This zone includes Pratapgarh, Chittorgarh, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Banswara, Bhilwara, Dausa, Karauli districts with Composite Index Value more

than 0.15. These are southern tribal dominant and eastern districts. Tribal culture has no dowry system so female foeticide problem is not found. The culture is not male dominant so women are in much empowered state.



2. Less Developed Zone—This zone includes Alwar, Jaipur, Ajmer, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Bundi, Jalore, Rajsamand, Udaipur, Baran districts with composite index value between 0.00 to 0.14. The districts are eastern and amidst districts. Although the districts are more urbanized yet women development is not so remarkable.

3. Least Developed Zone—This zone includes Sirohi, Pali, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Barmer, Kota, Nagaur, Jhunjhunun, Churu, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Sikar, Hanumangarh, Bikaner and Ganganagar districts with the Composite Index Value less than 0. Western and northern districts are fallen in this category. The reason may be geographical because female go for the collection of water from remote areas. Thus they are indulged in this practice so their empowerment suffers a lot.

Conclusion

The main challenge is to empower women and give economic, social and societal value. It is evident that literacy is not contributing to

empower them. It means the education system cannot beat patriarchy tradition. Although female are contributing to the society but the mentality of the society remain unchanged either in urban area or rural area. Beside this the important constraint is the household unpaid work especially in western region they are involved in water collection due to desert climatic conditions. They cannot go to school so literacy rate is low and they are not aware for their rights as well.

The probable solution can be proper water availability in western Rajasthan so they can give time to their education and change in the societal mentality to avoid the mal practice of female foeticide. This research would be helpful to formulate plan for balanced development of the society and the state.

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Effects of Demonetization on the Indian Economy



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Abstract

Demonetization is a tool to battle Inflation, Black Money, Corruption and Crime, discourage a cash dependent economy and help trade. Its policy of the government by banning Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 currency notes has influenced all almost all the corner of the economy. The argument posited in favour of demonetization is that the cash that would be extinguished would be "black money" and hence, should be rightfully extinguished to set right the perverse incentive structure in the economy. While the facts are not available to anybody, it would be foolhardy to argue that this is the only possibility. This study will help us to know about the positive and negative impact of note ban decision taken by Indian government. This study is purely based on secondary data, which is collected from, magazines, websites from internet, some useful books related to topic etc.

Keywords: Demonetization, Cashless Transactions, Liquidity, Note Ban, E-Cash

Introduction

The government has implemented a major change in the economic environment by demonetizing the high value currency notes of Rs 500 and Rs 1000 denomination. These ceased to be legal tender from the midnight of 8th of November 2016. Exchange of old currency notes for new 500 and 2,000 currency notes have been permitted until 31 December 2016 (i.e. 50 days from the date of the announcement). The term demonetization is not new to the Indian economy. The highest denomination note ever printed by the Reserve Bank of India was the Rs 10,000 note in 1938 and again in 1954. But these notes were demonetized in January 1946 and again in January 1978, according to RBI data. The reasons offered for demonetization are twofold: first, to control counterfeit notes that could be contributing to terrorism, in other words a national security concern and second, to undermine or eliminate the "black economy".

There are potentially two ways in which the pre-demonetization money supply will stand altered in the new regime: one, there would be agents in the economy who are holding cash which they cannot explain and hence they cannot deposit in the banking system. Second, the government might choose to replace only a part of the currency which was in circulation as cash. In the other words, the rest would be available only as electronic money.

Review of Literature

Nithin and Sharmila (2016) studied demonetization and its impact on Indian Economy. They opined that demonetization has short term negative impact on different sectors of the economy and such impacts are solved when the new currency notes are widely circulated in the economy. They also argued that the government should clear all the problems created due to demonetization and help the economy to work smoothly.

Nikita Gajjar (2016) deliberated a study on Black Money in India: Present Status and Future Challenges and Demonetization. She described the framework, policy options and strategies that Indian Government should adapt to tackle with this issue and the future challenges to be faced by the Government.

Manpreet Kaur (2017) conducted a study on demonetization and impact on Cashless Payment System. He said that the cashless system in the economy has many fruitful benefits less time-consuming, less cost; paper less transaction etc. and he expected that the future transaction system in all the sectors is cashless transaction system.

Lokesh Uke (2017) researched on demonetization and its effects in India. He studied positive and negative impact of demonization in India. The study was based on secondary data available in newspaper, magazines etc. The main purpose of demonetization is to eradicate the black money and diminish the corruption. He expressed

Definition of Demonetization

Demonetization is the act of changing the existing currency in another form. The old units should be retired and replaced by new currency. In other words demonetization means either introducing new notes or coins of the same currency or fully replacing the old currency with new currency. There is a one important thing exist on economics, which is remonetisation, in which forms of payment is restored as legal tender.

Objective of the study

- I. To estimate the consequences for future of the note ban decision.
- II. To know the impact of note ban decision on the Indian economy.

Scope of the study

This study will help to the government for policy making to the betterment of the economy. This study will also helpful for the Indian citizen because they would be able to know the present and future condition of the economy and they

can take rational decision on their income and expenditure. Finally everybody would be able to know the impact of note banned decision on Indian economy as well as Indian markets.

Research Methodology

This is descriptive type of research. In this research secondary data collected from various sources has been used. Simple calculation and tables are used by researcher to explain the facts and finding the results.

Impact of Demonetisation on the Indian Economy on Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Table 1: India GDP Growth Rate - Historical Data

Year	GDP Growth (%)	Annual Change
2018-19	6.98%	-0.19%
2017-18	7.17%	-1.00%
2016-17	8.17%	0.17%
2015-16	8.00%	0.59%
2014-15	7.41%	1.02%
2013-14	6.39%	0.93%
2012-13	5.46%	0.22%

Source: Central Statistics Office(CSO)

Interpretation: The Indian economy is a cash-driven economy and demonetisation has largely affected its growth. The GDP growth rate of 8.00% in 2015-2016 fell to 6.98 % in 2018-2019 after demonetisation. This was largely due to less availability of cash in cash-intensive industries like manufacturing and construction. It has also adversely impacted the primary function of banks to issue loans and has put pressure on them as current account holders demand large sums of cash.

On Daily Wage Workers: A major portion of the Indian workforce is a part of the informal economy. They use cash to meet all their expenses and demonetisation has resulted in a lot of them losing their jobs due to unavailability of cash. According to CMIE's Consumer Pyramids Household Surveys (CPHS), approximately 1.5 million jobs were lost during the final quarter

of the financial year 2016-17. The estimated employment during this period was 405 million as compared to 406.5 million during the previous four months.

On Small Scale Industries: Businesses like the textile industry, salons, restaurants, and seasonal businesses are low capital enterprises and work on the basis of liquidity preference. Demonetisation gravely impacted their revenue collection and threatened their existence to an extent.

On Black Money: Though only a small portion of black money is stored in the form of cash and majority is in the form of physical assets like gold, land, and building, demonetisation of the rupee 500 and 1000 notes might take out a lot of black money from the economy.

On the General Economic Situation: Till months after demonetisation the general economic situation was disturbed. The public had to queue up outside banks to exchange their old currency for new ones. Households lacked liquidity and could not do transactions for daily items. Small shopkeepers who only accepted cash went into losses and some even shut down.

On Inflation: The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) considers the Wholesale price index (WPI) and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to measure inflation. Demonetisation is expected to reduce inflation as consumers have cut down on spending and aggregate demand has considerably fallen. According to government press releases, the official WPI for 'All Commodities' (Base: 2004-05=100) for the month of December, 2016 declined by 0.2 percent to 182.8 (provisional) from 183.1 (provisional) for the previous month. The index started rising during the month of January and rose by 1.0 percent to 184.6 (provisional) from 182.8 (provisional) for the previous month. This may be correlated with the availability of cash with people who led to increased spending.

On Terror Funding: Demonetisation was aimed as a clean-up of the economy where Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) would be checked. It is

aimed at rendering all fake notes of rupees 500 and 1000 useless and thus drastically affecting illegal funding of terror groups in Jammu and Kashmir, states in the North-East, and Naxalism-influenced states.

On Political Parties: Many Political Parties use large amounts of undeclared cash to campaign for elections and meet other requirements. Due to Demonetisation such acts might get restricted to an extent and parties will have to formulate new strategies.

On Digitalisation /Cashless Economy:

Table 2: Increment in digital transactions (in crores)

Source	October 2016	July 2017
UPI, BHIM & USSD	0.01	20.48
Rupay	0.62	3.01
Debit Card	12.88	20.98
Credit Card	8.98	11.08
Mobile Wallet (paytm)	9.96	23.55

Source: RBI Report, 2017-18.

Absence of liquid cash has led to people making transactions using cheques or account transfers. They have also switched to virtual wallets like Paytm, UPI, BHIM which allows electronic transfer of money. All this might result in a digital economy where transactions are being recorded and the economy has more white money. This might increase the government's tax revenue.

On tax Compliance: India's tax to GDP ratio is quite low only 16.6% compared to other emerging economies. After demonetization tax base has increased and 56 lakh new tax payers has filed their income tax return. According to ministry of finance in the current financial year of 2017-18 from April to October direct tax collection has increased by 15.2%. Government targeted to collect 9.8 lakh crore Rs. from current budget out of it 4.39 lakh crore has been collected till October 2017. (Figure 1) Increase in tax base, voluntary disclosure, brought all the money into accounting are the benefits of demonetization.

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Quantitative Analysis of the Impact of Demonetisation on the Indian Economy

**Table 3: Macro- Economic Aggregates at Constant Prices
(Base Year: 2011-12; Amount in Rs. Billion)**

Year	GVA at Basic Prices	Consumption of Fixed Capital	NVA at Basic Prices	Indirect Taxes Less Subsidies	GDP at Market Price	NDP at Market Price	GDP Growth Rate (%)
2012-13	81069.46	9171.75	71897.71	6293.83	87363.29	78191.54	5.46
2013-14	85462.76	10106.61	75356.14	6667.41	92130.17	82023.56	6.39
2014-15	90636.49	11006.1	79630.39	7377.21	98013.7	87007.6	7.41
2015-16	97190.23	11807.24	85382.99	8179.61	105369.8	93562.6	8.01
2016-17	104905.1	12641.93	92263.21	8904.88	113810	101168.1	8.17
2017-18	111854.4	13479.37	98375.03	10044.14	121898.5	108419.2	7.17

Source: Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy 2017-18

Interpretation: As per the data published in hand book of statistics on Indian Economy by RBI, GDP at Market price fell approximately by 1 percent as compared to previous financial year. It registered a growth of 7.17 % from previous year as compared to the 8.17% growth witnessed during 2015-16. Table 3 indicates that GDP lost its growth streak of 4 years in the financial year 2016-17. GDP growth rate increased from 5.46% in 2012-13 to 8.01% in the year 2015-16.

As per the estimates of the Central Statistics Office, all the sectors of the economy faced different situations in Q1 of the financial year 2017-18. According to these estimates, the GVA at constant prices in Q1 of 2017-18 was rupees 2904128 crores as compared to rupees 2751407 crores in the Q1 of the previous financial year. This show a decline in growth from 7.6% in 2016-17 to 5.6% in 2017-18 (see table 4)

Table 4: Quarterly Estimate of GVA at Basic Price in Q1 of 2017-18 (at 2011-12 Prices)

Industry	April – June (Q1)				
	Gross Value Added for Q1 (in Crore)			% Change over Previous Year Q1	
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	371468	380833	389732	2.5	2.3
Mining and Quarrying	87294	86485	85911	-0.9	-0.7
Manufacturing	458128	507223	513139	10.7	1.2
Electricity, Gas, Water supply & other utility services	55324	61018	65289	10.3	7
Construction	222464	229321	233919	3.1	2
Trade, Hotel, Transport, Communication & Services related to broadcasting	474733	516958	574261	8.9	11.1
Financial, Insurance, Real Estate & Professional Services	594754	650607	692522	9.4	6.4
Public Administration, Defense & Other Services	293784	318963	349356	8.6	9.5
Total	2557949	2751407	2904128	7.6	5.6

Source: Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy 2017-18

Interpretation: Sectors in the economy such as Construction, Agriculture and Forestry & Fishing which employ a large number of daily wage workers and have liquidity preference witnessed a decline in growth. Agriculture grew by 2.3% in Q1 of 2017-18 as compared to 2.5% in Q1 of 2016-17, Construction grew at a rate of 2.3% in Q1 of 2017-18 and witnessed a drop of 0.2% since the Q1 of 2016-17. Manufacturing, which is the most important indicator of economic growth and employment, has grown at a very slow rate post demonetisation. It grew by only 1.2% in Q1 of 2017-18 as compared to a massive growth of 10.7% in Q1 of 2016-17.

Conclusion

Demonetization is a tool used by central government to fight against corruption and black money. People still lack trust and confidence while using digital payment methods. A lot of development in the field of infrastructure is required to make the dream of Digital India a reality. There are many people who are still not aware about the cashless economy not only in India but outside of India. Government has faced

a lot of criticism in the past from the public for the various plans implemented on the public. Demonetization has been praised as well as criticised on various grounds. There has been a lot of opposition regarding the implementation of this policy. In the short run, there have been problems related to liquidity crunch, unemployment, loss of growth momentum, and a temporary halt to major economic activities. All this is evident from the data provided by the RBI. The long term effects of Demonetisation are yet to be ascertained. It is expected that it can improve the Indian economy in the long run by increasing tax compliance, financial inclusion, consequently improving the state of the economy. It can boost the GDP by increasing the availability of funds for lending and also by reducing transaction costs if the economy moves to digital modes of payments.

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The Condition of the Industrial Worker in Present Senerio



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Abstract

This paper analyses the issues related to working conditions of the Industrial Worker. What is the influence of working conditions on mobility? Using information for Indian workers, the results indicate that differences in working conditions remain after controlling for individual, job and firm characteristics: in particular, temporary workers with short job tenure seem to occupy jobs with poorer working conditions. Moreover, there is evidence that workers with worse working lives are more likely to expect to leave their current firms. We sought to portray how collective bargaining contracts promote public health, beyond their known effect on individual, family, and community well-being. In November 2014, we created an abstraction tool to identify health-related elements in 16 union contracts from industries in the Pacific Northwest. After enumerating the contract-protected benefits and working conditions, we interviewed union organizers and members to learn how these promoted health. Labor union contracts create higher wage and benefit standards, working hours limits, workplace hazards protections, and other factors. Unions also promote well-being by encouraging democratic participation and a sense of community among workers. Labour union contracts are largely underutilized, but a potentially fertile ground for public health innovation. The erosion of union density has undermined the role of organized labour as a societal power equalizer. Researchers have established a correlation between unionized work and a higher percentage of pay coming in the form of highly valued benefits. Unions have historically been involved in creating healthy and safe workplaces, advocating regulations that are monitored and enforced by public health entities such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Unions help members gain control over their scheduling and job security, and union membership is associated with increased democratic participation.

Keywords: Working and living condition, Health entities, Labour Union, disparities and job security

Introduction

Unorganised sector covers about half of the GDP of our country. This preponderance of unorganised workers occupies almost 90% of the national labour force. This sector is characterized by seasonal employment (in agricultural sector), contractual work, no social security and welfare legislations, no rights and minimum wages. Lack of skill and education, few new openings in organized sector, unawareness of legal rights, deficient work quality and terms of service

draws the labour into the available vortex of the unorganised sector. Here they face problems like poor health conditions, substandard working life, harassment at work, inadequate and unequal wage structure, long working hours, poor housing facilities, lack of safety measures, atrocities on women workers and no proper education for children of workers. Government intervention in taking necessary steps at the legal and policy level for unorganised workers is required for improving their working and living conditions.

In the present paper the researcher tries to make an attempt to understand the research related to the working and living conditions of workers in the unorganised sector and identify the gaps for further research.

An Overview The term 'unorganised sector' has been defined by the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) Government of India as the sector which "consists of all unincorporated private enterprises owned by individuals or households engaged in the sale or production of goods and services operated on a proprietary or partnership basis and with less than ten total workers" (Report on Conditions of Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganised Sector. Easy entrance, local operations, ambiguous legal standing, ready requirement of labour, education and skill deficit, no fixed regulations of working hours or payment, poor rate of reparation, ignorance regarding and lack of possible government intervention and help characterizes this sector. Domestic helps, construction labour (migrant or otherwise), drivers, masons, carpenters, street vendors, incense sticks as well as Beedi makers and several others are a part of this informal sector. Workers of the unorganised sector have lower job security and a poorer chance of growth and no leaves and paid holidays, they have lower protection against employers indulging in unfair or illegal practices.

All contracts include minimum wages by employee classifications, including overtime. Higher income and overtime wage gains are built over time. Income is augmented when employers are directed to cover specific work-related expenses. Most contracts compensate employees for the cost of traveling between work sites and the cost (or partial costs) of trainings. Some contracts also provide money for materials, such as United Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW) contract 21.2, which states, "The Employer shall bear the expense of furnishing and laundering aprons, shop coats, and smocks, for all employees under this Agreement." Other contracts ensure employers will not call in more

employees than needed and then send them home; they do this by creating a "show-up pay" provision. Labourers' contract 242.1 describes this as Employees reporting for work and not put to work shall receive two hours pay at the regular straight time rate, unless inclement weather conditions prohibits work, or notified not to report at the end of the previous shift or two hours prior to the start of a shift.

One child-care worker explained how union advocacy has increased the supplement provided by the state for the extra challenges posed by caring for low-income children, saying "For family childcare workers, who are often very underpaid for the amount of hours that they work, we have seen over the last 8 years, a 22% increase in our subsidized childcare. That is big!" Another worker from Teamsters Local 117 said, "I know there are guys doing the same job [in non-union warehouses] making \$10 less an hour."

Predictable and fair increases

All contracts provide wage increases on the basis of qualifications, duties, and duration of time at the company. Workers can increase their wages by increasing their training or by assuming additional responsibilities, including mentoring peers, accepting clients with higher needs, working less-desirable hours, doing more physically strenuous labour, or taking on leadership roles within a working group. Some contracts require transparency in pay check calculations, mandating employers to itemize hours, overtime, and sometimes the cumulative number of sick days or holidays used, allowing employees to check the calculations.

An organizer with UFCW (grocery) Local 21 explained, "[employers] see experience as a cost and not a driver of sales." The organizer explained that without the contracts, employers would not raise wages over time, especially for jobs viewed as requiring fewer technical skills.

Retirement and pension

Almost all contracts include retirement or pensions. Most of these are set up in the form

of trusts, with a collaborative process for management and employees to manage money and benefits. This language usually exists in a separate document referred to by the contract.

A retired member of Labourers Local 242 described how he was able to adjust his hours to make the money he needed, but also be able to retire comfortably because of his savings and pension. He explained, "I retired early. I wanted to do things that I wasn't able to do when I was younger because I had to support the family."

Benefits

We created indicators to track evidence-based factors related to physical and psychological health, including time off and access to health care.

Health Care Coverage

Health insurance is included in all contracts. We did not attempt to distinguish among contracts with regard to affordability, comprehensiveness, or number of dependents covered because health care is managed by trusts, much like retirement or pension benefits.

All of the organizers discussed the benefits of union health coverage. An organizer from UFCW Local 21. Most contracts guide how health and safety regulations are communicated to workers, including written and verbal forms.

Training and Mentorship

Almost all contracts explicitly require training. Some contracts include compensation for providing mentorship to encourage more senior employees to provide support to new employees or employees taking on new roles.

One organizer from Labourers Local 242 described how important it is for workers to know how to do their work safely, for themselves, co-workers, workplace clients, and their own families. For example, a hospital demolition crew should know how to contain particulate matter to avoid contaminating patients or bringing it home to expose their children. The organizer said training ensures "If you hire a [union] labourer, you know you're going to get the best product.

We have the safest workforce. We're the most experienced."

Promotion of a culture of work place safety

Most contracts detail the employer's responsibility to provide and maintain protective clothing and equipment. Most contracts also protect bringing a safety hazard to the attention of a supervisor. For example, SEIU contract 775.5 states, "the employee will immediately report to their Employer any working condition the employee believes threatens or endangers the health or safety of the employee or client." Some contracts have a provision allowing workers who return to work after an injury to receive less strenuous work, or "light duty." Both Labourers' contracts contain this provision, an important provision for physically demanding work.

Promoting Individual, Family, and Community Well-Being.

We analysed indicators that measure the role of contracts in reinforcing social support in the work environment.

Job Protections and Security

All contracts contain specific and detailed grievance procedures, the process of reporting, mediating, and resolving conflicts in the workplace. Almost all contracts confirm the right to have a union representative present during meetings with managers. Some contracts, such as SEIU 775.1, make it the employer's responsibility to make this known:

In any case where a home care aide is the subject of a written formal warning the Employer will notify the home care aide of the purpose of the meeting and their option to have a local union representative present when the meeting is scheduled.

Most contracts also establish or maintain a labour relations or management committee. Although the language about this committee may differ, the purpose of the group is to create a space in which workers and employers can negotiate problems that arise between negotiations of new contracts.

Almost all contracts contain a commitment to creating a discrimination-free workplace. Most contracts create the opportunity for a worker to take a leave of absence without sacrificing seniority for maternity leave, further education, religious holidays (e.g., Yom Kippur, Easter), military leave (for the employee or spouse), domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or union activity.

Fair and predictable scheduling

Most contracts include a mandatory notice of schedule changes. As UFCW contract 21.1 explains,

The Employer recognizes the desirability of giving his employees as much notice as possible in the planning of their weekly schedules of work and, accordingly, agrees to post a work schedule.

Some contracts specify the amount of notice required for a schedule change. Those that change regularly may require posting the week before. Most contracts also include an amount of time required between shifts or minimum shift length, and how employees can request additional hours.

Democratic participation

Most contracts provide employees the opportunity to participate in union-sponsored legislative "lobby days," or to engage in political work while being paid by their employer. As SEIU contract 925.1 explains,

As part of our ongoing campaign to provide the highest possible standard of childcare and engage in an ongoing public campaign to explain the direct relationship between funding and the quality of care, it is in each party's best interest to provide reasonable opportunity for members of the bargaining unit to participate in these efforts. Contracts require all union members to pay dues. Some contracts also specify how a union member can contribute to a political action fund, which generates revenue to represent employee interests in the policy arena. One home health worker explained that she is getting more involved in politics and collective bargaining because of union engagement, saying,

I like belonging to a union that believes in me as an individual and as a caregiver. They're behind us every step of the way. They help us to look at things that otherwise we might not be aware of, like state legislation and contract negotiation.

A study has been conducted on Socio- Economic status of the Industrial Workers. This study was exploratory in nature and provided valuable insights into the working and living conditions of Industrial Workers. There was no legal protection system. A two stage random sampling scheme was adopted in selecting the sample slums and Index Workers as the first and second stage study units respectively. Secondary data collected from the Urban Local Bodies provided the database for sampling framework. The first stage of sampling included selection of the urban slums in the selected townships. Thirty slums from each of the five townships were selected randomly for the study. The second stage of sampling dealt with selection of the individual women domestic workers. Ten women per slum were selected randomly. The findings of the study will be useful in providing inputs for improvement in the working and living condition of domestic workers.

Conclusion

In India around thirty crore people are working in the unorganized sector and the number is on the rise. The meaning of unorganized sector, popularly known as unprotected sector, could be without regular source of income and working throughout the year. They constitute the fringes of society and are not getting a chance to be a part of the mainstream economy. From the above review of literature, it is observed that there is no legal protection system, bearing and rearing of children remains the first responsibility of women workers and there is not much help from the government and legal frame work of the country. Social security and sustained human development for workers of the unorganized sector are big question marks. A large percentage includes migrant workers. High rents and living expenses, low and irregular salaries, unequal wages for male and female workers, no overtime

payment, no standard daily working hours, no public holiday and no prior notice for dismissal from work constitute some of their trials. The vendors face problems like dependence on money lenders, lack of dignity, delay in payments, underemployment, and violence against employees, oppression and maltreatment by local authorities. Poor relations between the employers and employees, discrimination at work, sexual harassment, poor health/medical care and denial of terminal benefits, torture and poor working conditions echo the common plight of workers in almost all spheres of this sector. More research is required in this area to suggest practical solutions to existing problems and on issues like social security and positive impact of unions and labour Acts on the workers.

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Job Satisfaction among Employees after Privatization



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Abstract

This study was conducted to find out the impact of privatization on the work satisfaction of full-time employees of a post privatized public sector telecommunication company in a developing country. The primary data was collected using an employment satisfaction type consisting of twenty-five queries that were scaled on a five-point Likert-type scale. The empirical validation of the employee satisfaction scale was performed by preliminary and validating correlation analysis. The study indicates that the bulk of the respondents square measure unit glad regarding their jobs once the privatization, as compared to matters once it had been a public sector organization. One of the realizable reasons for this will be that in degree atmosphere of globalization, there is a heap of pressure on the performance level of the overall public sector. Whereas the present study focuses on personal characteristics, the findings area unit supported by previous studies, that counsel that the extent of job satisfaction is ready by a mix of jobs, work, and personal characteristics. The impact of privatization on the alternative variables like a temporal arrangement, absence, productivity, and shopper satisfaction, will be a variety of new areas where future analysis could scrutinize.

Keywords: Privatization, Public Sector, Employee Job Satisfaction

Introduction

Privatization is usually made public attributable to the deliberate sale by the govt. of state-owned enterprises or assets to private economic agents. A key issue among this trend towards privatization is that the introduction of competition to increase efficiency, cut back costs, improves quality and shopper satisfaction. Privatization is not in-itself sensible or dangerous the performance or effectiveness depends on its implementation. Ever since it was at the start introduced among the first Nineteen Eighties among the united kingdom, by the then Prime Minister, privatization has presently been accepted as a legitimate tools of state policy all over the globe. Among the post-colonial countries of Asia, continent and nation, governments wished ascension through serious

investments in physical facilities. So there was tremendous growth among the employment of State-owned Enterprises, throughout tons of the globe significantly once WWII that in turn semiconductor device to privatization some years later. The perceived success of British people privatization program galvanized many completely different countries to pursue this path through public share offerings. The arguments for state possession rests on the actual or perceived market failure, and nations have suffered this with state possession. Privatization in turn may be a response to the failings of state possession. To the extent that privatization promotes competition, privatization could lead on to efficiency. Examination of the performance of state-owned to in-camera in

hand companies may be a technique through that the impact of presidency possession on firm performance is analyzed. A lot of analysis has been done on the implications of privatization as a policy. The foremost objective of this paper is to dialogue but, privatization programs have compact employee job satisfaction during a public sector telecommunication company during a very developing country.

Literature Review

Privatization

The term 'privatization' was initially coined by the accepted management guru Peter Drucker before it was adopted by the then United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Prime Minister Thatcher. (Yergin and Stanislaw 1998, p.114). The goals of privatization as represented in value Waterhouse (1989a, b), are to (1) raise revenue for the state (2) promote economic potency (3) scale back government interference within the economy (4) promote wider share possession (5) offer the chance to introduce competition, and (6) subject SOEs to market discipline.

Rondinelli and Iacano (1996) argue that state possession within the developing world grew for slightly different reasons, primarily to market growth. Ehrlich et al. (1994) notice a major link between possession and firm-specific rates of productivity growth. Their results counsel that private ownership ends up in higher rates of productivity growth and declining prices within the end of the day and these variations don't seem to be full of the degree of market competition or regulation. Their estimates counsel that the short-run effects of changes from state to private ownership on productivity and prices are ambiguous, providing an attainable clarification for a few of the abnormal leads to studies. They conclude that the modification from complete state to private ownership within the end of the day would increase productivity growth by one. This study has been criticized on the bottom that it's supported one trade, with comparatively recent information. The authors conjointly note

that they create the implicit assumption that every one corporation is valued minimizing, however, if state closely-held enterprises produce other objectives, then it's troublesome to interpret which means of variations in prices.

La passage and Lopez-de-Silanes (1999) found concerning half reduction engaged of blue and white-collar workers, however, a better payment is formed to those staff that remains. Consistent with them, most of the performance improvement is because of productivity gains ensuing from higher incentives, with at the most third of the development caused by lower employment prices. Different studies typically indicate that freeing and alleviation of medium services are related to important growth in tale-density and operational potency, and important enhancements within the quality and reduced value of medium services. Author Maretin and David Parker (1997) realize that when adjusting for variation effects, but 0.5 British corporations they study perform higher when being privatized.

Noll (2000) in his analysis of the social science of medium corporations in developing countries expected identical results. The Juliet D'Souza and Megginson (2000) findings additionally support the concept that medium privatization yields web advantages. All governments concern that privatization can cause former SOEs to put off employees, leading to falling employed levels, and therefore the key question in nearly every case is whether or not when privatization of the firm's sales can increase enough to offset the dramatically higher levels of per-worker productivity. Various conflicting results could also be thanks to variations in methodology, sample size, and make-up, or omitted factors. May be it's a lot of doubtless that the studies mirror real variations in post-privatization employment changes between countries and between industries.

Employee Job Satisfaction

According to philosopher, (1976) job satisfaction could be a self-reported positive emotion ensuing from the appraisal of one's job or from

job experiences. This angle towards work is so essentially at intervals the context of the work atmosphere, which incorporates not solely the duty and structure characteristics, however additionally the interaction of the two with employee characteristics. Whereas, a number of the conceptualizations of job satisfaction were supported some specific aspects of the duty others have used conceptualizations supported total or overall satisfaction, whereas still others have used conceptualizations supported the intrinsic-extrinsic distinctions.

Taylor and Vest (1992) in their study of public sector managers found that those public sector workers that compared their salaries with personal sector workers, had lower levels of job satisfaction, so closing that pay levels have an effect on job satisfaction. Financial compensation is one amongst the foremost vital informative variables for job satisfaction. Those employees that perform tasks that have high talent selection, autonomy, feedback, and job significance expertise larger levels of job satisfaction than their counterparts United Nations agency perform tasks that are low on those attributes. Voydanoff (1980) found style in job setting to relate absolutely to job satisfaction. Job characteristics have additionally been found to systematically have an effect on the extent of job satisfaction.

Another class of variables that a lot of have found to possess an effect on job satisfaction, is that the work-environment characteristic. Employees' job satisfaction is expounded to supervisor characteristics and Emmert and Taher (1992) found job- connected feedback and also the social atmosphere to be vital determinants of job satisfaction for public professionals. The opposite set of variables that have attracted the eye of researchers as attainable predictors of job satisfaction are employee's personal characteristics. Variables like age, academic level, and gender are found by several studies to possess some relationship to employees' level of job satisfaction. Lee and Wilbur (1985) recommend that job satisfaction will increase

with age. One rationalization for such a finding is that older workers are higher able to change their expectations to the returns work will give (DeSantis and Durst, 1996). Researchers have found that there's a negative relationship between education and job satisfaction. Workers with higher levels of education tend to be less happy with their jobs. This is often very true of younger employees allotted to routine tasks.

While a number of the findings recommend that there are not any variations within the level of job satisfaction among men and ladies, others do recommend that the expectations of operating ladies in terms of job satisfaction are totally different from those of men (Maretin & Hanson, 1985). Findings on the impact of gender on job satisfaction are at this time not consistent. But one will state with cheap confidence that even once the relationships between specific predictor variables and job satisfaction vary reckoning on conceptualizations, the direction of the relationships tend to be somehow consistent. Since most of the studies use totally different conceptualizations, the findings aren't directly comparable.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study was to search out the impact on staff job satisfaction on full time staff, throughout the post privatization stage during a telecommunication company during a developing country, and specially to search out whether or not there square measure any variations during this respect, before and once privatization. It had been hypothesized that during a post privatization state of affairs, staff have higher job satisfaction.

Methodology

The quantitative information was collected to extract the spatial property of worker satisfaction employing a structured form. Associate in nursing worker Job Satisfaction form consisting of twenty five statements was accustomed collect primary information. The form was designed to live variables that the literature review indicates have some relationship with job satisfaction. The

form contained queries on work expertise, age, qualifications, Associate in Nursing additionally an attitudinal scale comprising of twenty five things that were scaled on a five-point Likert-type scale anchored by one = "strongly disagree" and five = "strongly agree". Overall worker satisfaction was additionally assessed with a one-item statement.

The empirical validation of the worker satisfaction scale was performed by preliminary and collateral correlation analysis. This methodology of construct validation has been wide established within the literature. To research the spatial property of the dimensions, the MSA criterion initially level was applied. The MSA of 0.937 indicates a superb relevancy of the item pool for preliminary correlation analysis (EFA). Afterward, consecutive repetition of the EFA and elimination of things supported low issue loadings, high cross loadings and light item-to-total correlations resulted during a pool of twenty-five remaining satisfaction indicators. Next, the extracted dimensions were tested for his or her Job Security and validity one by one by means that of collateral issue analyses with LISREL 8.71. The native work indices indicator Job Security, average variance extracted and Cronbach's α were used to judge every dimension. The corresponding measures counsel an honest work of the extracted five satisfaction dimensions of the attitudinal scale of the form that square measure outlined as: pay and equity in compensation, edges and variable component, Work surroundings, Job Security, and Work Pressure.

The objective was to search out the perspective of staff towards job satisfaction, and especially to search out whether or not there square measure any variations during this respect, before and once privatization. The questionnaires got to sixty full time staff from completely different departments of a public sector telecommunications organization during a developing country. For this a scientific sampling methodology was used, and out of sixty staff that got this form, fifty-one responded. The survey was conducted. The respondents were all non –

managerial staff, seventy-eight of that was male, and twenty-two there have been feminine. All the respondents belonged to identical province. Thirty-four you look after the respondents were inside the people of 20-30 years, and fifty-seven there have been between the ages 31-40 years. Most of the respondents had a complete work expertise of between 1-10 years during this organization. Therefore it's assumed that they're cognizant of the structure culture and dealing surroundings during this organization. The info collected through this form was supported personal interviews conducted at their work places throughout their rest hours. A number of the private information of the respondents, like age, experience, education, legal status, job class, etc. was tallied with their personal service records from the corporate.

In order to assess the representativeness of the sample, socio-demographic data of the respondents with those reported in studies done over the past, and reported from other external sources were collected and compared. Comparisons revealed close match between samples considered in several studies. This Table summarizes the basic demographic characteristics of the studied sample.

Table: Demographic characteristics of the sample

Demographic Variable	Total/ Percentage
Employees	60
Completed Questionnaires	51
Non-managerial Employees	100%
Percentage of male Respondents	78%
Percentage of female Respondents	22%
Age group of 20-30 Years	34%
Age group of 31-40 Years	57%
Work Experience of 1-10 Years	61%

Results and Discussion

The study shows that the majority of the respondent's job satisfaction with the precise

aspects of their job varies. For instance twenty-seven nothing respondents powerfully agree regarding their satisfaction with their work surroundings, whereas twenty one try to twelve-tone music respondents powerfully accept as true with their satisfaction with earnings and edges severally. The study indicates that the majority of the respondents are happy with their jobs once the privatization of this organization, as compared to the case it had been a public sector organization.

Privatization will probably cause tremendous social upheaval, as privatizations are usually in the course of massive layoffs. If the state mishandles privatization method, a full nation's economy will plunge into despair. During this context it should be mentioned that not one worker was arranged off throughout the privatization method of this organization. This can be so a really worthy action for the govt. of this country and also the management of this organization. But in response to question variety twenty-one, this study unconcealed that a major variety of workers i.e. fifty-four you feel and look that privatization has created their jobs insecure. This can be maybe because; at the time of privatization, there was no competition. However, with the entry of, private sector players, the competition very started. Thirty-six nothing powerfully trouble the statement that they might support the thought of privatization although it involves cutting of jobs in those firms proposing to be privatized.

Results showed that sixty-one nothing powerfully united and twenty-seven nothing united with the statement that they were willing to require risks related to higher salaried jobs within the company, whereas solely four nothing powerfully disagreed with this idea. This can be a decent indicator regarding the rising entrepreneurial tendencies among the youth of this country. This can be a tribute to the wise leadership and policies of this government that has been giving an incredible boost to the expansion of the private sector during this country with numerous pro- reform policy initiatives. It ought

to be noted that till recently they most well-liked the comparatively secure jobs within the public sector. Most of the respondents united that their earnings has augmented once privatization, so have their responsibilities. Seven percent agree that hiring and firing of workers ought to be done solely on the idea of benefit. This shows that potency and performance are vital. The management ought to note now, and take applicable steps to reward potency and penalize unskillful. In today's competitive world, self-complacency has no place if one should survive and prosper. This can be true not just for a private, however additionally for a corporation and so for the country in addition. The study additionally showed that Associate in Nursing passing high variety of workers are willing to delegate authority, if chance arises. aside from the time issue, it's additionally Associate in Nursing indicator of the trust that these workers have in their colleagues and subordinates, and this augurs well for a team based mostly organization. But the drawback of privatization is that since overall responsibilities have augmented, the task occupies most of the time and a focus of the worker. Responses to a different question shows, sixty-one nothing either agree or powerfully agree that once privatization the work pressures doesn't give enough time for them to socialize with their friends, whereas forty-seventh either agree or powerfully agree that attributable to their new job responsibilities, they are doing not realize enough quality time to pay with their family. This can be maybe the value that one should purchase being cantered on the career. But the corporate will introduce some schemes for holidays or vacation, or organize company-wide social gatherings. This can be vital, alternative wise it may result in worker burnout and other health connected issues for the worker, and augmented health prices to the company.

The present study shows that a complete of forty-five you look after the respondents either agree or powerfully agree that they're perpetually searching for higher job opportunities, Actually

in response to a different question, sixty-five is claimed that in associate emergency, they're even willing to figure on week-ends or on public holidays although there's no further payment for this. This is often one amongst the simplest tests of worker loyalty. This organization will actually be happy with such workers and this is often additionally a transparent indication that it's the correct folks in its ranks to not solely survive the approaching days of intense competition however additionally propel its future growth. Such workers should lean additional incentives to sustain their enthusiasm. Efforts to enhance the performance level of the general public sector concentrate on each personal and discourse variables.

Studies have shown that employees' attitudes towards work do have an effect on their performance, and successively the attitudes of workers square measure influenced by personal characteristics and job characteristics. There's proof from previous studies suggesting that private sector workers expertise higher levels of job satisfaction. Underlying several of those studies is that the concept happy employees in most organizations contribute considerably to the effectiveness and success of the organizations. Logic therefore suggests that low productivity could also be results of low levels of satisfaction.

Conclusion

We can safely conclude that privatization does not automatically mean fall in employment levels in divested firms- though this is likely to happen unless sales can increase fast enough after divestiture to offset very large productivity gains. Force designing within the public sector ought to address those structure problems that may attract young qualified staff to the general public sector. Because the private sector in developing countries becomes additional vital in those economies, it'll be more durable for the general public sector to stay a cadre of young qualified staff. The continual exodus of public staff to the private sector is primarily associated with the variations within the level of financial gain. Several of those staff area unit willing to

depart the safety of state employment for the additional risky however financially appreciated private sector employment. The upcoming shortage of personnel within the public sector that may occur doesn't auger well for the long-run economic development of the country. Force development in developing countries ought to emphasize each structure and private variables that may improve worker satisfaction. As steered earlier, the economic instability of recent years is certain to have an effect on the perception of job satisfaction by the employees.

It is suggested that the organization embody payment of market connected remuneration, continuous coaching and promotion. The study shows that higher regular payment, operating conditions and better autonomy would increase the amount of job satisfaction among the workers of this organization. Future analysis work predictors of job satisfaction among private sector staff from totally different industries are fascinating. Further, the link between worker satisfaction and client satisfaction might even be explored. A conceptualization that distinguishes between extrinsic and intrinsic satisfaction might be instructive in distinctive alternative predictor variables for job satisfaction. Future analysis might additionally concentrate on the relation between job satisfaction and alternative variables like timing, absence and productivity.

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Effects of Geographical Features, Terrain of Desert and Riverine Plains on Probable Pakistani Surprise Offensives in Various Sectors of Western Border of India



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Abstract

War is an act of violence intended to compel our opponent to fulfill our will. As we move on the use of force in a combat is tactics while theory of the use of the combat for obtaining the object of the war is strategy. Surprise is an attempt to get relative superiority as also to throw the enemy off balance. India has nine Corps Headquarters facing Pakistan. Limited war is also defined as any form of war in which absolute power of the nation is not used. If a war ends in total annihilation of enemy it is called absolute war. Capability implies the material strength of an armed forces in terms of the number of divisions firepower logistic support etc. Targets in nuclear wars can be divided into strategic and tactical. While value targets comprises population centres, centre of industry. Rajasthan and Punjab have a boundary with Pakistan. Rajasthan has 1070 km boundary with Pakistan. The Indus-Pak border runs from Pathankot running South-West along the river Raavi to just north of Ranian where it turns south till it meets the river Satluj west of Ferozepur. From there the border roughly follows the line of river Satluj upto Sulaimanka. The distance along border from Pathankot to Post 403 in Rajasthan in South is 700 km. The very difficulty of taking a position beyond a river increasing the possibility of its effective defence. A defended river favours attackers if defender makes mistakes of staking whole future on this defence and such defence is useful if a great decision is not sought. If area is flooded attacker avoids to attack and if flooding is done an attack.

Keywords: Geographical Features, Terrain, Desert, Riverine Plains, Pakistani Surprise Offensives

Introduction

War is an act of violence intended to compel our opponent to fulfill our will. Battle is combat between two or more combatants in a war. As we move on the use of force in a combat is tactics while theory of the use of the combat for obtaining the object of the war is strategy. Surprise is an attempt to get relative superiority as also to throw the enemy off balance. It has got two elements secrecy and rapidity. Attack has a positive element while defence means parrying a blow.

As we further discuss the paper we meet note that India is a big country and had 1710 Km border with Pakistan.

India has nine Corps Headquarters facing Pakistan. They have headquarter in Srinagar, Nagrota, Jalandhar, Ambala, Yol, Bhatinda, Mathura, Jodhpur, Bhopal while Pakistan has ten Corp Headquarers in Mangla, Multan, Lahore, Gujranwala, Bahawalpur, Karachi, Rawalpindi, FCNA areas. Limited war is also defined as any form of war in which absolute power of the nation is not used, lowest end of limited war is "Tactical" fought with tactical forces.

Theater of war mean a sector of total war area which has protected boundaries and to a certain degree of Independence while army is all the forces in a given Theater. Campaigns is used to denote all military events occurring in a course of a calendar year.

If a war ends in total annihilation of enemy it is called absolute war or ideal war while total war is referred to as the totality of resources mobilised. Limited war is used in peculiar political or military circumstances. Limited war is in one in which belligerents restrict the purpose for which they fight to concrete well defined objectives that do not demand utmost military effort. There are war fought for limited aims which as far offensive can be for seizure of large piece of enemy territory or for defence holding on our own until things take a better turn.

Capability implies the material strength of an armed forces in terms of the number of divisions firepower logistic support etc. While credibility of a nuclear force can be defined as degree of certainty in mind of an enemy that the force will be used if necessity arrives.

Tactical war is derived from the nuclear concept of tactical force which is any war fought by Tactical forces is Tactical war - while strategic war arises from nuclear deterrence. Total strategy is a war when both nuclear and nonnuclear factors are analysed.

Targets in nuclear wars can be divided into strategic and tactical. While value targets comprises population centres, centre of industry, counter forces targets are major military targets and are strategic nuclear weapon related. Tactical targets are located in tactical battle field areas.

The nuclear strategy are divided in various strikes as minimal demonstrative first strike with minimum damage to life and property also first strike on tactical battle field targets, First strike on tactical battle field, counter force targets. Disarming first strike denotes a strike to disarm

nuclear retaliatory capability. Decapitating first strike defined as a strike to destroy decision making structure of adversary.

Science is a thing which has found rigid meaning while art of war is defined as conduct of war with skillfull use of formations just as an art.

In the year 1971 Pakistan failed to capitalized on lack of Indian defence positions in Punjab sector while poorly lead offensive in Sindh-Rajasthan sector resulted in defeat in Longewala battles. It needs to refer here that Longewala saw destruction of armour of Pakistan.

Terrain

Rajasthan and Punjab have a boundary with Pakistan. Rajasthan has 1070 km boundary with Pakistan. The boundary has Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer districts etc. The boundary covers vast desert areas.

There is vast difference between desert of Thar in India & Pakistan and Gulf states as also N. Africa from military point of view. The desert of Africa is witness of battles between Africa corps of Rommels, Italian force and British army as also Gulf states as well as of Gulf war and operation Iraqi Freedom consist of a desert on which wheeled traffic can pass but in desert of India and Pakistan desert sand is smooth and sand belt serves deterrent to attack. The western sandy plain consisting of wide expensive of wind blown sand poorly watered and sterile. With eastern portion called as Thar desert which is perfectly dry and include Bikaner, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Sriganganagar district. The western belt is sand dune region running from Kutch to Punjab. The Ganganagar district seventy five per cent area is called Ghaggar plain having sand dunes and small sand hills.

This used to be the terrain in earlier time but on possibilities of a surprise offensive of Pakistan army after the building of Indira Gandhi canal, the area has changed a lot with the both sides of canal are now irrigated and having crops and plantations as in the map. Earlier advance

or retired of wheeled traffic used to be through various roads but now it can be by other means also. The major portion of Indian tank fleet of India (less than T-90) is nearing obsolescence. India's armoured and mechanised components are equipped with T-90 tanks and Infantry Fighting vehicles. India has towed artillery which is unsatisfactory for cross country terrain.

"In Rajasthan there can be a Pakistani offensive in Munabao - Gadra Road Axis as there can also be on Kishangarh Longewala Ramgarh Jaisalmer Axis. This was attempted in 1971 with much Hyped battle of Longewala in 1971. But things have changed and Indian Army's strike corps has initiatives in Thar areas. In Rajasthan apart from above mentioned axis Pakistan Army can mount surprise offensive in Ganganagar. Former can lead to grave situation as Pakistan Army can move via Ganganagar, Hanumangarh cut off sizeable number of Indian troops.

Also Pakistan Army can advance on Jaisalmer and also in Barmer sector there can be a surprise offensive. Apart from this Pakistan can launch surpass offensives in Gujarat Kutchh sector defended poorly by Indian Army.

Punjabi terrain consist of aggradational activity of Satluj, Beas and Raavi Rivers. The plain run 640 km. from NE to SW Raavi Beas, Satluj are perennial river here. The Indus-Pak border runs from Pathankot running South-West along the river Raavi to just, north of Ranian where it turns south till it meets the river Satluj west of Firozepur. From there the border roughly follows the line of river Satluj upto Sulaimanka. As these rivers have during many years changed their course frequently. There are many sides on our side of the river belonging to population

Strike Corps/armoured Divisions of Pakistan

Pakistani Army Strike Corps/armoured Divisions¹

S. N.	Corps	Location	Divisions	Armoured Division
i	I Corps		6 th Armoured Division	Mangla
ii	II Corps		1 st Armoured Division	Multan

and we have many area on Pakistan sides. The distance along border from Pathankot to Post 403 in Rajasthan in South is 700 km. The area decides itself naturally in 4 part. The first from North from Pathankot along river Raavi to about Ranian. The second from facing west from Ranian to Hussainwala on the river Satluj near Firozpur, the third from South of river Satluj to Sulaimanka and last to Border post 403 in Ganganagar.

The main routes into India from Pakistan wee from Shakargarh to Gurdaspur.

In Punjab on Border there is no river between Ravi and Satluj. The Beas river flows 43 km east of Amritsar. There are two strategic bridges on Indian side are on Beas named to and other on Satluj at Harike a nulla lies on G.T. Road on Amritsar – Harike .

As we study the effect of terrain and geographical features on Tactics and strategy we must first analyse various features and their impact on attack. The very difficulty of taking a position beyond a river increasing the possibility of its effective defence. A defended river favours attackers if defender makes mistakes of staking whole future on this defence and such defence is useful if a great decision is not sought. There are a few defensive river lines that can not be turned. If area is flooded attacker avoids to attack and if flooding is done an attack is bound to fail as in Khemkaran sector. If land is intersected by a number of irrigated channels flooding can greatly help the defender. River defence can be due at defence to prevent a turning, here strength of a defending force, a force in reserve and its strength which can be brought to bear on a invading force and time taken to build a bridge.

Relative strength of defence forces of Indian and Pakistan

Army

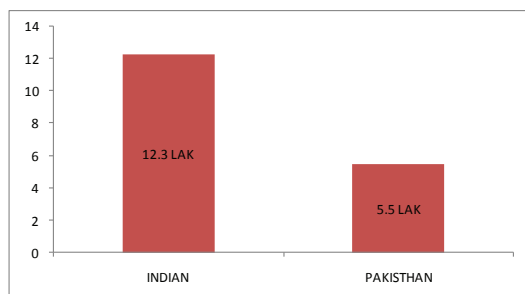


Fig. (1)

Air Force

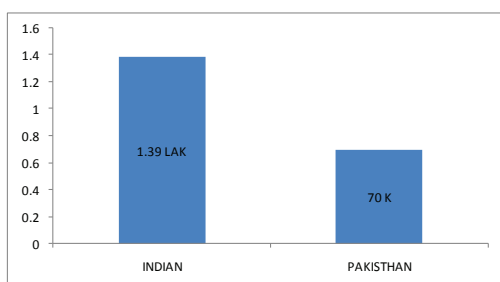


Fig. (2) Manpower of India and Pakistan

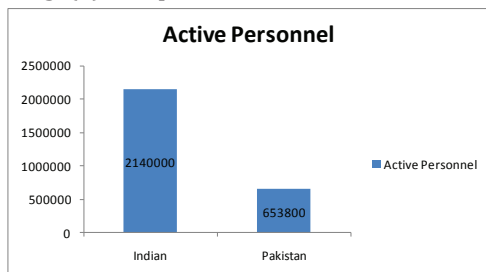


Fig. (3)

Relative Strength of India and Pakistan

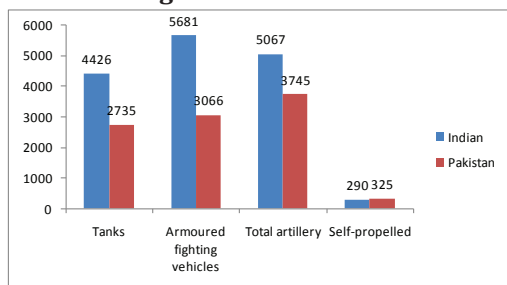


Fig. (4)

As we analyze the probable Pakistan offensives in Punjab we meet analyze the battle order of India and Pakistan in Punjab sector. Pakistan has 1st corps as a strike corps of Army at Mangla also II corps as a strike corps as at Multan. Then there is IV corps of Pakistan army at Lahore. Also XXX corps of Pakistan Army is at Gujranwala, also XXXI corps as located in Bhawalpur in S. Punjab. X corps of Pakistan Army is at Rawalpindi in Punjab.

Coming to Indian army battle order we can say to that there are corps headquarters at Ambala, Bhatinda, Jalandhar, Yol.

Pakistan has a number of options of a surprise offensive, these are :

- To attack and sever communication between Pathankot and Jammu using one of his two reserves corps.
- Offensive to capture Amritsar or Beas Bridge.
- An offensive in south in Fazilka region to cut off our force in Punjab.

Importance of the Subject

Various works have been forwarded to study role of plains whether riverine or desertous on military strategy and tactics in surprise offensives of Pakistani Army but the subject needs detailed study. The paper allows to study the same in backdrop of desertous / riverine plains.

Hypothesis

Any Pakistani probable misadventure as any surprise offensives in desertous / riverine plains of Rajasthan / Punjab has to be analysed and studied as a threat to various our own formations and areas. The matter needs specialist study or also of conduct of operation in it.

Aims and Scope of Study

Our effort is to study roles of desertous / riverine plains of Rajasthan / Punjab and of any possible surprise offensive by Pakistan and the work analyse the same.

Methodology

Various works were studied as apart from authors own knowledge e-matter / books and

various war memories / various works. Author propounds various probable surprise offensive.

Suggestions

As we should deal here measures to foil any surprise offensive we can suggest thus –

- (a) Positioning formation while leaving screening position and deploy formation of armoured divisions in Fazilka, Beas Bridges and affordable preamp any possible Pakistan attack.
- (b) Launch preemptive offensives in Sindh-Rajasthan sector by two of our strike corps to foil any Pakistan mis-adventure.

Findings

As from detailed study of the paper we can deduct following underlaid findings :

- (a) India has a 9 corps headquarters facing Pakistan. Most of these have three divisions while Pakistan has 8 corps headquarters facing India.
- (b) Pakistan and India have 1710 km. border which includes 1070 km. border of desert area in Sindh Rajasthan sector while 640 km. border in Punjab sector.
- (c) Pakistan can launch surprise offensives in Beas bridges, Fazilka and also to cut off Pathankot Jammu road.
- (d) While it can launch preventive offensive in Munabao-Barmer.

Conclusion

India has 1710 km of border with Pakistan as in Rajasthan and Punjab Sectors. India has 9 Corps Headquarter facing Pakistan has 8 Corps Headquarters facing India. Pakistan corps have headquarters at Mangla, Multan, Loahor, Gujranwala, Bhawalpur, Karachi, Rawalpindi. While India has corps headquarter at Nagrota,

Jalandhar, Ambala, Yol, Bhatinda, Mathura, Jodhpur and Bhopal.

As we study possible Pakistani surprise offensives we can judge that as offensive aimed to cut road link from Punjab to Kashmir, offensive against Amritsar, offensive to out flank Indian Corps in Rajasthan and to cut of Indian Forces in Punjab by offensive against Fazilka and offensive aimed at Gurdaspur to cut of Indian forces in Punjab.

As for Rajasthan sector Indian has initiative in this Sector but terrine consist in of loose sand serve as deterrent in cross country movement but after building of IGNP things have changed and Pakistan can launch pre emptive attack in this sector. Apart from this Pakistan can luanch surprise offensive in Gujarat Kutchh sector.

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Silk Road in Globalized World

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Abstract

Globalization sometimes refers to the accumulated reciprocity of the world's economies import by the circulation of information, money, people, and merchandise across national boundaries. A trade route is an associate instance. It's a network of interwoven trade routes or silk routes across the Afro-Eurasian land that carried silk at intervals the most to and fro. China was the first producer of silk at intervals on the planet. Since the second century B.C., China exported silk to completely different countries most attributable to the countries on the Mediterranean Coast on different routes. the aim of this paper is to research the pattern of the process that transpires in several regions of the continent from the seventh to the twelfth centuries, practice silk as a thread of cultural and economic interaction at intervals the context of the method method these days. The globalization process created by interactions and exchange of commodities, culture, technology, and religion at intervals the traditional world wished to complement the world whereas not destroying its cultural diversity. The long passage of some time since the second century BC to 1400 AD witnessed varied events of the then international importance. At the commencement, there was the interaction between China and India, vital because of the role of Buddhism. Then the Christian world's reception of the Chinese silk should be taken into thought. The arrival of Islam cask the planet balance of power Associate in Nursing conjointly the silk trade thereby went through a modification. The theism empire rose as another center of silk culture and served as every a block and a link. The brisk trade on the trade route continuing till the arrival of the mercantile laissez-faire economy in Europe at intervals the fourteenth century. The study of silk and conjointly the trade route is, thus a model of process and property development. It symbolized international economic and cultural networking supported mutual interaction and cooperation.

Keywords: Archaic Globalization, Silk And Civilization, Economic And Cultural Networking

Introduction

It was within the eighteenth century that the utilitarian thinker philosopher coined the word International. In different words, the terribly word international showed up within the eighteenth century within the west. Within the nineteenth century, a people Empire expanded staggeringly and gave a glimpse of a world state. James Thomson cried, "Rule, Britannia, rule the waves; Britons ne'er are slaves." and perhaps

the vision of rhetorician of a people Empire reminiscing the Roman Empire of the past wherever each country would be independent whereas United Kingdom would take care of its defense, touched the imagination of the many. Tennyson, the Poet Laureate of the then European nation dreamt of the parliament of man and therefore the federation of the planet. Within the eighteenth century solely, industrialization took off in United Kingdom then quickly caught

the imagination of the remainder of Western Europe and bit by bit the remainder of the planet. And it absolutely was within the fifties of the 20th century that McLuhan and, ironically enough, technology helped bring the planet into an in depth knit network involuntary by the greed of market economy. market economy ought to be understood in its matter of reality context. The countries don't belong to a pale outside of market economy. In apply, communist states are however followers of economy that competes with the supposed capitalist countries in grappling with the market. Market economy could be a financial motion and force that impels all thinking and every one objects of thought and rolls through all things. whatever the one thinks is driven by capitalist angle; no matter one creates is driven by capitalist attitude. during this context, the planet is quick speeding to economic process. It's lately given rise to the domination of the world's market by a particular variety of international firms.

Globalization usually refers to the exaggerated interdependency of the world's economies signification by the circulation of data, money, folks and product across national boundaries. The Coca Cola that we have a tendency to drinking in metropolis may welcome AN Indian at national capital to become recent and funky. And surely, AN Indian in Turkey or a Turk in India won't view himself a alien as a result of Coca Cola is in metropolis and Coca Cola is in national capital, Coca Cola here and Coca Cola there. The triumph of the world drinkable suggests that economic process is AN emerging development. however history tells America otherwise.

Globalization isn't AN emerging event concomitant with the increase of market economy and manufacture. Throughout the traditional times additionally, trades on the far side national boundaries compassing Asia and continent, the two continents, materialized whereby circulation of cash, product and folks resulted. As early as within the second century B.C. trade routes were explored that stretched

from ancient China to Rome. In fact, commerce is as previous as civilization and therefore the trade route from China to Rome since 2nd century B.C. is renowned because the Silk Road. The Silk Road went past completely different countries and civilizations and joined China with Rome. and therefore the Silk Road continued for over m years. It absolutely was brisk with trade to and fro since the pre-Christian era all the way down to the fourteenth century. With the arrival of mercantile market economy and explosive in Europe, the road nonexistent.

The object of the current paper is to return to the Silk Road. It provides America a glimpse of the archaic economic process or maybe economic process within the embryonic stage throughout the traditional times. It's a study that seeks to analyze the globalization process created by interactions and exchange of commodities, culture, technology and faith within the ancient world that wanted to complement the planet while not destroying its cultural diversity. It recounts in brief the long story of the transition of silk from being a restricted item to a artifact through the interactions between ancient civilizations over so much and wide regions. Though our final goal here is analytical, a lot of the writing involves narrative. This can be as a result of the sequence within which the events happened provides a necessary context for explaining the method of the then economic process.

Accordingly, excluding this introductory section, the remainder of the paper is split into three sections:

- Silk Road, silk and therefore the nature of trade
- Silk - the thread of economic and cultural interaction
- Concluding remarks

Silk Road, silk and the nature of trade

The early kind of economic process referred to as archaic economic process may well be copied within the trade links referred to as the Silk Route. The Silk Route or the Silk Road isn't one road.

It's a network of roads in continent connecting Jap and Southern Asia with the Mediterranean world, stretching from Sing an in China across the Taklimakan Desert, over the Pamir Mountains, through the grasslands of Central Asia, into Persia then to the Mediterranean, with branches within the northern Eurasian steppes and Asian country. Over 8000 metric linear unit long, it crossed a number of the foremost troublesome piece of land. It connected up a number of the best civilizations of the traditional empires like Asian country, China, Rome and Persia. For over a millennium, technology, art, culture, faith and philosophy were transmitted on these silk routes. Exchanges between China and also the 'West', i.e. the Mediterranean space, prospered via the Parthian Empire. Glasses and grapes went east, and it absolutely was through this route that China's greatest inventions like Chinese silk, paper-making, printing, gunpowder, the compass, windmills and ceramic ware were transported to the West. They visited the West either directly or via the Muslim countries ever since the eighth century. It absolutely was through this route that Buddhism came to China, that once more had deeply influenced the pattern of economic activities, particularly the silk economy. Throughout the first centuries, silk was one in all the foremost precious commodities. The Romans were keen on Chinese silk, transported to them via the Parthians. However the Silk Route is over silk trade. It's continually been a model of assimilation of economic, strategic and cultural identities.

Silk was China's gift to the planet. The Silk Route was the channel through that silk textiles and yarn were exported from the traditional Chinese empires of the Han dynasty and later Tang kinsfolk to the West in Persia, Asian country and also the Mediterranean. China started commercialism silk since the second century BC and remained the most important silk producer for hundreds of years. By the fourth and fifth centuries AD, the international silk market became additional competitive and complicated. India, Byzantium and Sasaanid Persia all had

their own silk industries. This development created a replacement trade regime wherever each the previous and also the new silk producers exported and foreign silk materials. Although silk was made in their countries, top quality poly-chrome silk flowed between countries to satisfy the demand for foreign exotic merchandise. 'Love for variety' is therefore no new construct in trade theory. There have been trades between countries commercialism and commercialism constant style of commodities since the Silk Route era. Silk failed to have Associate in nursing intrinsic worth; its value derived from the intensive labor and technology concerned in its production. Thus, its demand and value varied in several time periods or in several historical contexts. Simple tabby silks were made in households and were typically used for paying taxes to the government in dynasty China. However, government controlled the assembly and distribution of top quality silk within the times of yore for his or her own use and for diplomatic functions. At the opposite finish of the silk trade, throughout the primary century AD, the Romans were accustomed to the silk material although they weren't capable of silk production at that point. Silk was transported there via Central Asia. The westward flow of silk excited the flow of various commodities from the Mediterranean region to East Asia.

Indian traders underneath the rule of the Kusanas procured Chinese silk alongside alternative foreign merchandise and endemic commodities. Urbanization flourished in northwest Asian country because of an increase in Eurasian trade. Throughout the primary few centuries, Mahayana developed here. They stressed the importance of worship and donation for an improved gift life and also the assurance of no rebirth. They freely advocated the providing of silk. It helped within the cathartic of silk to a bigger market.

Silk - the thread of economic and cultural interaction

This section tries to reveal the pattern of economic process that passed off in many regions of

Eurasia from the seventh to the twelfth centuries, victimization silk as a thread. Following the silk dealings, the study tries to research briefly the economic and cultural interactions between the regions like East Asia, South Asia, West and Central Asia, the Mediterranean and West Europe.

China reached its cultural celestial point underneath the dynasty (618-907). India knowledgeable the prosperous fugacious empire of King Harsh (AD 606-47) WHO patronized the celebrated Chinese Buddhist pilgrim Hsuan-Tsang, so strengthening the cultural exchanges between the two civilizations. Hsuan Tsang traveled on the northern road of the Silk Route. His travel records narrated the 'not in any respect silky' journey. However, it conjointly recorded the outline of the many active cities (over two hundred, 000 people) and freelance oasis city-states on the sting of the Taklamakan desert on the routes, all reckoning on the trade route for his or her survival. Several of them had foreign merchants and monks from India, Central Asia and also the Western regions. Those cities were the evidences of the however the Silk Route trade promoted urbanization.

Around the Mediterranean, The Roman Empire wherever Christianity prevailed preserved its ascendance over the western a part of the previous Roman Empire. Between East and West, the increase of Islam similarly as AN Muslim Empire incorporated Mesopotamia, Egypt and Persia, into a brand new political, religious, economic and cultural domain by the mid-seventh century. Among these regions, dealings of silk persisted through the questionable trade route. but the shape and nature of the dealings modified. Silk was strictly a restricted artifact in each Byzantium and China, the second major producers of silk throughout the seventh century. It had been thought-about a luxury item. The govt. monopolized its production, distribution and consumption pattern. However, by the tenth century, high-ticket silks were accessible in several markets of Eurasia in the main for spiritual functions and afterward there was a

complete deregulating of this market in China and Europe.

The structure of the silk economy trusted the sub-structures of culture and faith of various civilizations. As silk was the foremost common variety of wealth in China and Central Asian countries and a artifact a great deal common in India, spiritual investments were usually created in silk textiles. Therefore the shut association between the illustrious Silk Route and also the unfold of Buddhism helped in establishing a free marketplace for silk.

Similarly, Christianity prevailing in Western Europe conjointly helped within the growth of the silk market. Churches keep silks in their treasuries as a variety of wealth, and also the devotees were inspired to give silk to churches. Christians adorned their Cathedrals and coated the tombs and relics of their saints with silk in their concern to urge a stronger life. Again, within the Muslim Society merchants enjoyed a position, and among them the foremost prestigious were the textile merchants. The Muslim empire rose as another centre of silk culture and served as each a block and a link between the sooner second domains.

Conclusion

The study of silk and also the Silk Road is therefore a model of economic process. It symbolized world economic and cultural networking supported mutual interaction and cooperation. Moreover, it's Associate in nursing instance of property development wherever a artifact like silk has remodeled itself from standing image controlled by the govt. to a free artifact, through the interaction of various civilizations. The narrative of the Silk Road speaks of property trade. Though these days such phrases as 'sustainable development' square measure wide used, one wonders whether or not the planet may continue any property development in any sphere, be it trade or politics, for such a protracted time. Be that because it could, the traditional world may boast of a sustained trade route that continuing for over fourteen thousand years, despite the

actual fact that the countries it ran through witnessed nice political upheavals within the meanwhile. Now, the question arises on what created that Silk Road doable. It ought to be remembered that mere utility couldn't sustain it. Associate in nursing oil pipe from Persia to Asian nation can be solid, driven by the exigencies of the countries through that it travels. However the longing for silk was totally different from today's longing for U ores. The longing for silk speaks of Associate in Nursing urge for the finer things made by the civilization that was ancient China. However these days, such fine things are not any longer asked for despite hypocrisy to them.

The story of Ramayana looks to own been retold within the story of Elliot. Such instances can be increased. Within the ancient world, in spite of a form of globalization, each culture and each country lurked in its own components. One wonders whether or not the economic process of nowadays that seeks to turn up within the India-Iran pipeline, within the revival of the Silk Road from China to Turkey, may let each country and culture to let in its own components and contribute to world brotherhood. Perhaps an exploration into the archaic globalization of that the Silk Road is however Associate in nursing instance may facilitate the planet nowadays to realize a property exchange of wealth, each material and supra-material among the innumerable peoples of nowadays.

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Inclusion of Values among Students & Functionaries of Open and Distance Learning for Effective Student Support Services



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Abstract

Student Support Services are the most vital component of Open and Distance Learning (ODL). It includes a wide range of academic and administrative support to the learners. IGNOU has striven to build an inclusive knowledge society. The University began by offering two academic programmes in 1987, i.e., Diploma in Management and Diploma in Distance Education, with strength of 4, 528 students. Today, it serves the educational aspirations of over 3 million students enrolled in 250 academic programmes in India and other countries of 21 Schools of Studies and a network of 67 Regional Centres and 3000 Learner Support Centres. IGNOU 50000 Academic Counsellors from Conventional Institutions of higher learning, professional organizations and industry among others. It is pertinent that teaching-learning process in ODL system is different than Conventional system. A learner in ODL system remains away from the teacher and the peer group. Thus, the learner feels isolated and needs the empathy of all the functionaries concerned. UNESCO Commission for Education in the Twenty-first Century held in Paris in 1996 (UNESCO, 1996) stated four pillars of learning i.e. learning to be, learning to do, learning to know and learning to live together. The success of ODL depends on the realization of ethics and values of learners by the functionaries and learners also to understand the value of ODL system given to them. In this article, we want to focus on inculcation of values among the learners as well as the functionaries for delivering effective Student Support Services in the ODL system.

Keywords: ODL, Student Support Services, Values, Functionaries

Introduction

Open and Distance Learning has emerged as an important and vital approach in education in ensuring access of higher education to all people. The ODL is learner-centered and cost-effective approach of education and more flexible in teaching-learning process. It has enhanced the access of Open Universities and extended the educational opportunities to all sections. 1300 ODL institutions of different types and sizes located in 127 countries are playing an important role in ensuring access of higher education to all at National and International level. The number of distance learners is approximately 100 million at

the higher education level. It is expected to reach 120 million by 2025 A.D. (Dhanarajan 1996).

Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) has the mandate to democratize higher education through the open and distance learning mode. This National University, established by an Act of Parliament in 1985 to achieve the following objectives with slogan "reach to unreached":

- Democratizing higher education by taking it to the doorsteps of the learners
- Providing access to high quality education to all those, who seek it irrespective of their age, region or formal qualifications.

- Offering need-based academic programmes by giving professional and vocational orientation to the courses.
- Promoting and developing distance education in India.
- Setting and maintaining standards in distance education in the country as an apex body set up for the purpose.

The University provides opportunities for an inclusive and a successful learning environment for millions of learners from all sections of the society to acquire a University Certification for academic pursuits, gainful employment, and workplace education and for career progression. IGNOU began by offering two academic programmes in 1987 i.e. Diploma in Management and Diploma in Distance Education, with strength of 3084 students. The University serves the educational aspirations of over 3 million students in India and 36 other countries through 21 Schools and a network of 67 Regional Centres, about 3500 Study Centres and 29 overseas centres.

The University offers about 240 Certificate, Diploma, Degree and Doctoral programmes and Special Study Centres for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, minorities, differently-abled peoples, prisoners and personnel of defense and para-military services. It is to our credit that we offer an impressive array of programmes and courses spanning awareness and Appreciation programmes to research degrees; informal to formal; vocational to professional; and hands-on, skill-based to knowledge-based programmes and courses.

Table 1: Types of Academic Programmes

Sl.	Type of Programmes	No. of Programmes
1	Doctoral Degree	43
2	MPhil Degree	10
3	Master's Degree	33
4	Bachelor's Degree	13
5	Diploma	61

Sl.	Type of Programmes	No. of Programmes
6	Certificate	72
7	Appreciation Programmes	2
8	Awareness Programme	2

University Schemes for Inclusive Education

In view of its commitment to the ideal of inclusiveness, IGNOU has undertaken a host of initiatives for the marginalized sections, backward and remote areas and for other areas with special needs. Fee Exemption/reimbursement: IGNOU has been providing the opportunity of fee exemption to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all academic programmes. Programme for Jails Inmates: In order to enhance the outreach of education among jail inmates, IGNOU is providing free education in various programmes at 163 Study Centres in Jails under 45 Regional Centres of IGNOU spread across the country.

Awareness Programmes for Weavers of Rural Youths: Through its initiatives for inclusion and empowerment, IGNOU has extended its outreach to several other marginalized segments such as the weaver community, rural youth and others.

Student Support Services

Student Support Services are the most integral part of the Open and Distance Learning. It can be defined as a range of support services to the learners. The support services fall into two broad areas; academic and non-academic.

Academic Support – It deals with supporting learners with cognitive issues pertaining to specific course chosen by the learners. It is provided to learners through counselling sessions, practical and feedback on the assignments etc.

Non-academic Support- It includes affective and organizational aspects of their study, such as informing, advising and counselling them on personal matters that are hindering their study.

Support Services in IGNOU

IGNOU learners are provided support services at every stage of their learning endeavor. It is

classified under three categories i.e. Pre Entry Support, Course Support and Post Course Support

Pre Entry Support	During the Course Support	Post Course Support
Information about the University and its programmes and courses	Organizing Induction Meeting	Communication of final results/grades/awards, convocation etc.
Eligibility for entry	Providing Study Materials	Advice regarding career advancement
Fee structure	Access of Online Study Materials & Apps	Organizing campus placement
Duration of the programmes	Counsellings	Feedback on the programmes and support services
Registration Process	Practicals	Advice for further academic programme
Instructional System	Radio Channel-Gyan Vani	
Recognition of awards	TV Channel-Gyan Darshan	
Location of Study Centre and Regional Centres	Teleconference	
Activation of Programmes	Web conference	
Fee Reimbursement & Scholarships	Library facility	
	Assignment Evaluation and Feedback	
	Credit System	
	Development of study skills	
	Examination	
	Result declaration	
	Award of degrees	
	Award of fee reimbursement and scholarships	

Channels of Student Support

1. IGNOU Hqrs is entrusted with the overall responsibility of providing student support and implementation of all academic programmes through its various division, schools and centres.
2. Regional Centres are established across the country. It is the middle level of three tier structure of the student support. With 56

Regional Centres, 11 Recognized Regional Centres for Indian Army, Navy and Assam Rifles and around 2500 Learner Support Centres that add stability and diversity to it, the University brings forth a diversity of fruitful academic offerings for a cumulative strength of over 3 million learners.

3. Study Centres are established in recognized universities, college and higher education

institutions under the jurisdiction of Regional Centre concerned. The study centres are governed by the Regional Centres. A wide variety of SCs have operationalized in order to provide student support to different target groups across the nation. These various study centres include Regular Study Centres, Programme Study Centre and Special Study Centres.

Academic Counselling

Academic Counselling is the most important component of student support. It is the real needs of learners both academic as well as personal to clarify the doubts related to the courses; conflicting demands of home, work and study; isolation problems, relating with previous knowledge, development of study skills and strategy; reinforcement of learning; academic monitoring etc.

Assignment Evaluation

Assignment is the most important tool of teaching-learning process in Open and Distance Learning. It works as two-way communication. Learners submit the assignment responses at the study centre. Academic Counsellors evaluate the assignment responses and provide the feedback. It is most useful to learners for further improvement in their learning strategies.

Use of ICTsin Student Support

ICTs mediated Open and Distance Learning is more accessible and retainable to the target groups. It is more useful to all stakeholders to use and execute the ICTs in teaching-learning process for effective learning.

EGyanKosh is a National Digital Repository housed at IGNOU headquarters to store, index, preserve, distribute and share the digital learning resources developed by the open and distance learning institutions in the country.

Gyan Darshan- Bouquet of Educational TV Channels: It is a major milestone in the field of Educational Television in India. It is a joint venture of the MHRD and I & B, IGNOU and PrasarBharti. IGNOU is the nodal agency for coordinating and up-linking the bouquet of four

educational TV channels under the banner of Gyan Darshan (GD).

Gyan Darshan-1 is launched in the year 2000. It offers the best educational programmes to a wide range of viewers. The GD-1 Telecast includes:

Children's programmes: Approximately four hours have been allocated to children's programmes produced by CIET, NCERT.

Women's Issues: Programmes dealing with the issues of women occupy a significant place in GD-1. Besides other programmes which are of interest to women audience, half an hour is dedicated exclusively to women empowerment.

IGNOU Students: Each day a couple of hours are devoted to curriculum-based programmes for IGNOU students, enrolled in various programmes of study.

Language programmes: Sanskrit programmes are telecast through 'Bhasha Mandakini' and Urdu programmes are telecast under 'Gulistan-e-Urdu'. Programmes in other Indian languages will be telecast shortly.

General Enrichment: Several hours during the day are devoted to enrichment programmes on health, science and technology, history and culture, environment, agriculture and various other relevant subject areas.

Gyan Darshan-2 In order to build interactivity in distance learning process, one-way video and two-way audio teleconferencing facilities are being offered through GD-2. Important nationwide programme for IGNOU learners, lectures by eminent experts/, discussion with Regional Centres for academic and administrative matters. Induction programmes for new students and convocations for graduating students are conducted live through teleconferencing every year. Tele-counselling session are also conducted for professional and application oriented programmes such as nursing, medical education, information technology, management etc. in which the students get ample opportunities to interact with the faculty.

Gyan Vani (GV): FM Radio was conceived in 2001 as a network of educational FM Radio Channels

operating from various cities in the country. With an aim to enhance and supplement the teaching-learning process, each GV station has a range of about 60 kms and covers an entire city/town including the adjoining rural areas. During 2018 Gyan Vani stations have been reactivated in Aurangabad, Jaipur, Pune, Madurai, Cochin, Chandigarh, Raipur and Jalandhar which brings the total number of GV Stations to 12.

Interactive Radio Counselling (IRC) facility is provided by GV Stations to enable students to interact with the faculty, academic counsellors and student support staff. The live phone-in programmes are popular components of the network. The programs broadcast through each station include both prerecorded and live content. The live programs are mainly interactive radio counselling sessions conducted by the various Schools of the University and the Regional Centers.

Examination

IGNOU conducts Term End Examination twice in a year i.e. June and December. It established its examination centres across the country and abroad. The data sheet is displayed well in time on the website of IGNOU (www.ignou.ac.in) for accessing of learners and other stakeholders. IGNOU declares result of Term End Examination within 45 days as per its ordinance.

A cumulative strength of 3 million learners of the University have need of comprehensive student support services. Learner's profile is being changed since last few years. The support services needs to be customized to get satisfactory level of learning.

It seems that student support services needs improvement and positive attitude of all stakeholders. The functionaries need to realize the 'values of learners' and the learners need to realize the 'values of the opportunities created for them'.

Values for Learners

UNESCO Commission for Education in the Twenty-first Century held in Paris in 1996 (UNESCO, 1996) stated four pillars of learning:

1. Learning to know.
2. Learning to be.
3. Learning to do.
4. Learning to live together.

In the perspective of ODL learners, 'Learning to know' is related to develop study skills, concentration, memory and thinking ability. These abilities should inculcate among the learners to become a better learner like Eklavya. This is the first illustration of independent learning. It is most important aspect of learning to develop a positive attitude and self-development of learners and similarly all stakeholders should devote these abilities among the learners. 'Learning to be' refers that learners need to be committed to the learning. Learning is the process of acquiring new knowledge, behaviors and skills. Motivations accelerate to the learners. It is key source of success. All functionaries should play a role to motivate to the learners for their study and success in their life.

'Learning to do' refers the capability for applying the acquired knowledge in real life situation. It includes the practical, project work, internships, workshops for gaining practical knowledge. The functionaries should conduct practical activities at the fixed interval to provide a good exposure and using of knowledge in practical situations.

'Learning to live together' develops the social skills and values. It creates a feeling of interpersonal relation with peer group, academic counsellors. It leads to living together and learning together.

Academic Counsellors play a major role of helping the learners keep pace with their studies by providing feedback on their performance, monitoring their progress and helping them overcome the hindrances in their learning endeavor.

The Academic Counsellors also play a significant role as ambassadors of IGNOU. Although majority of these counsellors are working full time in the conventional system.

Attributes of an Ideal Academic Counsellor

- Good knowledge of the subject/course

- Positive human attributes of warmth, acceptance, genuineness and empathy
- Sufficient experience in that subject/course
- Awareness about the characteristics of learners and ODL System
- Aptitude for using a variety of media including computing skill
- Good communication skills
- Good listening skills

Values for Functionaries: ODL institutions should develop its student support services in the spirit of 'four pillars of learning'. Today we have need a learner-centric approach and delivery system of instruction. The functionaries should be able to 'inclusion of values' among the learners 'to learn to know', 'to be', 'to do' and 'to live together'.

Findings

1. ODL system depends on effective support services to cater the diversified needs of the learners. It is useful to ODL institution to provide good student support services to break the isolation.
2. The realization of four pillars of learning enriches the good outcomes from the teaching learning process in ODL.
3. It is useful to Academic Counsellors for understanding the needs of the learners.
4. Inculcating these values among staff of learner support centers and regional centers will facilitate to the learners.

Conclusion

ODL system is being adopted throughout the world as an important tool to ensure access, equity and quality in the realm of higher

education. ODL in its organized form is one of the path breaking innovations in the field of education of the Twentieth century. The success of the ODL system is the effective student support. Learners feel good if they get a good support from the functionaries and this leads them to a successful path.

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India-Bhutan Relations: Geo-Strategic Dimensions



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Abstract

Geo-strategic significance has been always an important factor in shaping the destiny of a country, Bhutan has been well-known for its strategic location and natural resource base in the world. It is sandwiched between the two Asian giants – India and China, Bhutan serves as the buffer state between the two countries. It is proximity to both the countries. India, is a close neighbor, has traditionally played a significant role in Bhutan. At present, china is interfering repeatedly in Bhutan, which also threatens India's security with India- Bhutan relations. China's role is a detectable as it has begun to Intervene Bhutan's development process with an intention to weaken Indian influence. In addition to both the countries want to establish a good image in the eye of Bhutan. The present paper is an effort towards analyzing the geo-strategic dimensions of Indo – Bhutan relations.

Keywords: Geo-Strategic, Geo-Political, Security, Treaty, Border-Dispute, Doklam

Introduction

The south Asian region consists of eight countries i.e. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka which share their common historical ties and geography and ecological cycles. These countries also share a common colonial past except Bhutan, Nepal and most part of the Afghanistan. If we recognized the history of last sixty years of the past-colonial period of the region, then we found that south Asia has been the least recognized sub-region across the globe. Lyon asserted that-“south Asia has been a region without regionalism”. Bhutan is landlocked country in south Asia. Located in the eastern Himalayas, it is bordered by Tibet of china in the west, the Arunachal Pradesh state of India in the east and the Assam state of India in the south.

Bhutan is landlocked between china and India, measures 46, 500 square kilometers, and has a population of about 813, 581. In spite of these

limitations, Bhutan has earned the reputation of being a peaceful country where the development of threats from militancy, terrorism and economic disparity within itself has virtually been absent. In this sense, Bhutan has thus far been more fortunate than many of its neighbours in the south Asian region. This has been in part owing to its self-isolationist policy up until the second half of the 20th century, and the preservation and promotion of a strong sense of individuality that has ensured social adherence and unity. Bhutan was a closed-door regime under the ruling of 1st and 2nd kings, rarely had contact with the outside world. The 4th king JigmeSinghyeWangchuck, carried on with the policy of 3rd king of cautious opening-up and introduced political reforms in 1998. He passed his administrative power to the council of ministers and proposed a draft version of constitution to transform the hereditary monarchical system of the country to the constitutional monarchy. However, Bhutanese have been historically receptive towards the

issues of security, with frequent disruptions occurring from internal aggressive sections prior to establishment and amalgamation of the monarchy in 1907. The invasion of Britishers in the 18th century, (1773) resulted in treaty of Sinchula in November 1865. Britishers received 2,000 square meters of a territory in the east of the Tista River including Kalimpong in exchange of annual financial assistance to the Bhutan. The treaty was forcefully revived in January 1910 in Punakha, due to which Bhutan faced a problem of immigration of Nepalese and Hindus. Entry of Nepalese was banned in 1959, causing an exodus of many Nepalese. No solution has surfaced despite countless negotiations, and the issue has become a headache between Bhutan and Nepal and drawn attention from the international community, with the United Nations, USA, U.K, and the European Union all tried to intervene to strike a solution. Despite the fact that many Nepalese have lived in Bhutan for decades, the population census held by Bhutan in 1988 still expelled many 'illegal' Nepali immigrants.

In 1989, Bhutan introduced the **"One Nation, One People Policy"** aimed at strengthening national identity and preserving cultural tradition. India, following its declaration of independence, signed a treaty with Bhutan in August 1949 offering to "supervise" Bhutan's foreign relations and agreeing to provide annual financial assistance. Not until the early 1960s did Bhutan manage to gradually rid itself of the status as the princely state under Britain and India and walk away from closed-door policy. Per se, preserving its sovereign independence and territorial integrity has always been a matter of great importance for Bhutan.

Bhutan's geo-political position between two super powers India and China has a heavy influence in its foreign policies. The landlocked geographical position, border conflicts with China and high dependency for economic survival all collectively poses obstacles to the road to establishing independent foreign policy. Bhutan's foreign policies revolve around certain objectives of national security, territorial

integrity, economic development, sovereignty, cultural heritage preservation and improvement in relationship with India. Before 1972, Foreign Affairs were under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Development, afterwards when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs established most of Bhutan's foreign policies were centered on internal affair as well as India. Between the late 1970s and early 1980s, Bhutan opted for economic multilateralism that was a major structural change in its foreign policies. Stable but restricted foreign relations did not surface until the 1980s, and in 1985 Bhutan became the member state of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation [SAARC].

In order to avoid the game of two super powers, Bhutan maintained its neutral stance during the cold war. Bhutan cautiously and gradually improved relations with countries including India in exchange of more aid, better opportunities for economic development and protection of its independent status. Since 1974, only a few numbers of tourists were permitted to travel Bhutan and high taxes were imposed on foreign travellers including strict rules and regulations were made for tourists. The country used to welcome only 6,000 foreign travellers each year, thus is also started known as a country **"furthest away from the world and closest to the blue sky."**

The geopolitical scenario of the whole region changed radically with the announcement of PRC in 1949. The entire Himalayan region and Indian sub-continent underwent a great change with the impressments of Tibet by the People's Liberation Army of People's Republic of China in 1950. The annexation of enclaves of Bhutan in Tibet by PRC and presence of Chinese troops along the border of Bhutan forced Bhutan to re-examine its traditional policy of isolation and the urgency to develop communication lines with India was felt. Due to the expansionist policy of China-Bhutan was more inclined towards the democratic system of India. As a country that shares the same religion and culture as Tibet's, Bhutanese policy makers perceived China in

Tibet as posing serious threats to Bhutan's independence and security. Thus, Bhutan started the process of improving relations with India. The progression of socio-economic development began thereafter with Indian assistance. The stability of whole Himalayan region ensures the internal as well as external security of India and after the sudden attack of China on India in 1962. It becomes necessary for India to safeguard its interest by maintaining good relations with its neighboring countries. Bhutan and Nepal could serve as reliable buffer states of India.

Bhutan-China Border Dispute and India

Bhutan shares 605 k. m. out of 1, 075-kilometer border of its border with India and the rests 470 km is adheres to China. Bhutan has traditional ties with Tibet; it was once the connecting bridge between Tibet and the east part of south Asia. The strong socio-economic ties could be apparent with the cross movement of Tibetan people along the Manas Chhu in east Bhutan and Paro valley in west Bhutan to Assam, Bangladesh, and Bihar for religious, cultural and trade activities. The fair in Bumthang, east Bhutan was a huge attraction for many Tibetan people. The Tibetan caravans offered wool, brick tea, edible salt and musk in exchange for Bhutan's rice, paper and dried pepper. Local governments of Tibet used to deploy officials in areas near Bhutan to purchase rice. It used to be a ritual for Tibetans to travel a long distance along the Manas Chhu to embark on pilgrimage at monasteries near Guwahati, Assam. After the china's penetration in Tibet, Bhutan had to close its border area due to the heavy influx of Tibetans in the country, leading to shutting down all cross-border trade activities. No formal trade or commercial relations has been established between Bhutan and China since then.

Border issues between Bhutan and China incorporated into china-India border discussions. But in 1959, a letter was delivered by then China Premier Chou En Lai to Indian Prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru expressing china's wish to stage direct bilateral talk with Bhutan in order to separate two border issues. Although no direct border negotiations between china and Bhutan

begin until 1984. But afterwards, the capital cities of Beijing and Thimphu have been taking turns hosting the annual border negotiations. By 2016, 24 rounds of talk had been conducted, with the 24th round being held in Beijing. Until the 1970s India was representing Bhutan in talks with China over the broader China-Indian border conflicts.

The scenario took a U-turn after Bhutan took membership of United Nation in 1971. It was the time, when Bhutan incidentally alongside India, voted in favour of China filling the seat occupied by the ROC and openly supported the "One China Policy". Bhutan also invited Chinese ambassador to India to attend the coronation of Jigme Singye Wangchuk as the king of Bhutan. Thereafter, a series of talks held between the two countries. In 1983, the Chinese foreign Minister Wu xueqian and Bhutanese foreign Minister Dawa Tsering held talks on establishing bilateral relations in New York. In 1984, China and Bhutan began annual, direct talks over the border dispute. In 1996, China offered to Exchange 495 sq.km. Area of Pasamlung and Jakarlung valleys in the northern borders of Bhutan for Sinchulumpa, Dramana and Shaktoe with an area of 269 sq. km in the north-west Bhutan which share borders with Sikkim, (India) but no final decision was taken.

After the series of talks, China and Bhutan engaged in a bilateral agreement for maintaining peace and stability on the border in 1998. The five article agreement demands mutual respect and equal status regardless of the territory and power of nation. China states its complete respect for Bhutan's independent status, sovereignty, territorial integrity in the agreement and both sides sought to build ties based on the five principles of peaceful Co-existence. However, Bhutan's kings nodded his head on territory exchange in 1997 but, the talks stopped after china again offered the exchange of land mentioned above.

In 2002, however, China presented what it claimed to be 'evidence', asserting its ownership of disputed tracts of land, after negotiations.

China denied offering its kindness over the issue when asked to extend the generosity of a superpower to a small country like Bhutan by stating that it cannot afford to be generous to every single neighbor considering that it has other neighbors as well. Although, China is violating the norms of agreements by building military roads on the area come under Bhutan's territory. It has provoked tensions between the two countries. Countries are getting stronger day by day and it can be evident from the Bhutan's King pledge to support are China in issues related to china's sovereignty such as Taiwan, human right and Tibet which is not a good sign for India.

India - Bhutan Relationship

Indo - Bhutan relation has been very close, the two shares intimate bonds in the areas of foreign affairs, the economy, trade, education, technology, national defence and security. On August 8 1949, India and Bhutan signed the treaty of friendship, stating the policy of non - interference in each other's internal affairs and maintaining peace between the two nations. The treaty does not mention Bhutan's status

The Five Kings of Bhutan and Their Reigns

S. No.	Name	Life Span	Reigns
1.	Ugyen Wangchuck	1862-1926 (Aged-64)	1907-1926
2.	Jigmi Wangchuck	1905-1952 (Aged-47)	1926-1952
3.	Jigme Dorji Wangchuck	1929-1972 (Aged-43)	1952-1972
4.	Jigme Singye Wangchuck	1955- (Age-65)	1972-2006 Abdicated
5.	Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck	1980- (Age-39)	2006- Incumbent

Source: <https://www.drukasia.com/kings-of-bhutan/>

It must be noted that India's generous help and development assistant is not one side affair and has been reciprocated consistently by Bhutan by supporting India's legitimate claim for a permanent seat in the UN Security council. It has also consistently backed our position on various international issues, including the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, a nuclear - weapon - free zone in South Asia, Climate Change negotiations and so on.

Renegotiation of Treaty of Friendship 1949

The relations between India and Bhutan are largely governed by the "Treaty of Friendship and

as a sovereign state and Bhutan agreed to take India's guidance and consideration while dealing with any third country especially in the matter of foreign and defence affairs. The treaty also established free trade and extradition protocols. With the annexation of Tibet and declaration of India's then Prime Minister Jawaharlar Nehru that any aggression against Bhutan would be seen as aggression against India had robust ties between the countries.

Even after, being one of the major role - players in the foreign policy of Bhutan, India never interfered in the internal affairs of Bhutan. India supported Bhutanese government when it expressed its wish to renegotiate parts of the treaty to enhance Bhutan's sovereignty. India supported Bhutan in signing a new trade agreement in 1972 that provided an exemption from duties for goods from Bhutan to third countries. We have rendered our wholehearted support to this nascent Himalayan state in its journey from monarchy towards democracy and modernity which started in the year 2008. Ugyen Wangchuck was the first king of Bhutan.

Co-operation" signed in August 8, 1949 between the two countries. This treaty was historical legacy. In 1910 an Anglo - Bhutanese treaty of friendship was signed according to which non-interference in the internal affair of Bhutan was guaranteed by the British but Bhutan foreign policy was placed under the government of British India. After the independence of India, his treaty was replaced by the Indo-Bhutan treaty of friendship in 1949. This treaty continued the clause that it had with British India under which Bhutan undertook to seek advice of India in regard to its external affairs. It also made India responsible for the defence of Bhutan.

In tune with the changing times, the treaty of 1949 was updated and signed during the visit of his Majesty Jigme Wangchuck to India in February 2007. It has helped in great deal in modernizing and transforming the bilateral relations. While it frees Bhutan's external relations from New Delhi giving it freedom to manage it according to its needs and priorities, it still subjects the Himalayan kingdom's security needs to India's supervision.

The updated India – Bhutan friendship treaty not only reflects the contemporary realities of our relationship but also lays the firm foundation for the future development in the 21st century. The treaty provides the sound platform for the future intensification of Indo – Bhutan relations in almost all areas of bilateral relationship including trade and economic co-operation, hydro-electricity, sustainable development, cultural and people to people exchanges.

The special relationship has been sustained by the tradition of regular visit and high level dialogues between the two countries. His Majesty Jigme Khesar Namgyal Wangchuck was the chief guest for the 64th Republic Day celebrations in 2013. At the invitation of the President of India, His Majesty the king and her Majesty the queen paid an official visit to India from 6-10 January, 2014. They again visited India in October 2014 on a private visit which included visit to Lawrence School, Sanawar (as chief guest of the 167th Founder day celebration), Bodhgaya and Varanasi.

After being elected Prime Minister, Lyonchhen Tshering Tobgay undertook his first official visit to India from 30 August to 4 September, 2013. PM Tobgay along with a 6-member delegation which included Foreign Minister again visited India from 25-28 May, 2014 for the swearing-in ceremony of PM-designate Narendra Modi.

At the invitation of the King of Bhutan, Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi paid a State Visit to Bhutan from 15-16 June 2014. The Prime Minister of India was accompanied by External Affairs Minister Smt. Sushma Swaraj, National Security Adviser Shri Ajit Doval, Foreign Secretary Smt. Sujatha Singh and other senior officials of the Government of India. It was his

first visit abroad after assumption of office. The visit reinforced the tradition of regular high-level exchanges between the two countries and upholds and strengthens the special and unique age-old friendship between Bhutan and India. PM Narendra Modi addressed the Joint Session of the Parliament in the Gyalong Tshogkhag on 16 June 2014. During the visit, he laid the foundation stone of the 600 MW Kholongchhu Hydropower Project and the Supreme Court building which was constructed with Government of India's assistance. Besides exchanging views and discussing bilateral relations and economic co-operation, PM Modi announced doubling of the Nehru Wangchuck scholarship to Rs. 20 million per year.

At the invitation of the Prime Minister of India, the Prime Minister of Bhutan Lyonchhen Tshering Tobgay, paid an official visit to India along with his delegation from 10-18 January 2015. He addressed the inaugural session of the Vibrant Gujarat summit in Ahmedabad and visited a number of successful Projects in Gujarat. He met with PM Shri Narendra Modi and had wide ranging discussions on bilateral issues. He called on the President of India in Delhi and had meetings with several Ministers and senior officials. He also visited Bodhgaya where he was presented a Sapling of the MAHA Bodhi tree. The Prime Minister of Bhutan, Tshering Tobgay was the chief guest at the 2nd India ideas conclave themed "Learning from Civilization" in Goa (India) from 13 to 17 November 2015. He visited Kolkata in January 2016 (to attend 2 days Bengal Global business Summit), in May 2016 (to attend the swearing-in ceremony of CM, West Bengal) and Goa in October 2016 to attend the BIMSTEC-BRICS Outreach summit. PM Tobgay attended the opening of the Namami Brahmaputra river festival as the Guest of Honour on 31st March, 2017 in Guwahati, Assam. He had meetings with Chief Ministers of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

There are a number of institutional mechanisms between India and Bhutan in areas such as security, border management, trade transit, economic, hydro-power, water resources. There have been regular exchanges at the Ministerial and official level, exchanges of parliamentarian

delegations to strengthen partnership in diverse areas of cooperation.

Bhutan from security Lens

As strategically located between two big and powerful neighbours, India and China. Bhutan is of special significance to India from the perspective of defense and national security. It lies in the middle of our 4, 200 KM long disputed border with China. The fact that the Prime Minister chose Bhutan as his first foreign destination assumes significance since China has lately intensified its efforts its strategic influence in the Himalayan Kingdom. Recently it has decided to establish full-fledged diplomatic ties with Bhutan. Rapidly growing imprints of a neighbouring powerful and unpredictable Asian Nation has set the Alarm bells ringing in the South Block. So far India has been the sole foreign policy manager of Bhutan. But the vigorous and well thought economic diplomacy of china in the Bhutan may radically change the strategic calculus. Bhutan is important for the peace and security of our North- East region. Bhutan had launched 'operation All Clear' to dismantle the camp of United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), Bodo insurgents and Kamtapur Liberation Organization (KLO) from southern Bhutan in 2003. About 30 camps were dismantled in the operation with the help of Indian army. These camps on the Bhutanese territory were used to train cadres, store arms and ammunition and launch surprise attacks inside India.

Thus the geo-strategic position of Bhutan has transformed the Indo - Bhutan relation into one of vital importance to both the countries. But India should not allow the relationship to be limited to security ties and must go beyond it. There is need to continue and reinforce the model of B4B - Bharat for Bhutan and Bhutan for Bharat. Bhutan's king, said memorably on the eve of India's Republic Day in 2013; "my bond with India is for life, for it arises from two loves, my love for India and, my love for Bhutan and my people." Time and again, the same spirit of goodwill and love is expressed by our people. We need to continue this glorious tradition of good neighbourlines.

India-Bhutan-China Strategic Triangle

India, Bhutan and China are part of a strategic triangle in the Eastern Himalayas with the inverted apex jutting in the form of all important Chumbi valley in Yadong(YATUNG) county of Tibetan Autonomous Region (TAR). Given proximity of the Chumbi Valley to India's jugular to the North East the 20 km. wide Siliguri Corridor, the two arms of the triangle resting on Indian state of Sikkim in the West and Bhutan in the East assume importance. Chinese plans to extend the Qinghai Tibet railway to Xigaze and Yadong close to the Sino-Indian border have added to concerns in India with tardy communication links on the Eastern frontier. Given the strategic significance, India has been able to maintain balance primarily through the India-Bhutan treaty of friendship first signed in 1949 and revised on mutually agreed terms in 2007.

Thus two arms of the triangle could be said under Indian control and influence, even as China holds the base. This equation may be upset in case China is able to gain greater access to the Bhutanese arm of the triangle with a reset of the China-Bhutan boundary, negotiations for which are underway. Given the difficult terrain on the Western arm of the Chumbi Valley and scope for expansion is primarily in the East. The Indo-Bhutan treaty of friendship in 2007 has led to greater diplomatic freedom to Thimpu opening prospects of engagement across the board. The most significant change in 2007 was mutual reaffirmation of sovereignty and territorial integrity in the preamble of the Treaty which was not there in the 1949 text. More over Article 2 of the 1949 Treaty stated that Bhutan will be guided by the advice of India on external relations. The Article read, "the government of India undertakes to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. On this part, the government of Bhutan agrees to be guided by the advice of the government of India in regard to its external relations". This has been reviewed and Article 2 of the 2007 Treaty read, "the government of kingdom of Bhutan and the government of republic of India shall cooperate closely with each other on issues relating to

their national interests. Neither government shall allow the use of its territory for activities harmful to the national security and interest of the other". The sum total of implications of the change is greater freedom of choice to Bhutan in management of sovereignty and external relations.

This background is essential to understand the nuances of the first ever bilateral held between the Chinese Prime Minister Wen Jiabao and Bhutan's Prime Minister, Jigmi Y. Thinley on the sideline of the Rio Conference on sustainable development in June 2012. While Bhutan has been expanding foreign relations over the years and in 2011 chaired South Asian Association of Regional Co-operation (SAARC), there was no formal diplomatic relations or summit level contact with Beijing. Having greater autonomy post 2007 Treaty, it is inevitable that there would be greater attraction for Bhutan to establish diplomatic relation with China the only nation other than India with which it shares a land border. Proposal for diplomatic relations was first discussed between the two countries in 1998 during the 12th round of border talks.

Significantly, Bhutan and India are the only two countries with which China has not resolved land borders. There are two areas of dispute, one falling in North West Bhutan covering 269 sq. km and the other central Bhutan covering 495 sq. km. The North West area comprises Doklam (89 sq. km.) Sinchulumpa (42 sq. km.) and Shakhatoe (138 sq. km.) in Samste, Haa and Paro districts and central parts the Passmlung and the Jakarelung Valley in the Wangdue Phodrang district. The 1998 agreement between Bhutan and China entitled, "Maintain Peace and Tranquility on Bhutan-China Border Areas", provides the framework for stability on the border. However despite this there have been reports of intrusions by Chinese troops in Bhutanese territory. In November 2007 some reports indicate dismantling of unmanned posts in the Doklam Valley. Bhutan's media reported a number of intrusions in 2009. At the same time Bhutan and China have held 19 rounds of talks on the boundary dispute so far the last one being held in January 2010 after a gap of four years

where a joint field survey was agreed upon. This was to be carried out of disputed areas Doklam, Charithang, Sinchulumpa and Dramana in Bhutan's North West and Pasamlung and the Jakarlung Valley in the Wangdue Phodrang district in central Bhutan. It is reasonably well established by now that China is looking for a package deal with Bhutan seeking areas in the North West while establishing Bhutan's claims in the central region. The offer was first made in the sixth round of talks held in August 1990. Chinese *quid pro quo* does not take into account that the territory is a part of the sovereign state of Bhutan and strategic interests seem to be pushing Beijing to offer a package to the southern neighbor. Here lies the rub where India's interests in given proximity of the North West areas to the Chumbi Valley. In case Bhutan seeks to appease China to move the trajectory of relations forward, it would most certainly cause concern in Delhi and may even be objected to.

Doklam Dispute

Situation of dispute between India and China regarding the Doklam Plateau arose in July, 2017. China sailed thousands of tons of military equipment for the Sikkim border. This move of China was considered part of policy of pressure on India on the issue of Doklam, which could not be successful. Doklam is a land area of Bhutan, located in the mountains region, which is 18 km wide and 20 km long flat terrain. It is located on the Tri-junction of India-China-Bhutan border, which is just 15 km. away from Nathula Pass of India. Located in Chumbi valley, Doklam is a strategically significant for both India and China. In 1988 and 1998, between China and Bhutan, there was an agreement on the issue of the Doklam. According to which both countries will maintain Peace in the Doklam region. As opposed to the agreement, China had tried to build roads and increase military presence in the Doklam region, which was strongly opposed by India. In response, China said that the Doklam region has been considered as a part of China by Bhutan. But, on June 29, 2017 the Bhutan declared the Doklam region its land and dismissed China's claims. The tension of India is that, if China establishes its domination in Doklam region, than

he can make his reach easier to the "CHICKEN NECK" connecting India with Northeast states. China's reach till the "Chicken Neck" can be a major threat to India's security.

Conclusion

From the above description it is clear that Bhutan's position has become strategically more important in South Asian region. Situated between India and China, Bhutan can become a heart of Geo-political competition between the rising China and defensive India. Bhutan has an immense strategic relevance in the Indian context as Indian security concern and thus feels naturally concerned about and overwhelming presence of foreign interests in Bhutan. Doklam plateau and Arunachal Pradesh are the center key issues between India and China. After the many rounds of bilateral talks, China proposed an exchange of Northwest Territory of Bhutan with Northen lands, which as a threat to India's security. After the establishment of democracy in the Bhutan and renewal of the treaty of perpetual peace and friendship of 1949, Bhutan is free to take any decision in international forums. Now after the opening up its trade and tourism sector with china would usher development and investments from there, which later on can be a threat to India's North-East frontier and SILLIGURI corridor as well. Bhutan Geo-strategic importance has led China to focus its policies on preserving and enhancing the Himalayan state's independence and neutrality by trying to reduce its dependence on India in the political, economic and security arena. Looking at the current situation, it can be said that Bhutan want to establish diplomatic ties with china without inviting anger of India. Yet more large-scale diplomatic operations of China towards the South and even Southeast Asia are a testimony to its increasingly ambitious intentions, so India needs to be more protective towards the China's activities in the region. India should try to maintain friendly relation with the Japan, USA, Vietnam etc. to overcome the increasing impact of China. Arranging bilateral ministerial regular visits and talks will generate

India, friendly environment in Bhutan. Sharing modern technology, opening Indian education institutions, offering jobs to Bhutanese in Indian may maintain a healthy relation with Bhutan. It is necessary for India to keep this triangular relationship in its favour in order to ensure the security of India, especially its North Eastern region.

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Human Trafficking a World-wide Problem: Types, Reasons and Instruments



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Abstract

Human trafficking is the trade of human, especially women and children for the purpose of forced labour and sexual slavery. It has become a worldwide problem and growing day by day. Forced marriage, sexual exploitation, begging, organ trade, military conflicts, drug peddling are main causes of human trafficking. It violates the human rights of victim. Although, many provisions have made to prevent the human trafficking at nation and international level, but condition is not good and trafficking of women and children rise exponentially. The legal system has failed miserably in its role as a protector of the constitutional rights of the trafficked victim. There is urgent need to make effective use of legislation and administration, that is already exist. Every country should establish a national nodal agency for missing and exploited women and children. Eventually, women and children must be recognized as human being with rights, rather than thing to be sexually exploited. At many time human beings become the victim of human trafficking, but he does not know due to ignorance. The purpose of present study is to bring awareness and provide information about human trafficking, its forms, causes and remedy to society. Secondary data has been used for the present study.

Keywords: Trafficking, Drug Peddling, Exponentially

Introduction

Human trafficking is a growing phenomenon worldwide. It is considered as a form of slavery in contemporary time. In recent years it has become the third largest source of transnational illegal activities after arms and drugs.¹ From ancient time human trafficking is associated with slavery and forced labor. Through marriage, sexual exploitation, begging, organ trading, military conflicts, adoption, drug peddling and smuggling labor it takes place. Human trafficking is an organized criminal set up, which is growing day by day. In flourishing of human trafficking insensitiveness of state functionaries play main important role. While there is no precise data estimates provided that approximately eight to nine lakh persons are traded annually across

national borders, of these 70 per cent are women and 50 per cent are children.²

Despite of human trafficking being illegal worldwide, it takes place regularly violating national and international laws. It occurs within countries and across international borders, regions and continents. It is a multidimensional complex issue, complex economical, social and cultural factors intertwined with each other. Men, women and children have been victimized in the trade of human trafficking. For human trafficking, offers are given of jobs, marriage and good fortune to people and they entangled in the suffocated web of exploitation and virtual slavery for the rest their lives.

Definition of Human Trafficking

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the term trafficking connotes a deal or trade in

something illegal. We have no legal definition of human trafficking at the national level, but human trafficking is illegal and is prohibited under Article 23 of the constitution of India. Being signatory to the International Convention for the Prevention of Immoral trafficking, which was signed in New York on 09th May 1950, India developed a specific act against trafficking; the Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act 1956 (ITP act). However, even in this act the definition of trafficking is vague and only deals with commercial sexual exploitation of women and children.

The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons defines human trafficking or trafficking in persons: "Trafficking in persons" mean(s) the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the treat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

In general, human trafficking is the trade of humans for the purpose of forced labor, sexual slavery, or commercial sexual exploitation for the trafficker or others. In other words, trafficking is a process of enslaving people, coercing them in to a situation with no way out, and exploiting them. It is the business of stealing freedom for profit. Human trafficking is thought to be one of the fastest growing activities of transnational criminal organizations.³ Trafficked people are held against their will through acts of coercion and forced to work for or provide service to the trafficker or others. The work or services may include anything from bonded or forced labor to commercial sexual exploitation.

In September 2017, the international labor organization estimated that 24.9 million men, women and children were being victimized of human trafficking around the globe. While trafficking victims can be individuals of both genders, the majority of victims are women and

girls. According to data from the UN 51 per cent of victims are women while another 20 per cent girls, accounting for 71 per cent of victims.

Types of Human Trafficking

There are estimated 21 million to 45 million people trapped in some form of slavery today. It's sometimes called "Modern-Day-Slavery" and sometime "Human Trafficking" At all time it is slavery at its core. These crimes are happening in every corner of the world and can include any person regardless of age, socio-economic background or location. There are many forms of exploitation into which people can traffic and held in slavery. One consistent aspect is the abuse of in the inherent vulnerability of the victims.

- **Trafficking for forced labour**, Isolated from family, community and normal protection mechanisms, often unable to speak the language and deprived of legal status, children trafficked for any purpose are at high risk of sexual exploitation.⁴ Victims of this form of trafficking come primarily from developing countries. They are recruited and trafficked using deception and coercion and find themselves held in conditions of slavery in a variety of jobs. Forms of forced labour can include domestic servitude, agricultural labour, sweetshop factory labour, janitorial, food service and other service industry labour and begging.⁵
- **Trafficking for forced criminal activities**, this form of trafficking allows criminal networks to reap the profit of a variety of illicit activities without the risk. Victims are forced to carry out a range of illegal activities, which turn in generate income. These can include theft, drug cultivation, selling counterfeit goods, or forced begging. Victims often have quotas and can face severe punishment if they do not perform adequately.
- **Trafficking of women for sexual exploitation**, This prevalent form of trafficking affects every region in the world. Women and children from developing

countries and from vulnerable parts of society in developed countries are lured by promises of decent employment into leaving their homes and travelling to what they consider will be a better life. Victims are often provided with false travel documents and an organized network is used to transport them to the destination country, where they find themselves forced into sexual exploitation and held in inhumane conditions and constant terror.

- **Trafficking for the removal of organs,** In many countries, waiting lists for transplants are very long, and criminals have seized this opportunity to exploit the desperation of patients and potential donors. An ageing population and increased incidence of diabetes in many developed countries is likely to increase their requirement for organ transplants and make this crime even more lucrative. Trafficking of organ is an organized crime, involving several offenders⁶: the recruiter, transporters, medical staff, mediator, contractors and the buyers.
- **People smuggling,** People smuggling is closely connected to human trafficking as many migrants can fall victim to forced labor along their journey. Smugglers may force migrants to work in inhumane conditions to pay for their illegal passage across borders.
- **Trafficking of Children,** Trafficking of children involves the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of children for the purpose of exploitation. Child exploitation may also involve forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, the removal of organs, illicit international adoption, trafficking for early marriage, recruitment as child soldiers, for use in begging or as athletes (such as child camel jockeys).
- **Trafficking for forced marriage,** The falling of sex ratio in various countries has given rise to a peculiar problem of

trafficking of women for marriage. A forced marriage is a marriage where one or both participants are married without their freely given consent. A forced marriage can qualify as a form of human trafficking in certain situations and certain countries, such as Southeast Asian countries, from which many women are moved to China, sometimes through promises of work and forced to marry Chinese men.

Except these there may be other forms of human trafficking as: Sexual servitude, Bonded labor, Domestic servitude, Forced child labor, Child soldiers, Child sex tourism, Sex trafficking and prostitution etc. The clandestine nature of trafficking makes it very difficult to measure the magnitude of the issue. The International Organization for Migration estimates that the global trafficking industry generates up to 08 billion dollars every year.

Reasons of Trafficking

It is not possible to single out the causes of trafficking and pin it down for scrutiny. The causes of human trafficking are complex and interlinked, and include economic, social and political factors.

Poverty is the major and most common reason for why women or children get pushed into trafficking while this is not the only reason for trafficking; it holds huge potential in making the victims vulnerable. Poverty leads to deprivation of basic needs and difficult living conditions leading them to look for better options elsewhere. The greater degree of impoverishment, the higher the risk of falling prey to trafficking. Poverty and lack of educational and economic opportunities in one's hometown may lead a woman to voluntarily migrate and then be involuntarily trafficked into sex work.⁷

Marriage is one of the main reasons in the area of which trafficking takes place. Parents are more than eager to "dispose off" girls for marriage. If the groom is not demanding a high dowry and is instead ready to bear the cost involved, it becomes a great deal. The children thus get easily trafficked under the guise of marriage.

The vulnerability of women and children gets accelerated also due to the high prevalence of domestic violence. Women feel escape from the existing conditions to free them from physical, psychological and mental torture. The situation gets more aggravated if the woman is single, divorced, widowed or sexually abused. The social stigma makes them getting unaccepted in the society leading to frustration, isolation and with no support system to provide them security, they fall an easy prey to the traffickers.⁸

Recent trend of decline in the sex ratio has toppled the balance in many countries. This has increased the demand of the women and girls in many locations and thus women are trafficked from one place to other for marriage or commercial sexual exploitation.

Political and social insecurity in the place of origin makes it very difficult for them to continue to reside in that place. The constant threat to life pushes them to leave the place and go away. In this situation, hopes raised by the traffickers, to be the most viable one and a better escape from the existing situation. In a time of unrest where society is fighting or trying to survive the situation, it is the women and the children who suffer the economic hardships as well as the lack of security, due to the loss of family support system and safe shelter. The traffickers take advantage of this vulnerability.

Dysfunctional home environment, breakup of family, physical abuse, sexual abuse, drug use and discrimination within family also increase the vulnerability to trafficking. An abusive family environment encourages the family members to leave home, thus putting them at risk of being trafficked.

Lack of informed choice regarding the place and occupation makes them vulnerable. Limited access to education and information aggravate these situations. Since they are unaware of the hardships of migration, the traffickers' bait easily entraps them.

Commercial sex work is the most common pulling factor for trafficking. The nature of this

industry necessitates regular fresh supply of women, which keeps trafficking profitable. The viable market encourages traffickers to lure women/children into it. This is in spite of the finding of the Mahajan Committee Report, which stated that as many as 60 per cent of the person in prostitution are brought into prostitution as children.⁹

Trafficking requires low investment and ensures high returns. This economics of trafficking makes it a viable business.

Along with these push and pull factors, insufficient or inadequate laws and their poor implementation, ineffective penalties, minimal chances of prosecution, the relatively low risks involved, corruption and complacency, invisibility of the issue, the failure of government to implement policies and provide adequate services for victims-all play a role in perpetuating trafficking.

Instruments against Trafficking

The international community has recognized the growing threat posed by trafficking in human being and its ramification. A number of laws, conventions and protocols prohibiting trafficking have been prepared at national and international level.

The prohibition on slavery and slave trade was one of the first right to be recognized under public international law. The 1926 Convention on slavery of the League of Nation¹⁰ is widely acknowledged to be the first modern international treaty for the protection human rights. It was registered on 09 March, 1927, the same day it went into effect.¹¹ The objective of the convention was to confirm and advance the suppression on slavery and the slave trade.

In 1930, the ILO Forced Labor Convention (No.-29)¹² was signed by international community to take measures to prevent compulsory labor from developing into condition analogous to slavery.

The 1948 United Nation Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹³ extended the prohibition against slavery. During the first half of the 20th century, many international conventions dealing with trafficking of women and children

were concluded and in 1949, they were all incorporated in the convention for the suppression of trafficking in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of the others.¹⁴

South Asian countries first expressed their commitment towards the elimination of human trafficking at the 1997 SAARC Summit in Male, Maldives, through a declaration that expressed grave concern at the trafficking of women and children and pledged action on the part of member nations.¹⁵

The Convention against Transnational Organized Crime is a 2000, United Nation sponsored multilateral treaty against transnational organized crime. It entered into force on December 25, 2003 and has been ratified by 190 parties as of May 21, 2019. It is also called "Palermo Convention." The Palermo Protocol is the primary international instrument against trafficking in humans. It represents a significant development in the global battle against trafficking due to its consensus on the need to develop national policies and programmes that effectively prevent trafficking but do not inhibit labor migration.

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in persons especially Women and Children, is a protocol to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. It is one of the three Palermo Protocol. The Protocol was adopted by the United Nations General assembly in 2000, and enters into force on December 25, 2003. As of February 2018, it has been ratified by 173 parties. The protocol commits ratifying states to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, protecting and assisting victims of trafficking and promoting cooperating among states in order to meet those objectives.

There are also many provisions and laws to prevent human trafficking at national level in India. The constitution of India has recognized the right to freedom from forced labor and trafficking as a fundamental right. Article 23 of the Indian Constitution prohibits the traffic in human beings and forced labour.¹⁶ No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed

to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment. Article 24 of the Indian Constitution, prohibition the employment of children in factories etc.¹⁷ Right to life and personal liberty is also a fundamental right to all citizens which has been guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution.

The national legislation like Indian Penal Code 1860, Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act 1956, Juvenile (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000, Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, Bonded Labor System (Abolition) Act 1976, make attempt at addressing the issue of indirectly. Indian Penal Code criminalizes the activities like selling and buying of minors for the purpose of prostitution, kidnapping, abduction, inducing, procuring, importing for the purpose of illicit intercourse, slavery among others.

Responding to the growing menace of trafficking, a separate national legislation was brought into force in the name of suppression of Immoral Trafficking Act 1956. This was later amended to bring in the present Immoral Trafficking Presentation Act (ITP Act 1956). The ITP Act 1956 was also response to the ratification of the International Convention on Suppression of Immoral Trafficking, exploitation and prostitution in 1950 by India.

Forced labor and child labor is prohibited under the Bonded Labor System (Abolition) Act, 1976 and Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (CLPRA). The Juvenile Justice Act, 2006 under section prohibits the employment of children for begging and makes such an act punishable with imprisonment and fine.

Conclusion

Conclusively there are many provisions for preventing the human trafficking, but condition is not good and trafficking of women and children rises exponentially. There is no borders between countries in this era of globalization, and result is human trafficking is increasing throughout the world in recent years. Involvement of organized crime groups in the process of human trafficking

make it very horrible and serious problem. Trafficking in human being (women and children) is one of the fastest growing forms of criminal activity, next only to drugs and weapons trade annually. The legal system has failed in its role as a protector of the constitutional rights of the trafficked victim.

There is an urgent need to make effective use of legislation and administration. Every country should establish a National Nodal Agency for missing and exploited women children. Apart from it, it is also needed to make the people aware about human trafficking, for it seminars and publication are good measures. Much more is that we have to change the mind of society that the women and children are not the consuming goods they are also part of society and have the same rights as others.

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Prospective Approach of Uniform Civil Code under the Indian Constitution



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Abstract

The establishment of Uniform Civil Code has initiated a debate regarding the mandate of Indian Constitution to replace the personal religion laws which are based on sculptures, religious of major community with a common set of rules for every citizen throughout the country. In other words Uniform Civil Code means one country one rule, Article 44 of the Indian Constitution defines Uniform Civil Code. It states that, "The state shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territories of India." The implementation of Uniform Civil Code has created the groups which are to favour and not in favour of implementing Uniform Civil Code. This paper makes an attempt to analyse the approach of Uniform Civil Code under the Indian Constitution.

Keywords: Uniform Civil Code, Indian Constitution, Religion, Supreme Court

Introduction

Uniform Civil Code (UCC) – a common code which is applicable to all the communities irrespective of their religion, race, caste, creed etc. is now-a-days posing one of the biggest challenges for a country like India. If implemented in its letter and spirit, then these three words are sufficient enough to divide India politically, religiously and socially. It might be the reason due to which the framers of our constitution decided to include uniform civil code in the directive principles of state policy and not in fundamental rights. Now under the Constitution Article 44 provides that State shall endeavor to secure for its citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India.

Regarding the implementation of uniform civil code, India re-learned an ancient lesson about demanding the impossible, culturally envisaged as asking for the moon. In the ancient story, the child God Krishna asks his mother Yashoda to give him the moon as a toy and the clever mother

hands him a mirror with a reflection of moon. Similarly though now, uniform civil code is not included in Fundamental Rights Chapters, but in post modern India, quick footed thinking of this kind has now resulted in well considered production of a mirror image of the desired object of the uniform civil code in the form of harmonised personal law system. A motherly central state along with arts core institutions, an activist and powerful Supreme Court have taken well- choreographed steps to achieve this particular outcome.

Meaning of Uniform Civil Code

A uniform civil code administers the same set of secular civil laws to govern all people irrespective of their religion, caste and tribe. The need for such a code takes in to account the constitutional mandate of securing justice and equality for all citizens. A uniform criminal code is applicable to all citizens irrespective of religion, caste, gender and domicile in our country. But a similar code pertaining to marriage, divorce, succession and

other family matters has not been brought in to effect. The personal laws vary widely in their sources, philosophy and application. Therefore, there is an inherent difficulty and resistance in bringing people together and unifying them when different religions and personal laws govern them.

Necessity of Uniform Civil Code

- To avoid discrimination in matters of marriage, divorce, inheritance etc.
- To fill the void spaces in the personal laws.
- Avoid gender justice.
- Avoid violence against women.
- To settle the ambiguity which has arisen due to different interpretations of various personal laws.
- Modernizing the personal laws as the society is not static.
- To bridge the gap between the personal laws.

Applicability of Uniform Civil Code in India

- India is world's largest democracy and second most populous country.
- It has emerged as a major power and has a strong military. It has a major cultural influence and a fast growing and powerful economy.
- India has a federal political system, whereby power is shared between the central government and the state governments.
- With its many languages, cultures and religions, India is highly diverse and, as mentioned in the Preamble of its Constitution, is a secular country.
- Religions not only have been serving as a foundation of the culture of India, but have had enormous effect on Indian politics and society.
- In India, religion is a way of life. It is an integral part of the entire Indian tradition. A vast majority of Indians associate themselves with a religion.

- Apart from the major religions that are followed in India, there are also numerous minor tribal traditions.
- It is very difficult to enforce an uniform civil code in India because of the above mentioned political and social problems.

Approach of Supreme Court on Uniform Civil Code

First time demand for Uniform Civil Code was raised by India's first Prime Minister **Jawahar Lal Nehru** but he failed to implicate the provision stating that Muslim society is not ready for the change it was held in **Sarla Mudgal vs. Union of India and others**¹ that, "Article 44 is based upon the concept that there is no necessary connection between religion and personal law in a civilized society. Article 25 guarantees freedom where as Article 44 seeks to divest religion from social relations and personal law. Marriage, succession and like matters of a secular character cannot be brought within the guarantee enshrined under Articles 25, 26 and 27. The personal law of Hindus such as relating to marriage, succession and like have all a sacramental origin, in the same manner as in the case of the Muslims or the Christians. The Hindus along with Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains have forsaken their sentiments in the cause of national unity and integration, some other communities would not, though the constitution enjoins the establishment of a "Common Civil Code" for the whole of India.

The Government of India if therefore requested through the Prime Minister of the Country to have a fresh look at Article 44 of the Constitution of India and endeavour to secure for the citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India. It was also reminded by Justice Kuldeep Singh in this case that even 41 years thereafter; the rulers of the country are not in a mood to retrieve Article 44 from the cold storage where it is lying since 1949. The court further emphasized when more than 80% of the citizens have already been brought under the codified personal law there is no justification what so ever to keep in abeyance, any more, the introduction of "Uniform

Civil Code” for all citizens in the territory of India.”

In **Sarla Mudgal case**² the issue was that the husband has performed the second marriage while converted into Islam but without dissolving the first marriage. So, if the literal interpretation of section 5 and section 11 of the Hindu marriage act, 1955 is done then he cannot be held liable under the Hindu marriage act for bigamy because section 5 uses the word, “If a marriage is solemnized between to Hindus.” The Hon’ble Supreme Court has resolved the issue by saying that if there is a controversy between two personal laws then such law should prevail which is serving the purpose best. So, it was held that a conversion to Islam does not amount to automatic dissolution of the marriage performed under Hindu law.

In **Lily Thomas and others vs. Union of India & others**³, “The court rejected the contention that the decision in Sarla Mudgal vs. Union of India is violative of rights guaranteed under Article 21 of the constitution. The judgment in Sarla Mudgal case has neither changed the procedure nor created any law for the prosecution of the person sought to be proceeded against for the alleged commission of offence under section 494 IPC.” So, if the Uniform Civil Code would have been provided for the citizen as the constitutional mandate then the problems which have arisen in the cases of (**Mohd. Ahmed Khan vs. Shah Bano Begum**⁴, (**Daniel latifi & other Vs. UOI**⁵) would have not been there.

In **Shah Bano case**⁶ the issue was that whether a Muslim Woman is entitled to claim maintenance under **Sec. 125 Cr.P.C.** It was held that Muslim women are entitled to claim to maintenance under section in **125 Cr.P.C.** This is a secular provision and the benefit is available to every citizen irrespective of their caste or religion etc. It was further held that although the Muslim law limits the husband’s liability to provide for maintenance of divorced wife to the period of Iddat, it does not contemplate or countenance the situation envisaged by section 125 of the code of criminal procedure”. The court held that

it would be incorrect and unjust to extend the above principle of Muslim law to case in which the divorced wife is unable to maintain herself.

After the judgment of Shah Bano case there was some unrest in the Muslim community. So, in consequence of that the **Muslim women (Protection of Rights on divorce) Act, 1986** was passed which states that the husband is liable to pay maintenance to the wife during Iddat. But this controversy was resolved by the Hon’ble Supreme court in **Daniel latifi & other Vs. Union Of India**⁷, “It was held that clause (1-a) of section 3 does not limit the duty of the husband to pay maintenance only for the period of Iddat rather the duty is to make the necessary arrangements within the Iddat period but the arrangements has to be made for the entire life of the wife until she gets remarried. Clause (1-a) requires the Husband to make necessary provisions for the wife which means provisions like her shelter and the similar means where as it also requires the payment of Maintenance Which Implies payment of Money. There are two interpretations one in which the payment etc. shall be made only for the Iddat period. This will render the provisions unconstitutional as it will be violative of Article 14 and 21. So the arrangements have to be made within the Iddat period but for the entire period till she gets remarried. This will serve the purpose of Act better and According to **Article 13** of the Constitution of India, if any law in force before the commencement of the Constitution is inconsistent with Part III of the Constitution, then they are void. Therefore, if any law is against the provisions of **Article 14, 15 and 21**, then the law is said to be void. **Article 14** being right to equality and equality before law. **Article 15** being no law can discriminate on the basis of sex, caste, religion etc. and **Article 21** being right to life and personal liberty.

We need to understand that Uniform Civil Code is not about equality of men and women but it is the idea to replace the personal laws based on the scriptures and customs of each major religious community in the country with a common set governing every citizen. These laws

are distinguished from public law and cover marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption and maintenance. Many organizations support this idea, but many like All India Muslim Personal Board oppose it tooth and nail. At the moment, In India, Goa is the only state where Goa Family Law which is nothing but Uniform Civil Code is in force.

Implementation of Uniform Civil Code

Educate the citizens

Before implementing Uniform Civil Code, we must educate the citizens of India regarding the true nature of Uniform Civil Code. Caste and religious believes are inseparable from the minds of the Indian citizens. Therefore educating the individuals regarding the true nature of the Uniform Civil Code and its positive effect o the society will pave way for the successful implication of Uniform Civil Code. This can be done through media support and social media awareness.

Quandoaliquidprohibetur ex directo, prohibetur et per obliquum"-UCC must not be misused:

Uniform civil code must not become a tool to suppress the interest of the minority communities. The main aim of UCC is to bring a civil code that is applicable to all the communities irrespective their religion and sex; therefore, it must not impose the religious thoughts of majority community upon the minorities. The framers of legislatures must keep in mind that Quandoaliquidprohibetur ex directo, prohibetur et per obliquum, which means, "when anything is prohibited directly, it is also prohibited indirectly". Therefore, the minorities must be also given equal importance and their interest must be protected.

UCC must not erase the cultural and religious values

India has varied cultural and religious practices. And the religion is the one that runs in the blood of each and every individual. So, UCC should try to preserve the cultural and religious values so

that once it is implemented it will gain a positive outcome. For instance, triple talak is often debated as the essential religious practise, but some Muslims feel that arbitrary talak is not a healthy practise and so it can be prohibited on the ground that it violated the basic human rights of the individuals.

Fundamental right to freedom of religion of the constitution of India- needs amendment

The right to freedom of religion (Art 25), freedom to manage religious affairs (Art 26) must be made available only to the individuals and not to any community. This is because in the present scenario the population of youth is higher and they are ready the individuals are ready for the implementation of UCC yet some religious organisations suppress their view and oppose the UCC to accept the implementation of UCC.

Reduction in the political influence over Uniform Civil Code

Some politicians focus on vote bank politics, that is the contesting parties or candidates are afraid that, on implementation of Uniform Civil Code they would lose the vote of minorities and non-supporters of the common code. This fear is unnecessary as the common code will come into force by giving individuals their basic rights which will be accepted by the society as a whole.

Conclusion

The pure form of religious practices has turned into certain impure unorthodox religious practices by cruel minds just to widen the discrimination between the upheld and suppressed groups. This conversion has affected the personal laws deeply and has led to the violation of human rights which has resulted in the need for an even statute for all individuals that can uphold the basic rights without discrimination in gender or religion. An urge for common civil code has kept Uniform Civil Code a hot topic to be debated even today after about 68 years of its introduction in the Constitution under Article 44. The implementation of Uniform Civil Code will make the work of settling disputes much easier for the judiciary rather than looking

into the personal laws of each religion which is time consuming. This in turn helps in speedy trial of cases involving civil clashes. The time is ripe and in fact alarming for the implementation of Uniform Civil Code because people have started giving due importance to human dignity and human rights compared to the religious beliefs. The society has now become civilised and is in a thirst for wholesome upliftment. Thus, implementation of Uniform Civil Code at this instance can ensure equality and can bind the citizens of India by making them feel the same. The authors of the paper are sure that Uniform Civil Code with genuine legislative work will be well received by the society especially by the

suppressed community and by those who wish to see a developing India without any violation of human right behind the veil of personal laws.

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Market Concentration and Level of Competition in Indian Life Insurance Industry: A Post Liberalization Analysis



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Abstract

The initiation of structural transformation of Indian Financial system was started with adopting new economic policy in 1991. The reforms in financial system witnessed two major categorical developments viz. nationalization of banking policies followed by de-monopolization of Insurance sector in year 2000. The steps are considered vital for the economic growth of the country and also to create a stable and concrete environment for working of both sectors- public and private simultaneously. The liberalization of the life insurance industry recommended by Malhotra committee is also considered important as to define the nature, status and independency of this sector. The Indian life insurance industry was previously under the hegemony of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). It has been established that market concentration power has declined significantly over the period since liberalization with the new entrants. Yet, there is strong influence of LIC over life insurance industry. The aim of this paper is to determine the status of competition level, market structure and degree of concentration in the Indian life insurance industry. This will also highlight the growth of life insurance sector after liberalization. The analysis has been carried out by using common concentration measures such as K concentration index and Herfindahl Hirschman index, considering LIC and considering private firms only. The result shows that degree of concentration is found moderately high while the level of competition is low in life insurance industry in India. The pattern of market structure is being confirmed through these concentration methods.

Keywords: Concentration, Competition, K Concentration Index, Herfindahl Hirschman Index

Introduction

The life insurance industry an indispensable part of financial sector of Indian economy has witnessed two turnarounds in its history, first - the nationalization of life insurance sector in 1956 which merged all the previous and individual operating companies into one i.e. control of all 154 Indian life insurers, 16 non-Indian insurers and 75 provident societies were transferred to government of India under Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). This necessary and clamant step was taken due to unethical business practices (going on) in the industry. The second major turn around was in the year 2000 by

opening up the industry for private sector. It was considered crucial during the economic reform period of 1991. A committee was constituted on insurance sector reforms and deregulation under the chairmanship of R. N. Malhotra. The committee recommended liberalization of life insurance sector with the establishment of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority as an autonomous body for regulation and development of insurance sector. The key objective of the IRDA includes promotion of competition so as to enhance customer satisfaction through increased consumer choice and lower premiums, while ensuring the

financial security of the insurance market. The IRDA enjoys power to frame regulations under section 114A of the insurance Act 1938.

A well-developed insurance sector has evolved after de-monopolization of life insurance sector. It is said that transition period in an economy always influences market structure and impose challenges to the domestic market development and competitive behaviour of business. Liberalization of Indian life insurance industry was a step forward in this direction which has positive impact over it. The LIC – sole public sector company is now on the surge to loosen its dominance over life insurance market. The decreasing concentration level and enhancement of competing performance of small players in the market has influenced the large market players by their act of competition. During these years, the market share of public and private sector is being divided into 70:30. Since then, the industry is under the process of transition from the stage of Monopoly towards Monopolistic competition. The current stage of competition in the Indian Life insurance industry fits into the stage of Monopolistic competition as the number of life insurers in India are 24 (Sinha, 2015).

Research methodology

The data for the study has been taken from the various issues of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) - the Handbook on Indian Insurance Statistics. For this study, two concentration measures have been applied to total premium underwritten by the life insurance industry- k concentration ratios (C_1 and C_5) and Herfindahl Hirschman index. The concentration ratios C_1 and C_5 are calculated for the largest one and largest five life insurance companies in India respectively. If the value of CR_5 i.e. the market share of biggest five companies lies above 60% then the market structure is said to be oligopolistic market. Further, Herfindahl Hirschman index is calculated in two ways as including LIC (all the firms in the industry) and excluding LIC (share of private firms to the total). This is a necessary step as it will give a clear picture of private players' share in the

industry after privatization. With techniques of measuring degree of concentration, the results can act as a guide of behaviour of market to deal with concentration and creating competition in the economy.

Literature review

Concentration is defined as a measure of subject participation in cumulative sales, assets or market share and it is usually determined by the number of companies in an industry and by their relative size (Rajan and Zingales, 2003). It became necessary to examine the concentration as it states about the market structure and behaviour of firms by analysing the production, profit, prices, sales prevailing in the market. So, Concentration in an economy results in the tendency of high cost and prices that leads to poor economic performance and decline in welfare. It can be corrected by examining various methods and then by creating competition in the economy (Ukav, 2017).

Rao (2000) pointed that the monopolistic and oligopolistic market have a major drawback that these types of market have limited choices and options to offer to consumers. Further, an efficient concentrated market as compared to these markets are less risk prone and works according to the needs and requirements of the economy.

There are various methodologies concerning concentration which depends on the market structure and the appropriate information availability. While incorporating different methods of concentration, Ávila, Flores, López-Gallo and Márquez (2013) examined the concentration level of portfolio corporate loans and mortgage of banks of Mexico.

In context of Indian insurance industry, Parida and Acharya (2016) tried to examine the market structure and competition level in the life insurance industry in India. Using nine market concentration indices for the period from 2000-01 to 2014-15, the GRS index is found to give accurate measurement of concentration in Indian life insurance industry. All the indices used have

been calculated on the basis of total premium and first year premium. The result portrays that there has been traces of significant fall in the degree of concentration in this industry but the pace is very slow. Moreover, the other indices also indicate uniform pattern of moderate competition and falling rate of degree of concentration. These results were also identified by Sinha (2015) in his study. He used two important indicators k concentration ratio and HHI to prove his theory in context of Indian life insurance industry. He tried to compute the market concentration and competition between the private and public life insurance companies at state level. This has been done by taking concentration indices at industry level and state level with and without considering LIC respectively. The study reveals that at the state level, the indices values differ significantly. There is low concentration in some areas and low competition in other. The reason for this is private insurers are localised in some states and their presence in other states is nil which has been further followed by the new entrants. This ultimately figures out high degree of concentration level of LIC in life insurance industry in India. The absence of adequate business distribution policy is regarded as lacking factor. Other reasons which limit competition as stated by Maksimoviand Kostic(2012) are stability in the market structure, types of insurance available, insurance traditions, product differentiation, operating expenses, entry barriers and size of the economy. These qualitative indicators of an economy are correlated with the quantitative indicators. They carried out a comparative analysis of five countries for the period 2004-2009 using five concentration indicators viz. Concentration ratios of four largest companies, HHI, Lorenz curve, Gini coefficient, Entropy. The measurement techniques used requires appropriate indices that should compliments the market structure and geographical distribution. It should be able to formulate the given criterion and give consistent results. This tendency of the indices

was calculated by Kramaric and Kitic(2012) in their paper. They evaluate the market structure of eight European states using three indices only for the period from 2000 to 2010. The results showed that the level of concentration differs with geographical area but the results through the indices showed similar pattern.

Concept of Concentration

The concept of concentration is one of the basic elements of the analysis of competitiveness and market structure i.e. the market power in an individual industry (Bikker, 2004). It is defined as a form of connecting institutions under a common control system, which consequently creates a certain level of economic community among them that did not exist before (Dimić et al., 2018). The market concentration is negatively correlated with market competition. The higher the level of market competitiveness, the lower will be the level of concentration. The level of competitiveness increases with the increase in the number of companies in an industry. Alternatively, market specialization increases the likelihood of high concentration in the market. Besides the monopolistic competition, the market structure also consists of two extreme cases. First, the Monopoly market- where there is a single company with 100% market share and opposite is the case of Perfectly competitive market, where companies have negligible market share.

Measures of Concentration

There are various measures to investigate concentration or competitive performance of firms in an industry viz, k Concentration Ratio (CR_k); the Herfindahl Hirschman Index (HHI); the Comprehensive Industrial Concentration Index (CCI); the Hannah and Kay Index (HKI); the U Index(U); the Multiplicative Hause Index (H_m); the additive Hause Index (H_a) and Entropy measure(E) (Bikker and Haaf, 2002; Kramaric and Kitic, 2012). The table shows features of some important concentration indicators.

Table 1: Market Concentration Indicators

Indicator Name	Range	Features
Concentration Ratio of the order k	$0 \leq CR_k \leq 1$	- It considers large companies of industries. - Takes arbitrary cut off. CR_1 and CR_5 denotes largest company and largest five companies' market share respectively.
Herfindahl Hirschman Index	$0 \leq HHI \leq 1$	- It considers all insurance companies market share. - But it is sensitive to the entry of new firms.
Entropy	$0 \leq E \leq$	- There is inverse relation between the value of entropy and concentration level. Lower value of entropy indicates higher concentration. - In case of a monopoly, the value is 0. - It gives stress to smaller firms.
Gini coefficient	$0 \leq G \leq 1$	- As the market concentration increases, the value of Gini coefficient also increases. - It exhibits positive relation between the coefficient value and index. - If there is market inequality, the value will be 1.
Lorenz curve	$0 \leq F_T \leq 1$	Concentration level increases as the distance from the line of perfect equality increases.
GRS Index	$0 \leq GRS \leq 1$	- It is considered to overcome the weighting problem. - More accuracy in result $Si = , GRS = ,$ it indicates equal market share.
Hall- Tideman Index (HTI)	$0 < HTI \leq 1$	- It stresses more on absolute number of firms. - If the value is close to zero then there is equal market share whereas if it is close to 1 the market is monopoly type.
Rosenbluth Index (RI)	$0 < RI \leq 1$	- It gives weight to the smallest firms based on their ranking. - It is sensitive to changes in the firm size distribution of smaller firms. - Lesser the concentration level, lesser will be the index value.

The two important measures of concentration which are being employed hereto carry out this study and to assess the level of market concentration in the life insurance industry in India are k-Concentration ratio and Herfindahl Hirschman Index (HHI).

k Concentration Ratio

The k Concentration Ratio (CR_k) shows combined market shares of the largest k firms in the industry. It gives more emphasis to them and

neglects other small firms whose market share is small comparatively. It is defined as –

$$\text{i.e. } CR_k = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 \dots + S_k$$

where Si is the market share of the i^{th} firm and k shows the largest insurance companies whose market share is calculated. So, it calculates industrial concentration in the form of market shares of k largest firms by estimating the share of total premium underwritten by the largest companies (y_i) in relation to the total premium

underwritten by the entire industry(y) i.e.

There is no rule for the number of firms to be included while determining the concentration index. This ratio is unidimensional and ranges between 0 and 100. The index approaches 100 when the firm occupies the entire industry, indicating, monopoly market structure and 0 value indicates Perfect competitive market structure that the firms in industry are of equal size. If the industry consists of 'k' equally sized insurance companies then $= k/n$ which is a decreasing function of the numbers of insurance companies in the market (Parida and Acharya, 2016).

Herfindahl Hirschman Index

Herfindahl Hirschman Index (HHI) is a concentration measure which is defined as the sum of the squares of the relevant proportion of firms to the total size of the market. Some of the noteworthy points of HHI are –

- The basis of estimation depends on market share of all the firms.
- There is a negative relationship between index value and number of firms i.e. more the number of firms, less the market concentration and lower the index value.

The HHI measure takes the following formula –

Where S_i denotes the market share of i^{th} firm in the industry and n is total number of firms in the industry.

The HHI index basically highlights the shares of individual players in the market but is insensitive to changes in the shares of the small insurers. The value of the index ranges between 0 to 1. The index owns 1 value in case of monopoly market and 0 value in case of perfectly competitive market structure.

It can be simply summarized as –

Table 2: HHI values and level of Market Concentration

HHI index value	Concentration level
$0 < \text{HHI} < 0.1$	High competition i.e. non-concentration
$0.10 < \text{HHI} < 0.20$	Medium competition i.e. moderately high concentration
$0.20 < \text{HHI}$ & above	Low competition i.e. high concentration

Estimation of Trends in Concentration Indices

The structure of a market in an economy can be classified into four categories viz., Monopoly market, Oligopolistic market, Monopolistic market, and perfect competitive market. The level of competition that prevails in an industry is the result of degree of concentration. The degree of concentration in an industry always weakens its competitive power that is higher the degree of concentration lesser will be the competition level in the market. In case of perfectly competitive market, the concentration measures give zero value, showing absence of concentration. Contrary is the case with monopoly, which shows presence of pure concentration and absence of competition. For this study, two measures of concentration ratios C_1 and C_5 are applied to the data of total premium underwritten. The concentration ratios C_1 and C_5

denote for the largest one and largest five life insurance companies in India respectively. If the value of CR_5 i.e. the market share of biggest five companies lies above 60 percent then the market structure is said to be oligopolistic market and if the resultant gives lesser value then it indicates presence of monopolistic structural market with large ratio of market working on competition basis. Further, Herfindahl Hirschman index is also calculated to estimate the level of market competition in the Indian life insurance industry, by using market share based on total premium of firms.

For both the indices, total premium is a variable which is set in two ways as including LIC (all the firms in the industry) and excluding LIC (share of private firms to the total). This is a necessary step as it will give diverging results and a clear picture of private players' share in the industry

after privatization. The first application is demonstrated by using HHI measure by counting the public sector company in and out, the second application uses k concentration ratio by counting only private companies at one time and then all life insurance companies present in the industry. The data used here to calculate the concentration measures are taken from the various issues of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) - the Handbook on Indian Insurance Statistics.

Including LIC

The table 3 shows the market share of life insurance companies in the presence of LIC with respect to their calculated HHI value. It may be observed that after commencement of entry of private players, there can be seen a rise in market competition. The HHI values are decreasing over the years with 0.9892 in 2001-02 to 0.5627 in 2007-08. It reached to its lowest 0.4964 in 2010-11. The shares of private sector as compared to the market shares of LIC are very low in these years. This indicates presence of high concentration among the life insurance companies which is mainly due to LIC. For the three subsequent years 2011-12 to 2013-14 it continued to rise.

Table 3: HHI, CR1 AND CR5 VALUES INCLUDING LIC

YEARS	CR1 (%)	CR5 (%)	HHI value
2001-02	99.46	99.90	0.9892
2002-03	97.99	99.44	0.9603
2003-04	95.32	98.45	0.9090
2004-05	90.67	96.67	0.8234
2005-06	85.75	95.40	0.7385
2006-07	81.89	94.09	0.6755
2007-08	74.39	91.16	0.5627
2008-09	70.92	88.39	0.5134
2009-10	70.10	87.08	0.5012
2010-11	69.77	86.72	0.4964
2011-12	70.68	86.30	0.5078
2012-13	72.70	87.38	0.5357

YEARS	CR1 (%)	CR5 (%)	HHI value
2013-14	75.39	88.92	0.5742
2014-15	73.05	88.65	0.5411
2015-16	72.61	89.1	0.5355
2016-17	71.81	89.39	0.5247
2017-18	69.36	88.64	0.4920

Source: Computed

However, since 2014-15, the concentration value of HHI is declining and accounted to be 0.4920 for the year 2017-18 showing rise in the share of private players. The market concentration level as can be traced out from the table lies above the 0.20 parameter. It notifies that level of concentration is high in case of all life insurance companies including LIC and competition among them is very low. Further, it also implies that with the increase in the number of private players there is decrease in the market share of LIC implying weakening of concentration. Second is the case of k concentration including LIC, where, CR₁ represents the largest firm which is LIC of India and CR₅ for largest five firms in the industry. The trend in the values of CR₁ and HHI draws up a declining track over the years from 2001-02 to 2010-11. The value of CR₁ fell to 73.05 percent in 2014-15 from 99.46 percent in 2001-02. It has marked its lowest in the year 2017-18 with 69.36 percent market share only. While the value of CR₅ the largest five firms' share in the year 2011-12 dropped down to its lowest 86.30 percent from 99.90 percent in 2001-02. However, since 2015-16, the proportion of five largest companies of life insurance owns almost 89 percent of market in the industry. Of which, the biggest share is of public run company LIC. It clearly declares that there is oligopolistic type of market competition in the sector when considering the biggest five life insurance companies including LIC. The market condition shows lack of competition, that only 11 percent concentration level has been shaded so far. On the other hand, the HHI value including LIC and CR₅ is decreasing till 2011-12. After then, it fluctuates with the market trend. Both the concentration indices in presence of LIC state the picture of high market concentration in

life insurance business. Throughout this period, with the increasing and decreasing rates of CR_1 and CR_5 there were changes in number of insurance companies also. Since 2010-11, there are 24 active life players in India.

This fluctuating trend in the concentration values are being demonstrated through concentration curves in fig.1 and fig.3 which reflect CR_1 and CR_5 values in terms of total premium including LIC and excluding LIC respectively that also express decreasing trend in level of competition.

The HHI values shown in table 3 and fig. 2 also confirm similar pattern.

Excluding LIC

In this case, when the market share of private life insurance firms is calculated in terms of total premium it can be observed that in the absence of LIC, the degree of concentration among the private life insurance companies is declining during the period from 2001-02 to 2011-12. The decline reflects increase in the competition among private insurance companies. The HHI value 0.2392 is highest in 2001-02 which fell to 0.0962 in 2011-12. After a marginal increase in the year 2012-13 it rises to 0.1037 in 2014-15 and to 0.1169 in 2017-18. It can be assessed that in case of HHI, the degree of concentration among the private insurance companies is moderate and the competition level is moderately high. Further the table 4 also examines the trend considering the largest firm and five largest companies operating in life insurance sector excluding LIC. The values also depict rise in competition level and fall in degree of concentration over these years. The values of CR_1 and CR_5 are falling through out these years from 2001 to 2015, except the year 2016. It reflects that there is competitive market condition among the private life insurance companies and market is not concentrated to one or more companies as is the case in the initial years of liberalization. HHI values shown in table 4 and fig. 2 also confirm similar pattern. It further reaffirms that among the private players of life insurance sector, there

is monopolistic type of market structure whereas, taking all companies together, the private life insurance industry exhibits oligopolistic type of market structure.

**Table 4: HHI, CR1 AND CR5 VALUES
EXCLUDING LIC**

YEARS	CR1 (%)	CR5 (%)	HHI value
2001-02	42.70	87.4	0.2392
2002-03	37.34	79.38	0.1963
2003-04	31.70	73.83	0.1641
2004-05	30.59	72.07	0.1523
2005-06	28.25	74.91	0.1565
2006-07	28.01	73.7	0.1494
2007-08	26.30	71.83	0.1413
2008-09	23.81	67.74	0.1239
2009-10	20.82	65.09	0.1096
2010-11	20.28	63.52	0.1049
2011-12	16.66	60.86	0.0962
2012-13	17.27	62.3	0.0968
2013-14	16.07	62.5	0.0969
2014-15	17.31	64.67	0.1037
2015-16	19.07	66.09	0.1095
2016-17	18.95	67.62	0.1148
2017-18	19.25	68.33	0.1169

Source: Computed

Thus, it can be concluded that degree of concentration measured through concentration indices is high in presence of LIC considering all the life insurance companies and low in absence of LIC taken together only the private life insurance companies. LIC is the sole public sector company which is the giant player among all the life insurance companies, on the other hand, ICICI has emerged as the biggest player among the private life insurance companies and second after LIC in the industry. These have retained its position consistently holding its market share to the highest. But the prominence of LIC is still prevalent.

Conclusion

The life insurance industry at its nascent phase is growing significantly after the step of liberalization and allowing the entry of private players. In other words, the reform process seemed to have reduced the degree of concentration in the industry. Within a short span of time, more specifically, in these 18 years it qualified to acquire a share of 30% of the total market. The industry is hopeful in this way to reap the benefits from the untapped market through this decision which will increase life insurance penetration level of the industry. Therefore, it is adequate to conclude that the regulators of life insurance industry should promote competition in order to grow. The premium rates should be lowered down to enhance the growth of the sector which would add affordability feature to it. The affordability feature in a populous country like India will work favourably. It will extend social security net to all, enhances aggregate premium and thereby raising the level of savings generated through life insurance sector as life fund. Further, the decision of IRDA to hike FDI cap in this sector from 26 percent to 49 percent will also enlarge the competition level and at the same time, deduce the degree of concentration gap between public and private sector companies.

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Woman Empowerment and Government Schemes with Special reference to Gender Resource Centre



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Abstract

Women are always considering as a Backbone of the family women's hands are pillars for the upliftment of the nation. During the Ancient time women's are always consider as The God or Goddess but today things are taking u-turn, some time they are treated as slave and humiliation of the women were at peak in the society. During 19th century major prominent reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Ray, Ishwarchand Vidyasagar, Jyotiba Phule etc. fight against anti-social elements of the society and scuffle to eliminate them. Gandhi was absolutely against the gender differentiation and prejudice. The journey of women's equality in the society is full of fraught and not smooth. For women upliftment, they are backed & supported by Government schemes & programmes to create opportunities in the versatile areas. Grow economically socially, politically and sustain their position to show their strength in the global society. Women's in our country is always supported by the legal aids that erase the hindrances for the growth of the women. So they can explore & express them self reliant professionally, to be economically strong and contribute their hand not at home but for the nation growth and development.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, GRC, Gender Equality, SEWA

Introduction

Women empowerment is the need of the time to make our nation as whole to go on the path of progressive and intensified peak of success. Women placed half of the world population. Human resources are required for the growth of the nation women growth and development is possible only when they are backed by the good education system, health, nutrition's, food, equal political participation, secure society and so on. Women's are ideal during the past they were considered as God or Goddess of the earth, now women's conditions are deteriorated & lots of misery are creating hindrances for their upliftment like domestic violence, inequality between men's and women, discrimination, stereotypes, prejudice, depressing, exploitative nature of the society and make domination in the society always neglecting the positive areas

of the women they can fly and nourishment with proper care and love during their childhood and promoted by the strong ethics, inspirational values that make them physically, mentally, emotionally, economically, socially, politically strong in the society. Illiteracy is the virus in our society that always pull back the legs of the women skill vocational training and job oriented educational system will help them to feel emotionally and economically strong.

This paper charitably & purely based on theoretically analysis, data collected from secondary sources. Theoretical nature of the study is conducted regarding the various sources like Website/Internet, books, journals, articles etc. The pillar of the paper discussed about the authentic steps was taken by the Government of Gujarat in the year 2002 by formulating Nari Gaurav Niti it is supported by the Gender

Resource Centre as well as vital and significant role played by the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD). The objective and soul motto behind the paper is to analysis to make society equalitarian based, where everyone will get equal opportunities and equal way to see the world.

Today in our backward society, women are ill-treated and burden by anti-social element or orthodox ethics of their parents like child-marriage, infanticide etc. Government of India working hard towards these areas & lots of progressive schemes of programmes are implemented & executed for the women empowerment.

List of Government Schemes for Women Empowerment

1. SEWA—Self-employed Women's Association (SEWA) was formed in 1972, is a trade union, locked in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, working for the women's who are facing financial & economics crisis, women's are dominated and suppressed by the male domination society. It was created by the ideological ideas, behind the Gandhian thought & leader working for the women civil rights leader who work passionately toward women empowerment the Ela Bhatt, headed branch of Textile Labour Association (TLA). India faced lots of challenges like coming of Europeans, multi-diversity, communal riots etc, that lead the economy of our country a closed economy. In 1991 India process of Globalization, Liberalization & Channelization lead to bring the lots of challenges to our informal labour & migration of rural people to urban area that created a huge disparity for women's to be insecure, financial crisis, family insecurity etc. SEWA's appeal to the government for helping informal labour during the epidemic of COVID-19 on March, 23, 2020 to fight against daily earning working, to sustain their livelihood.

2. Beti Bachao Beti Pado—Beti Bachao Beti Pado is an initiative taken by the three pillars ministry of women & child development supported by the ministry of Health and Family

Welfare & Department of Human Resource Development our admirable Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 22nd January 2015 in Panipat launch this scheme to uprooted the hindrances for the growth of female child sex ratio and to mobilize the growth rate of female child.

3. STEP—Support to Training and Employment Programme for women is STEP launched by the ministry of women & child development it is a purely central sector scheme. It work towards women self reliance and economically independent through learning occupational & job oriented skills for generating the income for their growth & development so it is holistic approach.

4. NIRBHAYA—For the safety of women to walk with their freedom, the humiliation and taking great suffering of December, 2012 so Government organized a fund called as "Nirbhaya Fund" to maximize the women's freedom and maximum security against toxic spills or evils of the society. It is managed and regulated by department of economic affairs and ministry of finance on 25.03.2015. The ministry of finance announced that all areas and subjects are to be managed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD).

Gender Resource Centre

Gender Resource Centre was set up in March, 2004 the ethic and ideas behind the centre progressively implemented and formulated by the Department of women and child development. Government of Gujarat goals and objective to assist gender equity and impartiality with fairness to make state to get maximum benefits of plans and developmental process of the state. GRC is a community octave under society's registration Act 1860 and Bombay Public Trust Act 1950. Gender Resource Centre work for women's betterment in our society women's are discriminated, prejudice that lead pre-judgment for their caliber or capacity, stereotype makes a fix idea towards the negativity, social injustice, exploited at home and work place, unhealthy & no job oriented education system unable to use

the resources that lead them towards the poverty and poor health and poor livelihood. GRC make all Government departments to be a living document that will work and implement the programmes, policies and plans to be in action mode so women can utilize maximum output extra effort of GRC can accelerate NGOs worldwide organization and lots of educational institution that work towards it. On 2006 Government of Gujarat initiative to facilitate women to make society where everyone will get equal right & equal opportunities in the form of NariGauravNiti (2006) for the holistic and versatile approach for women upliftment.

The objective, Goals & Roles of GRC the objective of the GRC to facilitate women through worldwide organization, national, local & state level to put a co-ordination link to frame programmes, evaluate the policies for betterment of the women analysis and evaluation of policy and work towards the camp to channelize the informational awareness, proper budgeting and utilization of resources are the key factor.

The Goals of the GRC main concern in Gujarat to abolish the inequality based on gender. To educate people through gender sensitization and animate them the ethic of one soul and positive attitude, to fill gap of togetherness & acceptance of all policies of the state government for gender equity. Role of GRC is significant towards the all sort of scientific and mechanical way to bring positive outcomes regarding their areas of planning, financial blueprint, evaluation and survey for fast track and effective outcomes within the state & in the nation.

Constitutional Provisions and Implementation

Women's are being explicated and lots of misery facing in the areas of injustice, social disparity, economic insecurity, social orthodox ideology, anti-social element, unequal political participation in our constitution fundamental rights and protection or security, equality before the law. Some of the constitutional provision under the Article 14, 15, 15(3), 16, 39(a), 39(6), 39(c) & 42 are sensitization for women equality in the society.

'Laws framed to get equality and everyone is equal before the law under the (Article 14)

- Under Article (15(i)), No one is discriminated and everyone is treated equally behind the religion, caste, sex, race, place of birth etc.
- Article 15(3) state can make some specific and exceptional provision for the women and children.
- Under Article 16 everyone will get equal opportunities.
- Article 39(a) equally men and women's acquire their mode of living.
- Article 39(d) men and women both equal pay for their equal work.
- Article 39(A) justice should justify irrespective of economic disparities.
- Under Article 42 favorable condition to work and maternity assistance for their hygienic health care.
- Article 46 weaker sections should get protected through educational benefits and financial interest, security from injustice and all forms of exploitation.
- Article 47 public health's gets prior priority.
- Reservation of seat in various level of the governmental organization.

Implementation

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a mission of the created nations. Global society where peace, harmony, calmness, assistance, consonance, prosperous and growth comes to all the door. To eradicate poverty, illiteracy, social injustice, economic disparities and society emphasis on equality and full of opportunities where women's & girls grow healthy and wealthy. In Gujarat, the state body has taken effective steps for gender equality and emphasis on "Gujarat sustainable vision 2030" in 2014-15. Government has taken several steps for financial support in their "Gender Budget". In the year 2019-20, Government administers or assign in Budget special focus on women. The grant divided into two Sector-A Scheme 100% grant for women. B Scheme 30-99% grant for women.

Central key for women to facilities, unfortunately some steps are misunderstand in B Schemes Gender Budget-2020-21 is formulated in the state budgeting system. The grant is allocated into two sectors Sector-A 100% grant for women and Sector-B 30-99% grants women in Sector-B, Some of the Schemas are wiped out or mishear. Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) is a very

useful tool for the state government working towards the women equality and financial management.

Given table is taken from Gender resource centre site from gender data bank. Over all development growth security & better livelihood of the women is discussed in the table as follow for women empowerment

Table: Government Support for women Victims of violence

Name of the Facility	Nature of Service Offered	Number	Location	Responsible Department
Short Stay Homes	Temporary shelter/ Residential facility ranging from 6Months to 3 years to the needy women. The following type of services are also provided: (1) Case work and counseling services (2) Medical care and psychiatric treatment (3) Occupational therapy, skill development training and rehabilitation services (4) Educational, vocational and recreational activities, (5) Legal Aid	7	(1) Ahmedabad, Anand, Gandhinagar (2) Junagadh, Dahod and Khanvel (Silvassa - DNH)	Gujarat State Social Welfare Board (with grant from CSWB) Aided NGOs
Family Counseling Centre's	The F.C.C.s are expected to provide counseling referral and if possible rehabilitative services to women victim of atrocities in the family and society and also to others affected by family and social problems and disputes.	46	In all 25 districts of Gujarat and in Silvassa and Diu	Gujarat State Social Welfare Board (with grant from CSWB) Aided NGOs
Phone Helplines	It is 24 hours free phone counseling service to enable the women in difficult circumstances to avail immediate assistance and necessary help to overcome the problems. Toll free telephone number is provided under the scheme to the implementing agencies in the state. Access is area specific.	3	Ahmedabad city, Daman	Gujarat State Social Welfare Board (with grant from CSWB) Aided NGOs
Nari Sanrakshan Gruh	To provide protection for upto One year to women aged between 16-45 years who have been deserted, or are feeling insecure in their families due to conflict, unmarried mothers, victims of rape or trafficking and lost persons.	4	A h m e d a b a d , Vadodara, Surat and Jamnagar	Jointly managed by Dept. of Social Defense and Department of Women and Child Development

Name of the Facility	Nature of Service Offered	Number	Location	Responsible Department
Nari Sanrakshan Kendra	To provide protection for upto 3 months to women aged between 16-45 years who have been deserted, or are feeling insecure in their families due to conflict, unmarried mothers, Victims of rape or trafficking and lost persons. Counseling and legal Support as well as rehabilitation through conciliation is sought to be done. Orphaned girls are supported for education and marriage.	7	Palanpur, Bharruch, Vaansda, Godhra, Himmatnagar	Jointly managed by Dept. of Social Defense and Department of Women and Child Development
Attached Shishu Grih to NSG	Minor Children stay with mothers while deserted infants and female children and such victims of violence go to attached children's home.	4	attached with NSGs	Jointly managed by Dept. of Social Defense and Department of Women and Child Development
Preventive rescue homes	Women between 16-45 years or victims of rape, trafficking or unmarried mothers and lost persons, who have sought shelter, or have been referred by the police or court order or any social worker/NGOs, are provided with shelter, counselling, and legal support; and sought to be Rehabilitated. These have been setup under the Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act.	9 (All managed by NGOs)		Jointly managed by Dept. of Social Defense and Department of Women and Child Development
Orphanages and Deserted Women's Home	For Orphans and deserted women. Are run more or less like the NSGs.	100		Licensed and Monitored by Deptt. of Social Defense
Mahila (Women) Police Station	All women Police Station (with a staff of about 50) where all crimes against women can be reported by the women or on behalf of women.	6	In cities of Ahmedabad, Junagadh, Surat, Bhavnagar, Anand and Rural Rajkot - Gondal	Home Deptt (Police)
Mahila (Women) Police Cell	separate reporting desk at major Police stations with women police to listen to, take complaints and if necessary Accompany the police complainant, with ideally 5-6 women.	15	At District Police Stations	Home Deptt (Police)
Free Legal Aid Cells	Free legal aid and litigation if necessary, for the underprivileged (BPL) especially women wanting legal recourse for their problems and have no other support, through cells at District level and Taluka Courts.	201	21 at District Courts and 180 at Block level courts	Gujarat State Legal Services Authority

Name of the Facility	Nature of Service Offered	Number	Location	Responsible Department
Multi purpose Mahila Kalyan-Kendr	To provide guidance on social, economic, domestic and legal issues to women. One stop information centre for available employment options for women under Government Schemes and Others and support for job seeking. To provide legal aid for issues of Dowry, Domestic Violence, etc. Provide Guidance and Counseling services to Adolescent girls. A newly launched program seeking to converge the services provided by the adult and young women's Guidance cells and legal aid centre's to be run by NGOs.	263	One in each district and 238 in blocks	Deptt. of Women and Child Development

Source: Compiled from Various Documents of Dept of Social Defence and Dept of Social Defence and Department of Women and Child Development.

In September 2005 the Government of India has taken very effective step by making Domestic violence Act. GRC is always collaborating with department of women & child development toward. Domestic Violence Act. "Abhyom-181" women helpline number initiated by the Gujarat Government. Services are provided 24x7 for any type of emergency and guidelines for women safety. It is supported and collaboration of women and child development department. It was launched by Adorable Child Minister of Gujarat, Smt. Anandiben Patel on 8th March, 2015. "The police station based support centers" launched in Gujarat for the needy and intimidation of the women in Gujarat a National Workshop on missing Indian female Dec. 2003 was launched by the Gender Resource Centre (Gujarat) Government of Gujarat, with Collaboration of women and child development and joint hand of UNFPA workshop analysis the decline of female sex ratio that lead to decreasing the number of female child Government of Gujarat initiated to introduced Nari Gaurav Niti (GEP) in 2002 and it was drafted in the year 2004 & finally it was accepted on 26th of Aug. 2006. The philosophy behind it eventually the overall development, versatile approach to make society equalitarian & democratic. Gender based equality where equality is the soul of the nation. Everyone will get equal rights and opportunities for maximum

utilization of resources based on equalitarian ideas.

Conclusion

In the world of Globalization where women will get their universal respect, dignity & maximum utilization of fundamental rights. As "John Stuart Mill" described as a democrat because he argued that each people can take part and render stand about their rights in political association of a country. His firm faith is that freedom is the aristocratic and imperial roadway to profitability, opulence, pleasure and satisfaction that relief women suffrage. "Johan Locke" emphasis about each individual is supreme and emphasis on individualism, so each woman is equally important & their growth is the prior responsibility of the state. As Swami Vivekanand said that world cannot be improved or developed until and unless the condition of women is ameliorate and enhance. Government scheme and programmes for women empowerment in our country is authentic but its proper implementation execution must be result oriented economically & politically. Liberalization of women comes out with autonomous and sovereign better quality based educational institution from the grass root level. Vocational training and scientifically skills applied in education for job oriented awareness motivational. Aspirational programmes based

on technology lead a better world for women. In 2020 National Planning Commission issues some basic guidelines for women dignity & ensure fundamental rights of migrant women's by providing appropriate livelihood including shelter, food, medical facilities, cleanliness, hygienic condition during the global crisis of COVID-19 during the lockdown period. If women is educated then her whole family will be educated and if her who family will be educated then the whole world become the happiest place to live.

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