



# **SRI GURU GOBIND SINGH COLLEGE**

**(Co-educational, Affiliated to Panjab University, Chandigarh)**

**Sector-26, Chandigarh -160019. (0172) 2792754, Telefax: (0172) 2790312**

## 3.3.2 Number of research papers per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

This file comprises of First Pages of Publications whose hyperlinks to article/paper/abstract of the article are not available.

Table of content	Page Number
Proof of papers that are not available online	2-68
Journals Discontinued from UGC Care List : Screenshots	69-70

## Review Paper:

# Oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) in humans: Etiological Factors, diagnostic and therapeutic relevance

Sharma Anil Kumar<sup>1\*</sup>, Sharma Indu<sup>1</sup>, Diwan Gautami<sup>1</sup> and Sharma VarRuchi<sup>2</sup>

1. Department of Biotechnology, Maharishi Markandeshwar (Deemed to be University), Mullana, Ambala, 133207, Haryana, Mullana, Haryana, INDIA

2. Department of Biotechnology, Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Sector 26 Chandigarh, 160019, INDIA

\*anibiotech18@gmail.com

## Abstract

Oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) has been considered to be the most common malignancy of the head and neck region. OSCC develops as a result of certain genetic and epigenetic variations in the squamous epithelium, which in turn leads to a series of consequences leading to the definitive stage of invasive squamous cell carcinoma. Majority of oral malignancy cases have been associated with specific exposure to certain risk factors such as smoking, smokeless tobacco products, heavy consumption of alcohol, poor oral hygiene, human papilloma virus infection along with other lifestyle factors and dietary changes. There are certain genes named as BIRC2 and BIRC3 belonging to the inhibitors of apoptosis protein (IAP) family which become over-expressed and upregulated during the course of OSCC. The proteins made are pronounced as cIAPs which are inhibitors of specific caspases leading to the suppression of apoptosis induced by a variety of triggering factors.

Current review has brought together all such concrete studies along with diagnostic and therapeutic relevance to OSCC at a single platform so as to understand the etiological factors, mechanism and regulation in oral squamous cell carcinoma. Moreover, the recent emergence of microbiome as a diagnostic and therapeutic target has also been discussed in order to find a sustainable and reliable therapeutic solution to OSCC.

**Keywords:** Oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC), etiological factors, diagnostic, therapeutic, microbiome, dysbiosis.

## Introduction

Cancer is a chronic inflammatory disease that is distinguished by uninhibited abnormal cell growth. In a normal healthy adult individual, cells normally grow and divide to replace damaged or old cells, thereby maintaining cellular homeostasis. Cells in normal scenario have a definite life span and survive for a particular period of time only after which they may undergo the process of programmed cell death, also called as apoptosis. To the contrary, unlike these healthy normal cells that follow a distinct and specified growth pattern, cell division and

apoptosis, malignant or cancer cells have a tendency to grow and divide continuously disrupting and altering the apoptotic process as well. Cancer has been classified into various categories based on the originally infected or inflamed cell<sup>71</sup>.

Classification of cancer basically comprises of either i) carcinoma originating in the linings of tissue, skin or internal organ ii) the sarcoma which is initiated in the supportive tissues like bones, cartilages, fat, muscles and connective tissues such as blood vessels iii) third condition is leukemia which is having its origin in the blood-forming tissue such as bone marrow iv) lymphoma and myeloma have their origin in the cells of the immune system v) lastly glioma and meningioma have their origin in the brain and spinal cord tissues.

These cancerous cells are known to proliferate uncontrollably, resulting in the formation of solid mass of tissues also called as tumors. These tumors tend to grow and further interfere with the vital physiological systems of our body including nervous, circulatory and digestive systems. Moreover, there is unregulated induction of the endocrine system as well releasing hormones which are attributed to altered body functions.

However, there is a clear distinction between the benign tumors which remain localized to one spot and undergo limited growth and proliferation from the malignant tumors [Table 1]. These malignant tumors have a tendency to spread uncontrollably throughout the body through lymphatic or circulatory systems invading other healthy tissues as well. The major characteristic features of benign and malignant tumors are given in table 1. Cancerous cells have an inherent tendency to undergo alterations at the genomic level along with rapid cell cycle changes. Other transformations observed in cancerous cell include accelerated cell mobility, invasiveness in terms of growth, increased secretion of lytic factors along with changes in cellular surface and chemotactic behavior<sup>69,77</sup>.

One may see a structurally distinct large nucleus having asymmetrical shape and size, prominent nucleoli and scanty cytoplasm in such type of malignant cells<sup>2,78</sup>. Some of the prominent trademarks of cancer are reflected in malignant cells during their development such as their ability to proliferate consistently and uncontrollably evade the responses of factors involved in suppressing growth and oppose the process of programmed cell death. Moreover, these malignant cells gain the ability to enable continuous replication and hence immortality.

## EARNINGS QUALITY: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

\*Seema Mahajan

\*Associate Professor Dept. of Commerce, SGGS College, Sector 26, Chandigarh

### ABSTRACT

*Despite the multidimensional orientation and importance of earnings quality, none of the studies were found to have been conducted on exploring this topic from scientific publications perspective. This study is, therefore, an attempt to employ bibliometric analysis to identify the global literature output on earnings quality. Bibliometric analysis means using quantitative analysis to measure the research output of authors of scientific publications, institutions, journals and countries, to identify national and international networks, and to map the development of new fields. This study, through bibliometric analysis has examined the patterns of Earnings Quality research of 921 publications indexed in Scopus from the year 2000-2020. Using publication count, the study has made an attempt to identify the research in the field classified by authors, journals, institutions, subject category and country. Results identified that the Earnings Quality domain is in development, demonstrating exponential growth in the volume of publications occurring between the years 2000- June 28, 2020.*

**Key Words:** Bibliometric, Earnings Quality, Scopus.

### INTRODUCTION

Bibliometric is a vital field of Library and Information sciences, which uses quantitative analysis of publications to discover the patterns of publications within a specific field and also to examine specific kind of phenomenon. Narin et al. (1976) first proposed the concept of "evaluative bibliometric", which means using bibliometric techniques, especially publication and citation analysis in the assessment of scientific activity. Since then, bibliometric tools have been used by many researchers to investigate and measure scientific progress in their specific fields of research. One of the often used bibliometric indicators is the counts of publications to measure the output of a research field. Other bibliometric analyses include types of publication, year of publication, most prolific authors and country and institution of affiliation. Through analysis of publications, researchers have tried to examine the research trend in the publication outputs of countries, research institutes, journals and subject category. In bibliometric analysis, trend in one specific area is analyzed based on the publications available in the database of academic literature such as Web of Sciences, Scopus and Science Direct etc.

Bibliometric Analysis is different from review paper or systematic literature review, which tend to discuss a certain topic, focus on observing the recent development in the trend and determining the potential research area. Among the advanced bibliometric dimensions, citation analyses are performed, which identify influential articles in an area. Citation analysis is based on the premise that citations provide a valid and reliable indication of the scientific interaction between researchers and research institutions. (Kraus et al. 2014). Citations document not only the history of a research area, but also enable prediction of the future developments in a field of study (Judge et al., 2007). Citation analysis helps to examine growth in citations over time and examine when key articles were written and thus track their popularity (Hota et al., 2019).

Another important aspect of bibliometric is co-authorship networks which are used to visualize the collaborative work among the scholars. These bibliometric relationships can be visualized by way of networks made of nodes and edges. A node may represent either an author or a publication. The connectors of pair of such nodes are called the edges. The distance between nodes indicates the relatedness of the nodes. Co-authorship of a paper can be thought of as documenting a collaboration between two or more authors, and these collaborations form a "co-authorship network."

### EARNINGS QUALITY

The concept of Earnings Quality has multidimensional orientation. There is no formal theory on earnings quality. Dechow et al. (2010) in their review of 300 studies on characteristics of earnings could not conclude on a single definition of earnings quality. Literature provides mixed evidence of earnings quality proxies; each proxy measures different features of usefulness of earnings. Different measures of earnings quality have been used in research, as, persistence (Penman and Zhang, 2002), smoothness (Leuz et al., 2003), predictability of future performance (Cohen, 2003) and relationship of accruals with cash flows (Dechow and Dichev, 2002) etc. to represent decision usefulness in specific decision contexts. The term "Earnings Quality" is meaningless without specifying the decision context, because the relevant features of the firm's fundamental earnings process differ across decisions and decision makers (Dechow et al., 2010). Different measures of earnings quality have been adopted depending on the field of study, the research question and in different countries.

In contrast to the previous studies, Ana Licerán-Gutiérrez and Manuel Cano-Rodríguez (2017) reviewed the empirical literature on earnings quality and focused on the multidimensional nature of earnings quality. The literature was analyzed from both a narrative and a systematic point of view. In the narrative review, they described the different properties studied by the empirical researchers, as well as the single

## WORK LIFE BALANCE: AN OVERVIEW

\*Parminder Walia

\*Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Chandigarh, India

### ABSTRACT

*Work life balance refers to how people combine and manage their work and other life responsibilities. Inability to balance the two spheres may lead to many undesired consequences both for the person as well as his employer organization. These may include stress, health issues, job dissatisfaction and strained relations. The present paper makes an attempt to understand the concept of work life balance and why it is considered so important.*

*Key Words: Work life balance, work family conflict*

### INTRODUCTION

The concept of Work life balance is being widely discussed and deliberated globally in the present times due to rapidly changing economic and social environment across the entire world. In the post globalization era, when the world has almost become a one big single market, the competition has become stiffer and organizations have no choice but become more cost effective and productive in order to sustain in the market. As a result, there is an ever increasing expectation and pressure on the employees. The labour market too is becoming competitive and companies are outsourcing to reduce their labour costs. The employees feel compelled to put in longer hours of work to prove their worth and meet the expectations of the organizations. '24 x7' working has become the norm for the professional and managerial executives. As the time being devoted to work is expanding, the time available for the activities beyond work is obviously shrinking. Number of physical and mental health related issues are being reported by employees due to these work pressures. Another important development in the society has been the increasing number of women in the workforce. The women who earlier were playing the role of home makers only are now in a dual role, i.e. home maker as well as bread winner. Playing this dual role certainly leads to an extra pressure, especially when society is moving away from the joint family system. Single parent family, parents placed at different locations and increasing demands of household work further add to the problems. Yet another change being witnessed is the attitude of the youth towards the life. Along with work, the youth wants to enjoy life, travel, pursue hobbies, party and have fun. But this competitive, highly demanding jobs act as hurdles and young generation feels frustrated and disappointed.

It is in this context that the notion of work life balance has come up. Guest (2001) identified "a set of factors that have brought the issue of work life balance to the forefront.

- Work related factors that might lead to an imbalance
- Other life related factors beyond work which may be considered as consequences of the imbalance

- Various individuals related factors that give rise to the need to address the issue of imbalance".

Work life balance is a significant issue for the employees as well as the organizations. The organizations have started to realize the strategic importance of work life balance as how only highly motivated stress free employees having balance in their work and life can help in attaining the goal of a highly productive organization.

### DEFINING WORK LIFE BALANCE

Work life balance initially evolved in terms of work family conflict, then, work family enhancement and afterwards work family balance. With time, it was realized that life is not restricted only to the two spheres of work and family rather revolves around multiple domains like, work, family, friends, neighbors, leisure, health, and society. All these spheres are closely intertwined and thus emerged the term "work life balance".

"Work life balance refers to how people combine work with life's other responsibilities. Work/life Balance has been defined as: A state of equilibrium in which demands of both person's job and personal life are equal. According to Bailyn, Drago and Kocham (2001) work life balance is "the harmonious and holistic integration of work and non-work, so that men and women can achieve their potential across the domains in which they play out their life roles".

According to Kalliath and Brough (2008) "Work life balance is the individual perception that work and work activities are compatible and promote growth in accordance with an individual's current life priorities".

Work life balance is a state of harmony, where work and activities other than work, coexist and do not have a negative effect / disturbance over each other. That means that a person is able to work without being bothered by family's unmet/pending demands and is also able to deal with family issues without having undue pressures of work on the back of mind. It is a state where one is able to meet the demands of both work and life. Work life balance does not mean giving equal time to all spheres rather it refers

## AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF XBRL IN INDIA: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

\*Manjinder Singh \*\*Navninderjit Singh

\*Associate Professor, Post Graduate Department of Commerce, Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Sector-26, Chandigarh

\*\*Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Punjabi University, Patiala

### ABSTRACT

*XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language) is a digital language designed for the exchange of business information. Chartered accountants (CAs) are at the forefront of this new development in business reporting. XBRL offers cost and time saving benefits to chartered accountants. Previous research showed that XBRL is currently not a well-known reporting tool internationally. Present study was carried out to elicit the views of chartered accountants regarding XBRL in India. The study found that 63.41 percent of respondents were not aware of XBRL. Further, only 46 percent of aware respondents had some knowledge of XBRL. The justification given by the respondents for using XBRL exhibited the perceived advantages described in the relevant studies. The ability to analyse and compare data has been perceived as most important benefit by respondents. Present study can be informative to the Indian Government and its regulatory and professional agencies in formulating policies to support the implementation of XBRL in India.*

*Keywords: XBRL, Chartered Accountants, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, MCA21 E-governance Project, Registrar of Companies.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

In the electronic era, information experts are frequently encountered by new technological developments that will "restructure" the way information is exchanged and analysed. One such development that is being acclaimed as being insurgent is eXtensible Business Reporting language (henceforth XBRL). XBRL is an open standard developed for the exchange of corporate information (XBRL International, 2007a). At a conceptual level, XBRL is basically a technique of attaching supplementary data to chunks of text, thus giving it sense for computer program. Implementation of XBRL global standard is taking place in growing numbers under the administration and supervision of global cluster of firms and establishments (XBRL International, 2007b).

The prime benefits of accepting XBRL is that it removes the physical transmission of text, resulting in lesser errors and standard information. XBRL accelerates the preparation of monetary and textual information. XBRL is independent of the computer platform and the software applications. The data can therefore be used for creating monetary, statutory and internal reports and tax returns, all of which are understandable on diverse computer systems. There are certain errors attached to XBRL. Accountants need to be mindful of these risks when carrying out their review processes. Errors can take place at the time of assignment of tags, for instance, the "electricity expenses" tag may be assigned to "power and fuel expenses". The chartered accountants should carefully

examine the procedure of mapping accounting items to XBRL labels. The use of incorrect XBRL taxonomy, for instance, the US GAAP taxonomy in place of the IFRS taxonomy, will also lead to repeat the whole mapping process.

The above discussion provided an overview of XBRL: its benefits and threats. Although, XBRL adoption will benefit all participants in the financial information supply chain (preparers, auditors, regulators and investors), emphasis has been placed mainly on preparers and auditors as the decision whether to adopt XBRL or not as well as the implementation process itself will primarily be their responsibility. It would therefore appear that a high level of awareness and understanding of XBRL should exist among Chartered Accountants.

The rest of the study is organized as follows. The next section presents an overview of the literature on XBRL. In third section, research methodology has been discussed. The results of study are taken up in fourth section, followed by conclusions and limitations of the study.

### 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This section provided an overview of literature on awareness and understanding of XBRL. Pisker (2003) made an attempt to analyse the views of auditors regarding XBRL in the USA. The results indicated that there was a lack of an understanding of XBRL among the auditors. Canadian Securities Administrators (2006) conducted a study assessing the awareness of XBRL in the market place

## GLOBAL RESEARCH TRENDS IN EXTENSIBLE BUSINESS REPORTING LANGUAGE (XBRL): A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

Manjinder Singh\* Deepinder Kaur\*\*

\*Associate Professor, Post Graduate Department of Commerce, Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Sector-26, Chandigarh, India.

\*\*Assistant Professor, Post Graduate Department of Commerce, Mata Gujri College, Fatehgarh Sahib, India.

### ABSTRACT

*Purpose* – For facilitating effective and efficient creation, exchange and retrieval of information, eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) was developed by Charles Hoffman in 1998. It has been 20 years since the concept had gone public around the world and several studies have been conducted related to XBRL. The present study aimed to analyze and evaluate the trends and patterns of scientific production on XBRL over the years.

*Design/methodology/approach* – XBRL publications were extracted from the Dimensions database accessed on December 5, 2020. The methodology involved the application of two types of analysis: a bibliometric analysis and citation analysis.

*Findings* - The number of XBRL publications registered an increasing trend till 2012, after that there was a marginal fall in the number of publications on XBRL. Most of the documents have been published in the form of articles and majority of the documents were found to be published in SSRN Electronic Journal. In addition to this, the present study evaluated the top 25 highly-cited publications on XBRL.

*Practical implications* – This study contributes to scientific productivity on XBRL by analyzing yearly trend of publications, the contribution of authors and sources as well as the citation analysis of XBRL publication.

**KEYWORDS:** Dimensions, bibliometrics, citation analysis, XBRL.

*Paper type*- Research paper

### INTRODUCTION

The year 2020 has made the nations realize the importance of digitization. Companies across the board have accelerated their reliance on technology during the COVID-19 pandemic. One area to pay attention to is XBRL. XBRL stands for eXtensible Business Reporting Language and is a framework of tags that allows users to digitize data points in a company's financial statements. The unique tagging feature of XBRL has made the creation, exchange and extraction of information from lengthy documents to a very streamlined and easy process. It has not only eased the creation, extraction and analysis of information, but also made the comparability of different documents a very easier task. It has been twenty years since the concept was unfurled around the world, and to date, 179 projects have been implemented by different countries and organizations. The year 2020 saw the adoption of the concept by new countries (Middle East nations) as well as an extension of the concept to other sectors of the economy. Although many diverse studies have been carried out on XBRL, few have been found focusing on analysis and evaluation of literature on XBRL. In the light of this, present study aimed to examine the trends and patterns of scientific research on XBRL. The scientific literature has been examined by using bibliometric and citation technique.

The remaining sections of this paper are structured as follows. The second section presents a review of scientific literature related to XBRL. In the third section, research methodology concerning the database taken, the period of study, techniques

used for analysis have been discussed. The fourth section covers the analysis made using different approaches. Then, in the fifth section, conclusions and limitations of the study have been explained.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Over a period of two decades, the scope of research on XBRL has widened. Regardless of developing interest toward XBRL research, there have been relatively restricted endeavors to report the pattern of productivity, especially those that applied a bibliometric methodology. A study by Roohani et al. (2010) examined XBRL records ranging from 1998-2008 to study the growth patterns and contribution of major organizations to XBRL documents. Erkus and Chiu (2014) performed citation and co-citation analysis on the publications extracted from Science Direct, EBSCO Host, ISI Knowledge Web, Science Direct, and Social Science Research Network databases. Another study conducted by Ansary and Oubrich (2016) attempted to observe the trend and pattern of XBRL publications obtained from three databases, namely ProQuest ABI/Inform, ScienceDirect and SpringerLink and found that the U.S. made a larger pie contribution to XBRL publications. Ardianto and Anridho (2018) provided bibliometric analysis of the 93 articles published from 2001 to 2015. Ahmi et al. (2019) analyzed 370 documents from Scopus using bibliometric technique. It was found that the rate of increase in XBRL documents from the year 2001 to 2011 was more than the rate of increase after 2011. Recently, Ahmi et al. (2020) carried out

## EMPOWERMENT AND JOB SATISFACTION : A RELATIONSHIP STUDY

□ Dr. Harjeet Kaur Virk\*  
Dr. Gurjeet Virk Sidhu\*\*

### ABSTRACT

The concept of Empowerment has gained much importance in modern times. Empowerment means “to give power to” which means to give authority, authorization or energy. Job Satisfaction is an attitude which shows the level of being happy or unhappy with the workplace, work and organization. Job Satisfaction is determined by many factors. In the present study the effect of demographic variables namely age, experience and income on empowerment and job satisfaction of LIC employees was studied. Further a relationship between empowerment and job satisfaction was studied. A sample of 50 employees working in Life Insurance Corporation Ltd. located in Chandigarh was selected. Empowerment Scale developed by Spreitzer (1995) and Job Satisfaction scale developed by Spector (1985) was taken for the study. The results showed that age, experience and income have no significant effect on employee empowerment. On the other hand, age, experience and income have a significant effect on job satisfaction. The results further showed that there is a negative relationship between empowerment and job satisfaction among LIC employees.

**Keywords :** Empowerment and Job Satisfaction

#### INTRODUCTION

The concept of employee empowerment gained immense popularity in the 1990s and is set to continue as a popular organizational initiative. This popularity may be attributed to the realization of the importance of the human resource in an organisation as the foundation of any quality improvement or customer satisfaction programme (**Peters & Waterman 1982**). Until the employees do not feel empowered, they are not satisfied with their jobs.

Recognition of the importance of employee empowerment as well as job satisfaction by organisations in developing countries in recent years has been heavily influenced by the relative success of the concept in developed countries, and in particular India, where employee empowerment and job satisfaction are greatly emphasised. Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), one of the public sector monoliths in the insurance

sphere, has been rendering yeoman service to the public. However, privatization of insurance market has triggered competition. This, in turn, has mounted pressure on all categories of employees in the LIC. Therefore, in the present study an attempt has been made to study the relationship between empowerment and job satisfaction of LIC employees. Further it would help the LIC to make suitable changes in its HR policy so as to accomplish the cherished objectives of LIC in the highly competitive environment.

#### LITERATURE REVIEW

##### Studies on Empowerment and Demographic Variables

Empowerment is defined as a motivational structure that manifests itself with four concepts. These are concepts of meaning, competence, self-determination, and impact. Significance refers to the harmony between one's own beliefs, values and ideals,

\*Assistant Professor in Commerce - Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Sector 26, Chandigarh

\*\*Assistant Professor in Sociology - Mehr Chand Mahajan DAV College for Women, Sector-36 , Chandigarh



## MANAGING STRESS AT WORKPLACE DURING COVID-19

Dr. Harjeet Kaur Virk\*

### ABSTRACT

The unprecedented situation that COVID-19 posed before the world has created an equal challenge before everyone irrespective of profession, geography or demographics. The Concept of 'Work from Home' was implemented at the workplace, which a new for Indian scenario. Employees are stressed about new working patterns, job insecurity and isolation. There were incidences of physical health concerns and mental health problems. Therefore, in this paper, an attempt has been made to identify the causes, effects and ways to manage stress at the workplace during COVID-19. Organisations should become a responsible leader and try bringing a supportive organizational culture during the pandemic.

**Keywords :** COVID-19, Stress, Causes of Stress, Effects of Stress, Coping Strategies for Stress

#### Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic shocked the entire world. Across the globe, all countries trying to bring every aspect of their economy to a grinding halt and focus on curbing infections and treating the infected. The Coronavirus (COVID-19) first seemed in Wuhan City in China in December 2019 and in a matter of weeks, it becomes one of the major concerns for humankind (Johns Hopkins University & Medicine, 2020). The World Health Organization declared the infection as a global emergency (World Health Organization, 2020a; Cucinotta & Vanelli, 2020) and the spread has reached every part of the world (World Health Organization, 2020a; Johns Hopkins University & Medicine, 2020). On 30<sup>th</sup> January, the first case of the COVID-19 pandemic in India was reported.

The effort across the world is overcoming the challenges posed by COVID-19 on physical, mental, intellectual, economic and psychological aspects of everyone. This pandemic also increased the stress among employees. While the term 'Stress' occurs when people perceive that events are placing excessive demand on

mental and physical energy, which can disrupt the normal psychological as well as physiological functioning of an individual. Though stress in moderate doses is necessary as it gives energy to increase one's performance and can stimulate one's ability to dig deep into and discover one's true potential. But, if the magnitude of the stressor exceeds the individual's capacity to cope, it leads to negative moods and emotions and excessive demands made upon the energy, strength and resources of a person lead to burnout or stress. A stress situation can be real or perceived. The process of stress depends on the person's self-appraisal of the situation. To the same stress situations, different individuals respond differently. It is formed by what we think rather than by what has happened. Employees are stressed about work owing to new working patterns, isolation and job insecurity. This study identifies the causes, effects and ways to manage stress at the workplace during COVID-19.

#### Review of Literature

Work related stress is identified as a negative response to the demands and pressures faced by a worker when his/her abilities may not match with the job

\*Assistant Professor in Commerce - Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Sector 26, Chandigarh



## SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS IMPACT ON JOB SATISFACTION : A STUDY OF THE MANAGERS OF MARRIOTT HOTELS IN NORTH INDIA

✉ Ms. Sumedha  
Prof. Sanjay Kaushik

### ABSTRACT

Hospitality industry is the backbone of every economy and when it comes to developed countries like North India, its role and importance increases. The sector works in a distressing environment where there is less stability. It is very important for the managers working in the hospitality industry to get satisfaction from their jobs so that they are able to perform better. This study focuses on the nervous system of the hospitality industry which are the managers. In this study, the social intelligence of the managers of the hotels of Marriott Hotels located in North India have been studied along with its impact on job satisfaction. The sample of 110 managers have been taken for the study. TROMSO Social Intelligence Scale (TSIS) was used to measure the social intelligence and Specter (1985) measured the job satisfaction of the employees. Correlation coefficients were studied. The Regression model was applied to test the variables. This study suggests that by emphasizing on emotional intelligence, not only does it impacts the job satisfaction but also contributes and boost the efficiency and effectiveness in their respective fields.

**Keywords :** Social intelligence, Social skills, Social awareness, Social information processing, Job satisfaction

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

Employees and leaders need to be socially intelligent. It is important for the individuals to read situations and people well. This applies to hospitality industry as well. In 1950s, Social Intelligence was dismissed simply as general intelligence in social situations, but since then has been rethought, as neuroscience has been able to more accurately explain what different areas of the brain regulate. It can now be seen that the brain is actually "wired to connect" (Goleman, 2006). One of the major concerns in hospitality industry right now is job satisfaction, and most employers understand that hospitality employees must be fully satisfied in order to increase customer loyalty. Social Intelligence studies address how people interact within a relationship and focuses on a two-person interaction (Goleman, 2006). In hospitality industry it is extremely important to be socially intelligent to fulfill the needs of the customers effectively.

The present study is an attempt to analyze the Social Intelligence and its impact on the employees of Marriott Hotels. It seeks to determine whether high level of Social Intelligence can be related to higher level of job satisfaction.

#### 2. OBJECTIVES

1. To observe the relationship of social intelligence and job satisfaction.
2. To find out the association between social skills and job satisfaction.
3. To observe the association between social awareness and job satisfaction.
4. To study the relationship between social information processing and job satisfaction.

#### 3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The concept of Social intelligence (SI) has been developed over a period of time as a complimentary intelligence to intellect and emotional intelligence, among others (Weinberger, 2009). The research has

\*Research Scholar - University Business School Panjab University, Chandigarh

\*\*University Business School Panjab University, Chandigarh

## DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE SCALE

Ms. Sumedha Vikram Khanna\*

### ABSTRACT

A self-structured questionnaire was prepared to measure the Social Intelligence of the managers in the Hospitality industry. Pilot testing of the questionnaire was conducted by getting it filled by 162 respondents. Reliability and validity of the scale were done in order to calculate the value of Cronbach's Alpha ( $\alpha$ ). The reliability coefficient indicated that the scale used for measuring Social intelligence (SI) was quite reliable as the alpha value was .906. Factor Analysis was conducted to reduce the factors. EFA was performed. The present scale can be very useful for finding out the social intelligence of the managers in the hospitality industry.

**Keywords:** Development, Validation, Social Intelligence, Scale.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Social Intelligence is the capability to work in team with others while engaging their cooperation. It is a combination of sensitivity to the needs and interests of others, sometimes known as your "social radar", an approach of generosity and consideration, and a skill of practical skills for interacting successfully with people in any setting. Social Intelligence provides a highly accessible and comprehensive model for describing, assessing, and developing Social Intelligence at a personal level. Dealing with social situations depends upon the person's ability. The socialization of a person starts when he is born and continues till his death.

Daniel Goleman described Social Intelligence as "the capacity for recognizing our feeling and these for motivating ourselves for managing emotions well in ourselves and our relationship" (Goleman, 1995). Therefore, it is of utmost importance to study the Social Intelligence of the employees, especially in the hospitality industry, as it is important for them to be socially intelligent to perform better. And if employees are satisfied, they shall be able to have a better

relationship with their customers which in turn would result in a successful business.

### 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Thorndike (1920) was the first to coin the term Social Intelligence. He referred to Social Intelligence as the person's ability to understand and manage other people and to engage in adaptive social interactions. He gave the psychometric view of Social Intelligence in "Intelligence and its uses" in the Harper's Magazine, in which he divided intelligence into three aspects: the ability to understand and manage ideas (abstract intelligence), concrete objects (mechanical intelligence), and people (Social Intelligence).

Grosvenor (1927) in a study of Social Intelligence of high school students observed that high achievement groups tended to have high Social Intelligence scores than groups who were considered to be academic failures. It was also stated that chronological age was found to have a negative correlation with Social Intelligence, and physiological age had a positive correlation with Social Intelligence.

\* Assistant Professor - Department of Commerce, SGGGS College, Sector- 26, Chandigarh

## ETHICAL CONCERNS IN E-TEACHING : AWARENESS AND PERCEPTIONS OF E-LEARNERS AND E-TEACHERS

□ Dr. Seema Chopra\*

### ABSTRACT

The use of computers and IT is increasing in teaching world-wide. This development has led to many positive and negative effects on e-Learners and e-Teachers. There is large number of publications, seminars and conferences to testify these effects. But ethical impact of e-teaching is still an area which is a matter of real concern. An attempt has been made to highlights these ethical issues. Also, awareness and perception of e-Learners and e-Teachers about these issues has been explored and at the end ways and means to address these issues have been suggested.

**Keywords :** plagiarism, cheating, writing assistance, proxies, emotional disconnect

The use of computers and IT in the teaching-learning process is increasing world-wide. This development has led to many positive and negative effects on e-Learners and e-Teachers. There have been a large number of publications, seminars and conferences to testify these effects. But, the ethical impact of e-teaching is still a matter of real concern. **Ethics** is that branch of knowledge that deals with moral principles that govern a person's behaviour or the conducting of an activity. In short, ethics is the basis of one's action. **Education** not only refers to imparting knowledge to students but has a broader role to play. It is concerned with inculcating among students the ability to reason, giving them an understanding of the world and building their character and personality, to make them better individuals. Hence, education is not just an intellectual exercise but has high ethical relevance. Just as education plays an important role in moral development (ethical behaviour), the reverse is also true that in education, ethical behaviour is essential. Hence, ethics and education go hand in hand. Education is changing facets these days. Physical classroom teaching is getting replaced by e-Teaching and **e-teaching** is understood to be the use of computers and /or IT for the purposes of

education. It is an approach of delivering a well-designed, learner-centred, interactive and facilitative education to anyone at anyplace anytime by using digital resources. e-Teaching is increasingly becoming a fact of life for most people involved in education and has brought many good things like expanded knowledge, empowered students and teachers, flexible teaching, to name few. This change is also accompanied by certain issues like over emphasis on the medium of teaching that might jeopardise the content of teaching, physical distance, information overload and many others.

Much has been talked about in researches about the problems in e-teaching era from teacher and learner point of view. What is more problematic relates to ethical issues in e-teaching.

The pace with which teaching style and patterns are moving, ethical issues are not being addressed at a similar pace, therefore, they have remained frozen in this sizzling e-teaching era. To address them or to minimise these ethical issues in e-Teaching, an e-Teacher as well as e-Learner will have to play important roles.

The paper is divided into following sections. The first part will explain the ethical issues involved in e-Teaching. Second part will explain e-Teachers' and e-

\*Sri Guru Gobind Singh College Sector-26, Chandigarh



## Harmonization of International Accounting Standards

Dr. Anupama\*

Assistant Professor, SGGGS College, Sec-26, Chandigarh, India.

**Abstract:** For proper working of money market fair, timely and reliable information is needed. There is striking increase in number of MNCs, foreign direct investments as well as sale of foreign securities due to globalization. Due to this the need of comparable standards has emerged recently. The reliability of financial statements becomes doubtful if same transactions are recorded differently in different countries. Harmonization of accounting standards of different countries has been introduced so as to improve the quality and reliability of financial statements. My research paper aims at studying concept of harmonization, how various agencies and accounting bodies are involved in convergence of these standards and also to know various benefits and limitations of harmonization. Since efforts are being made to make it mandatory at international level. I have also tried to study how harmonization of accounting standards our own country and what are the efforts being made at national level.

**Key Words:** Harmonization, Convergence, Accounting standards, IASC, IFRS.

### Article History

\*Received: 11/08/2020; Accepted: 15/09/2020

Corresponding author: Dr. Anupama

### Introduction

Due to liberalization and globalization whole world has become one place. There is sudden and dramatic increase in cross border business transactions. Financial statements are one of most important part of business organizations. With the help of financial statements one can see true and fair view of financial position of the business. Accounting is considered as language of business which not only records business transactions but also helps in taking various business decisions. So it becomes necessary that there must be some set of accounting standards which can be applied at international level. For this purpose we need convergence of old accounting standards into new set of accounting standards.

### Aim of the study

# **HYBRID TRANSFORM BASED ROBUST WATERMARKING SCHEME FOR VIDEO OBJECTS**

**Purnima<sup>1</sup>, Rakesh Ahuja<sup>2</sup>, Nidhi Gautam<sup>3</sup>, Manbir Sandhu<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1,2</sup>Chitkara University Institute of Engineering and Technology, Chitkara University, Punjab, India

<sup>3</sup>University Institute of Applied Management Sciences, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India

<sup>4</sup>Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Sector-26, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India

E-mail: [purnima.arvind@gmail.com](mailto:purnima.arvind@gmail.com)<sup>1</sup>

Received: 14 March 2020   Revised and Accepted: 8 July 2020

**ABSTRACT:** With the rapid advancement in technology in the recent years, the usage of Internet has immensely increased leading to voluminous generation and transfer of multimedia data. With the increase in data dissemination, there exists a need for prevention of potential issues like copyright violation, data authenticity and ownership identity theft. This paper provides a method to guard the copyright information with the insertion of a watermark image in the video frames that helps to protect the ownership identity of the original video. In the suggested technique, an image is embedded into LLLL band obtained by second level wavelet disintegration as a watermark as well as into the HH band acquired by applying single level discrete wavelet transform. Finally, the robustness of the image watermark has been evaluated after implementing several attacks like cropping, rotation and noise addition and effectively taken out the watermark from the affected frames of the video.



# FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN INDIAN TELECOM SECTOR: EMERGING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Ashima Mangla\*

## ABSTRACT

The Indian telecom sector is witnessing a difficult business environment and is under perennial financial crisis for the last one decade. In 2018-19, FDI inflows in the telecom sector dropped by 43% and India is fast losing its competitive advantage to new emerging economies like Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam and Philippines. The present study describes the potential barriers in attracting FDI to the Indian telecom sector and concludes that the restoration of substantial FDI inflows requires an active participation from all the stakeholders in the overall telecom eco-system of India.

**Keywords :** Indian Telecom Sector, 3G, 4G, Spectrum, Regulation

## INTRODUCTION

The Indian telecom sector has experienced a tremendous growth in the post-liberalization era and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) played a vital role in shaping this sector by facilitating financial expansion and telecom infrastructure development. The telecom revolution has led to an increased network expansion, service quality improvements, reductions in tariffs and waiting lists. "The paradigm of Indian telecom services is gradually shifting from voice-centred communication to a variety of high-speed data communication and the Next Generation Network (NGN)" (DOT, 2015). "Factors such as an increase in the number of mobile users, introduction of Mobile Number Portability (MNP), active participation by the private sector, Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) services and fixed-mobile service convergence, all contribute to the transition phase of telecom services in Indian market" (TRAI, 2015).

However, recently, the Indian telecom sector is witnessing a difficult business environment and several issues pose a great challenge to its progress. Increasing the FDI limit from 74% to 100% by the Indian government in 2013, has not made much of a difference in

the telecom sector growth. In the fiscal year 2018-19, FDI inflows dropped by around 43% to USD 2.6 billion (Press Trust of India, 2019). The foreign investors are now shifting away from known growth engines (China and India) towards newly emerging economies like Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Vietnam, Thailand and Philippines.

In the present study, an attempt has been made to identify the potential barriers in attracting FDI to the Indian telecom sector, so that the attractiveness of the sector to foreign investors can be maintained by removing those barriers.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

From the review of literature, it is found that very few studies have been conducted which could identify the strategic barriers of telecom sector within or outside India.

According to **Green (2005)**, FDI in Indian telecom sector has been adversely affected from phased implementation, inadequate telecom infrastructure and ambiguous legal and regulatory environment.

**Mittal, et al. (2009)** find that the Indian telecom operators are highly dependent on foreign technology as the development processes of innovative products are

\*Department of Economics, SGGGS College, Sector-26, Chandigarh

## AN ANALYSIS OF TRENDS OF FISCAL DEFICIT IN INDIA

*Amol Virk*

*Assistant Professor in Department of Economics, Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Chandigarh*

---

### ABSTRACT

The fiscal distress of 1990 in India was an outcome of the deteriorating fiscal situation accounted for by the burgeoning burden of non-development or revenue expenditure and the overall imprudent macro management of the economy throughout the decade of 1980s. This unsustainable situation assumed crisis proportions because of the cavalier policies of the government which had put it into a debt-trap like situation. Since the economic reforms of 1990-91, low fiscal deficit-GDP ratio targets have been set and subsequently achieved as a result of the enactment of the Fiscal Reforms and Budgetary Management (FRBM) Act, 2004. However, the Indian economy is still lagging behind as the mandate of the FRBM Act to completely eliminate the revenue deficit and bring down the fiscal deficit to a level below 3 per cent of the GDP by 2009 has not been realised even after a decade. Thus, there arises a need to analyse the fiscal deficit along with government expenditure and government revenue in India for the past three decades since the initiation of the New Economic Policy, 1990. The paper aims to study and analyse the trends of the central government's deficit as a percentage of GDP since the post-reform period in India covering the new economic policy of 1991, the FRBM Act of 2003 and financial crisis of 2008. Overall, since 2003-04 the government has been more proactive and has undertaken fiscal policy reforms to ensure a steady reduction in fiscal deficit as a percentage of GDP leading to a more resilient economy. Fiscal consolidation is thus a true challenge because lower fiscal deficit reduces the government's expenditure on interest payment and unlocks funds for investments in social welfare programmes as well as infrastructure development.

Keywords: fiscal deficit, revenue deficit, GDP, FRBM Act.

### INTRODUCTION OF THE CONCEPT OF FISCAL DEFICIT IN INDIA

Till the 1980s, fiscal imbalance in India was viewed in terms of overall budget deficit measured by the difference between the expenditure and receipts under the revenue and capital accounts considered together. This variation between the two was overcome through the mechanism of 'deficit financing' which is ideally the last recourse for the government in times of financial crisis. The fiscal distress of 1990 in India was an outcome of the deteriorating fiscal situation accounted for by the burgeoning burden of non-development or revenue expenditure and the overall imprudent macro management of the economy throughout the decade of 1980s. The gross fiscal deficit, at an alarming rate of 7.8 per cent in 1990-91, had led to increased internal debt of the Government which had risen to 49.7 per cent of the GDP at the end of 1990-91. This unsustainable situation assumed crisis proportions because of the cavalier policies of the government which had put it into a debt-trap like situation. The widening gap between the revenue and expenditure, along with other internal and external imbalances could no longer be curbed and the government had to resort to remodel the Indian economy by introducing stricter structural reforms and macroeconomic stabilisation agreed under the 'Washington Consensus' of the IMF. Following the U.S. budgetary practices and principal policy of the International Monetary Fund, fiscal deficit is now measured as the difference between the total government expenditure over government revenue and grants and thus reflects the total resource gap.

Fiscal correction in the form of reduction in capital expenditures and social services was an important measure of the macroeconomic stabilisation programme. Since the economic reforms of 1990-91, low fiscal deficit-GDP ratio targets have been set and subsequently achieved as a result of the enactment of the Fiscal Reforms and Budgetary Management (FRBM) Act, 2004. However, the Indian economy is still lagging behind as the mandate of the FRBM Act had to completely eliminate the revenue deficit and bring down the fiscal deficit to a level below 3 per cent of the GDP by 2009 has not been realised even after a decade.

### THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

There is no agreement among economists either on analytical grounds or on the basis of empirical results whether financing government expenditure by incurring a fiscal deficit is good, bad, or neutral in terms of its real effects, particularly on investment and growth. There are alternative schools of thought apart from the Classical View that discuss the impact of fiscal deficit on growth- the Neo-classical View, the Keynesian View and the Ricardian Equivalence.

**The Classical View:** Adam Smith in his 1776 book "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" opposed extensive government involvement for both philosophical and crowding out reasons and favoured resources in the form of taxation or borrowing from the private sector. Later, classical economists like John Stuart Mill and J.B. Say reiterated Adam Smith's maxim that government spending was an unnecessary stabilization tool as private investment was sufficient to utilize the funds provided by private saving. In the classical case the effect of deficit-financing implies that the increase in the interest rate results in a reduction in private investment spending which precisely offsets the increase in government expenditure.

#### **The Neoclassical View**

According to the Neoclassical economists, government spending has a negative impact on overall GDP which depends on how the increase in government spending will impact consumption and private investment (Baxter and King, 1993). They postulate that an increase in government spending and tax cuts "crowd out" private sector investment by increasing interest rates. When the interest



## ANTHROPOCENE IN LITERATURE: A CRY ADVOCATING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Shweta Sharda

Assistant Professor, Dept. of English, Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Sec 26, Chandigarh

### Abstract

Earth is entering a new geological phase, the Anthropocene, where man has transformed the face of the earth to such an extent through human intervention that it has altered the delicate balance of many ecosystems and has damaged the ecology of the planet irreparably. The human agent has become a prime mover and appropriator of all available resources of the earth, relegating all other non human species to the fringes of the earth. Scientists, writers and poets have warned against the possible devastating effects of mindless human exploitation of Earth's resources. Literature has played a very important role in drawing the reader's attention towards the essential, deep relationship man has with Nature and Environment. It has also warned man of the consequences of irresponsible use of Nature's resources. In this paper, I will explore the concept of Anthropocene and Sustainable Development with reference to Eco criticism. Selected extracts from various literary texts will be studied which highlight Man's relationship with Nature and bring to focus humankind's urgent need to reconnect with Nature and move towards sustainable development and eco-friendly practices.

Key Words: Nature, Ecology, Anthropocene, Sustainable Development.

The relationship between Man and Nature has been explored by philosophers, poets and scientists alike since time immemorial. There have been innumerable philosophical deliberations on the dynamics between Man and Nature. In the Upanishads, a passage from *Taittiriya Upanishad* (2-1) of *Krishna Yajurveda* says:

*"The all pervading space emerged from the eternal Consciousness. From space, emerged air. From air, emerged fire,*

*And from fire, emerged water Earth as we see, has emerged from these waters. The plant kingdom originated thereafter. Plants became the food for the living beings, And thus, all the living beings emerged."* (qtd in K.Aravinda Rao 30)

Upanishads explain the concept of all the five elements coming together to create earth and all the living beings on it and indicate man's position on this earth. The passage explains that all living beings, including humans emerged from the plant kingdom. It further reveals that we are all "annam" i.e. food. The *Taittiriya Upanishad* reveals how the sage cries out "ahamannamahamannamahamannam.h." "I am food, I am food, I am the eater, I am the eater." when this truth dawns on him. (Sethumadhavan 56, 57) This description of the origin of the earth, of man's being a part of the food chain and no more important than all the other non human species on earth closely corresponds to the scientific explanation of the origin of the earth, food chain and man's position in the hierarchy of living beings.

Scientists talk of Nature in terms of ecology and environment. The German zoologist Ernst Haeckel coined the word ecology and defined it as a "relation of the animal both to its organic as well as its inorganic environment" (qtd in Laferrrière and Stoett 25). It is evident from the above two passages that deep ecology and awareness of man's position in the whole scheme of earth's living system was an active awareness in the ancient times. Today, modern man has lost this essential awareness and is over abusing Earth's resources and upsetting the delicate balance between the various ecosystems of the Earth.

The impacts of human activity are so wide and all pervasive that it is not possible to even innumerate them in the limited scope of this paper. For the purpose of illustration, I will take an example of the rising temperatures all across the globe. "Our Common Future"(1987) - A Report published in-1987 by the World Commission on Environment and Development of the UN had said "The burning of fossil fuels puts into the atmosphere carbon dioxide, which is causing gradual global warming. This 'greenhouse effect' may by early next century have increased average global temperatures enough to shift agricultural production areas, raise sea levels to flood coastal cities, and disrupt national economies." (12).

There are many interrelated phenomena which have been caused by the rising temperature like the rising of sea level and the melting of the glaciers. The manifestations of all these interrelated phenomena can be seen in many countries. According to the State of the Climate: Global Climate report for January 2020 by the NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information "The global land and ocean surface temperature for January 2020 was the highest in the 141-year record, with a temperature departure from average of 1.14°C (2.05°F) above the 20th century average." ('Global Climate Report'-Jan 2020) National Centers for Environmental Information, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Dept of Commerce, USA (<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/global/20200>). The above statistics are proof that in 2020, all these phenomena are ground reality.

The outbreak of the novel Corona Virus Pandemic all across the globe is the most recent warning bell for humanity. The death toll is increasing steadily across the globe. There are 87137 confirmed cases globally as on date. (WHO Corona virus disease 2019) Situation Report -41

How can we reverse these harmful trends? The answer may lie in going back to some aspects of our traditional lifestyles,

becoming keenly aware of our relationship with Nature and actively involving children and youth in all such endeavours. "Our Common Future"(1987) - A Report published in 1987 by the World Commission on Environment and Development of the UN further said "Humanity has the ability to make development sustainable to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."(16)

The concept of judicious use of Earth's resources ie the concept of Sustainable Development as advocated by the aforementioned report was a lived phenomena in our cultural tradition.

The word Prithvi, as it appears in ancient texts, represents the whole ecosystem, connoting much more than what is denoted by the word "Earth" as we use it today in common parlance.

The Atharva Veda - Ode to the Earth, Prithivi Sukta hails Prithivi as the mother. It clearly places Prithivi on a much higher pedestal than man as Prithivi is the giver and supporter of life.



# PERCEIVED PARENTING AND PERCEIVED TEACHING STYLE IN RELATION TO COGNITIVE SKILLS OF ADOLESCENTS

UGC CARE  
APPROVED

## ABSTRACT

*The aim of this study was to investigate the perceived parenting and perceived teaching style in relation to cognitive skills of adolescents. Random sampling technique was used to select the sample a total of 479 school students of U.T. (Chandigarh) and Parenting Style scale developed by R. L. Bharadwaj, H. Sharma, and A. Garg (1998) and Perceived Teaching Styles Scale and Cognitive Competence Battery developed by Investigator were used. The results showed that the high favourable perceived parenting styles with student-centred perceived teaching style scored higher mean scores of cognitive skills of adolescents as compared to low favourable perceived parenting styles with teacher-centred perceived teaching style.*

*Key-words- Perceived Parenting styles, Perceived Teaching styles, Cognitive skills, Adolescents, School Students.*

## Introduction

Adolescence phase is marked by the onset of puberty, emergence of more advanced cognitive abilities and the transition into new roles in society (Hill, 1987). Parental acceptance, rejection and encouragement shape the individual's view of the world, his attitudes toward society, conflicts and resolution. Parenting has often been metaphorically described as an exciting and rewarding journey, providing a sense of fulfilment that is said to be incomparable to most other significant milestones of life. However, the same journey has also been regarded as a potential source of tremendous stressors and challenges, both for the parents and for the significant others involved. These very sentiments about parenting adolescents have been aptly expressed as being a source of excitement and anxiety, happiness and troubles, discovery and bewilderment and breaks with the past and yet of links with the future. With the evolving advancements and progress in our society over the past few decades, parenting practices as well as perceptions about parenting have undoubtedly witnessed adaptations in accordance with the changing times.

After Parents the teachers act as mentors pursuing all round development of learners. A teacher is a person engaged in interactive behaviour with one or more students for the purpose of effecting change. The change, whether it

is to be in knowledge (cognitive), skill (psychomotor) or feeling state (affective) is intentional on the part of the teacher (McNeil & Popham, 1973). Further, Walberg (1972) and Winne and Marx (1977) emphasized that student's perceptions of their teacher's behaviour should not be underestimated rather it should be considered an important mediator between the instructional characteristics and academic achievement. Wubbels and Levy (1993) reaffirmed the role and significance of teacher behaviour in the classroom environment and in particular how this can influence students' motivation and ultimately, achievement. Various researches have shown that students' perceptions of teacher-student interpersonal behaviour are strongly related to student achievement and motivation in all subject areas (Wubbels and Brekelmans 1998). An earlier study found that student perceptions of support, interest and respect received from their teachers was the most influential element of academic motivation, effort and achievement (Zimmerman, Khoury, Vega, Gil, & Warheit, 1995). They also noted that students' perceptions of teacher disinterest directly related to feelings of alienation, lack of commitment to school and high dropout rates of low socioeconomic status minority students (Zimmerman, Khoury, Vega, Gil,

**Sandeep Kaur**

*Research Scholar, Department of Education, Panjab University, Chandigarh*



## A STUDY RELATED TO PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND EATING BEHAVIOUR OF THE COLLEGE GIRLS

Dr. Sunita Devi\*  
Dr. Sonia Kanwar\*\*

### ABSTRACT

The study was carried out on female subjects studying in undergraduate classes of the colleges located at Chandigarh. In order to know their eating behaviour and physical activity status International Physical Activity Questionnaire and FAT(26) was used. To statistically analyse the findings Mean and SD values were calculated and t test as implied to find out the significance of difference. Further, to explore relationship among these variables coefficient of correlation was also computed. The findings of the study revealed significant differences on the sub indices of eating behaviour with regard to physical activity. Further, significant relationship was also existed with regard to eating behaviour and physical activity of the college girls.

**Keywords :** Physical Activity status, eating behavior

The fast changing mechanical world has led the people of the nation with very less physical activity which ultimately has a very bad influence on their physical and mental health. But, in previous generations people engaged in lots of physical activity, as there were limited machines available and their work was typically manual. The use of muscular power in working resulted to adequate level of bodily activities among all the individuals of that era. But, today's fast growing world of technological advent adolescents are leading or confined a very unhealthy life style it can be said that in the era of web world, young generation have got so engrossed with electronic gadgets for the sake of social media that they have virtually stopped paying attention to their physical workout or physical activity. Hence, the health related issues mainly obesity or overweight are continuously raising throughout the world and it is also expected that such problems and issues are increasing and at the same time level of physical activity is decreasing Physical inactivity is one of the most common and constant contributors to poor health in the world which invites

various health problems. As there are lot of benefits related to physical activity, researchers stressed upon the exercises for best physique and good health. Research consistently links physical activity to numerous health improvements.

#### Physical Activity

The term physical movement has been utilized conversely with different words; for example, work out, wellness, physical training. In any case, the acknowledged meaning of physical action is "any real development created by skeletal muscles that outcome in caloric consumption" (Caspersen & Powell et al., 1985).

#### Eating Behavior

Social reactions or groupings related with eating including methods of bolstering musical example of eating and time interims.

#### EMERGENCE OF THE STUDY

Findings of this research would be helpful in knowing the present situation of college girls about their emotional status, eating habits, and to know that how

\*Saupin's School Sector 32, Chandigarh

\*\*Assistant Professor - Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Sector -26, Chandigarh

## ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ : ਸੂਰ-ਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ (‘ਜਪੁ’ ਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਹਵਾਲੇ ਨਾਲ)

□ ਅਮਰੀਕ ਸਿੱਖ

1. ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ : ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ, ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਆਖਿਆਕਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਜੋ ਸਮਗਰੀ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਹੁਣ ਤਕ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ, ਉਸਦਾ ਰਚਨਾਕਾਲ ਤਕਰੀਬਨ ਇਕ ਸਦੀ ਦੇ ਅਰਸੇ ਤਕ ਦਾ ਬਣਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਵਿਧੀਵਤ ਆਰੰਭ ੧੯੧੬ ਈ ਸਵੀ ਵਿਚ ਛਪੇ ਉਰਦੂ ਦੇ ਆਦਿ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ<sup>1</sup> ਨਾਲ ਹੋਇਆ ਮਿਥਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ, ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਹ ਉਰਦੂ ਦਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਛਾਪਦਾ ਤਰਜੁਮਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰਜੁਮੇ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਹੀ ਹੋਇਆ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ, ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਨਹੀਂ।

ਦਰਅਸਲ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਲਿਖਣ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਹੀ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ। ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਆਮ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਇਸ ਲਿਪੀ (ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ) ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਲਿਖੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਉਰਦੂ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਸੰਪੂਰਨ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਅਤੇ ਅਤਿਰਿਕਤ ਬਾਣੀਆਂ ('ਜਪੁ' ਅਤੇ 'ਗਉੜੀ ਸੁਖਮਨੀ ਮ: ੫')<sup>2</sup> ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਨਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਸੁਧ ਰੂਪ ਅਜੇ ਤਕ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਿਆ।

ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ (ਜਪੁ) ਦੇ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਤਰਜੁਮੇ ਅਤੇ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਿਰੀਖਣ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ਣ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਤਰਾਵਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੂਲ ਸਮਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਮੂਲ ਪਾਠ ਦਾ ਉਚਾਰਣ ਵਿਗੜ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਵਿਚ /ਸ/ ਧੁਨੀ ਲਈ ਤਿੰਨ ਲਿਪੀ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਹਨ ਸੇ (ش), ਸੀਨ (س), ਸੁਆਦ (ص)। /ਜ/ ਲਈ ਚਾਰ ਲਿਪੀ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਹਨ ਜ਼ਾਲ (ج), ਜ਼ੇ (ز), ਜ਼ੋਏ (ظ), ਜ਼ੁਆਦ (ض)। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ /ਤ/ ਲਈ ਦੋ ਲਿਪੀ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਤੇ (ت), ਤੋਏ (ط) ਹਨ ਅਤੇ /ਹ/ ਲਈ ਚਾਰ ਲਿਪੀ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਹੇ (ح), ਛੋਟੇ ਹੇ (ه), ਦੋ ਚਸਮੀ ਹੇ (ه) ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੀ ਆਦਿ, ਮਧ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਵਰਤੋ ਵਾਲਾ ਛੋਟਾ ਹੇ (ه) ਲਿਪੀ-ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਹਨ। ਸੁਭਾਵਿਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਲਿਪੀ ਦੇ ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ ਪਾਠ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਜੀ (ਹੋਰ) ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਰੂਪਾਂਤਰਿਤ (ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਿਤ) ਕਰਦੇ ਵਕਤ ਅਨੇਕ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਸਮਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਨਿਯਮ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਇਕ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਸਰਲਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਅਪਣਾਏ

## ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਿਰਲੇਖ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ : ਇਕ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ

□ ਅਮਰੀਕ ਸਿੰਘ

1. ਵਿਸ਼ਾ-ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ : ਸਿਰਲੇਖ ਆਰਥੋਗ੍ਰਾਫੀ ਦੀ ਬੁਨਿਆਦੀ ਅਧਿਐਨ-ਵਸਤੂ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਲਿਖਤ ਦਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਮੁਢਲਾ ਹਿਸਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ 'ਲੇਖ' ਦਾ 'ਸਿਰ' ਭਾਵ ਮੁੱਖ ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਹੈ। ਸਿਰਲੇਖ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਗੇ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਲਿਖਤ ਦਾ ਮੂਲ ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਕੀ ਹੈ। ਲਿਖਤ-ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਦੀ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਤੋਂ ਸਿਰਲੇਖ ਨੂੰ ਮੂਲ ਪਾਠ ਜਾਂ ਲਿਖਤ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਵੱਖਰਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਛਾਪਿਆ ਜਾਂ ਦਿਖਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਾਡੀਆਂ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਲਿਖਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਿਰਲੇਖ ਆਮ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਿਚ ਫਾਂਟ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਵੱਡਾ ਅਤੇ ਪਤਰੇ ਉਤੇ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ, ਉਪਰ ਕਰਕੇ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਸਿਰਲੇਖ ਵਿਚਾਰਧਾਰਕ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਪਾਦਕੀ ਵਿਧਾਨ ਦਾ ਅਹਿਮ ਭਾਗ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਉਚਾਰਨ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਹਿਸਾ ਹਨ। ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਅਰਥ, ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਂ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਵਿਚ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਸੇਧ ਲਈ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਵੀ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਕੀਰਤਨ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਅਹਿਮ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਪਰਚੇ ਵਿਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਿਰਲੇਖ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਦੇ ਉਰਦੂ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਪਰਚੇ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਵਰਤੇ ਗਏ ਆਧਾਰ ਸਰੋਤ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਨ :

1. ਆਦਿ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ (آدمری گورو گرنه صاحب جی), ਉਰਦੂ, ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਐਂਡ ਸੰਨਜ਼ ਪਬਲਿਸ਼ਰਜ਼ ਲਾਹੌਰ, ਮਿਤੀਗੀਣ।
2. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ (آدمری گورو گرنه صاحب), ਉਰਦੂ
3. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ (سری گورو گرنه صاحب), ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਹਮੁਖੀ-ਉਰਦੂ, ਗੁਰਬਚਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਬੇਦੀ, ਕੁਲਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਿੰਦ, ਲਾਈਬ੍ਰੇਰੀ ਓਟਾਵਾ (Ottawa), ਕੈਨੇਡਾ (Canada), online (<http://Sikhbookclub.com>).

---

ਅਸਿਸਟੈਂਟ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ, ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਕਾਲਜ ਸੈਕਟਰ-26, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ, E-mail : [ammisingh084@gmail.com](mailto:ammisingh084@gmail.com),  
ਮੋ. 9888621383

92/ਸ਼ੀਰਾਜ਼ਾ : ਨਵੰਬਰ-ਦਸੰਬਰ 2020

## ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਰਦੂ ਦਾ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ ਤਅੱਲੁਕ : ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਪਿਛੋਕੜ



— ਅਮਰੀਕ ਸਿੰਘ —

ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਆਰੀਆ ਲੋਕ ਤਕਰੀਬਨ 1500 ਈਸਾ ਪੂਰਵ ਦੇ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਦਖਲ ਹੋਏ ਜੋ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਾਲ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਆਰਿਆਈ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਲਿਆਏ ਸਨ। ਇਸ ਕੌਮ ਨੇ ਆਰਿਆਈ ਕਬੀਲਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਪੂਰੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਅੰਦਰ ਸਿਧ ਤੋਂ ਲਈ ਕੇ ਸਰਸੁਤੀ ਨਦੀ ਤਕ ਆਪਣਾ ਵਾਸਾ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਥੇ ਹੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਦਰਿਆਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੰਢੇ ਆਰੀਆ ਰਿਸ਼ੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਰਿਗ ਵੇਦ ਦੇ ਮੰਤਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਚਾਰਨ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੰਤਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਣਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਵੈਦਿਕ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਜਾਂ ਵੈਦਿਕ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ<sup>1</sup> ਹੀ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਿਤ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਬੇਸ਼ੱਕ ਇਹ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਹੀ ਸੀ। ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇ ਬਦਲ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਆਰੀਆ ਲੋਕ ਤਕਰੀਬਨ ਸਾਰੇ ਉਤਰੀ ਭਾਰਤ ਉਤੇ ਕਾਬਿਜ਼ ਹੋ ਗਏ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਵੈਦਿਕ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵੀ ਦੇਸੀ ਬੋਲੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸੰਜੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਉਦੀਚਯ, ਮਧ-ਪਰਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਚਯ ਦੇ ਉਪ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੋਈ ਆਪਣੇ ਸੁੱਧ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਆ ਬਿਰਾਜਦੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿਚ ਲੋਕ-ਸਮੂਹ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਬਣੀ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਮਕਬੂਲ ਹੋਈ। ਇਥੇ ਧਿਆਨ ਯੋਗ ਤੱਥ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਦੇ ਅਗਾਂਹ ਪੰਜ ਭੇਦ; ਪਿਸ਼ਾਚੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ, ਸ਼ੌਰਸ਼ੈਨੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ, ਮਾਗਧੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ, ਅਰਧ-ਮਾਗਧੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਅਤੇ ਮਹਾਂਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਗਲੀ ਵਿਕਾਸਸ਼ੀਲ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਅਪਭ੍ਰੰਸ਼ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਉਭਰ ਕੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਈ। ਅਪਭ੍ਰੰਸ਼ ਵੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਂਤਕ ਵਖਰੇਵਿਆਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਪੰਜ ਮੁਖ ਨਵਾਂ-ਪਿਸ਼ਾਚੀ ਅਪਭ੍ਰੰਸ਼, ਸ਼ੌਰਸ਼ੈਨੀ ਅਪਭ੍ਰੰਸ਼, ਮਾਗਧੀ ਅਪਭ੍ਰੰਸ਼, ਅਰਧ-ਮਾਗਧੀ ਅਪਭ੍ਰੰਸ਼ ਅਤੇ ਮਹਾਂਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਅਪਭ੍ਰੰਸ਼ ਨਾਲ ਪ੍ਰਸਿਧ ਹੋਈ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਚਲਿਤ ਅਪਭ੍ਰੰਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਭਾਰਤੀ-ਆਰਿਆਈ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਉਤਪੰਨ ਹੋਈਆਂ

### 1. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ :-

ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾ ਤੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ-ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੇ ਨਿਕਾਸ (Origin) ਬਾਰੇ ਵਖ-ਵਖ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਕੋਣਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਜਾਇਜ਼ਾ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਏਥੇ ਕੁਝ ਇਕ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਸਾਹਿੱਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਨੁਕਤਾ-ਨਜ਼ਰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਵੀ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ।

(ੳ) ਪ੍ਰੋ: ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਹੁਸੈਨ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਵਾਂਗ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਹਿੱਤ-ਖੇਤਰ ਬਾਰੇ ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁਧ ਸਿੰਘ<sup>੨</sup> ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਦੇ ਉਦਗਮ (ਨਿਕਾਸ) ਦੇ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣੀ ਇਹ ਰਾਏ ਕਾਇਮ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨ ਆਰਿਆਈ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ, ਹਿੰਦ ਆਰਿਆਈ ਤੇ ਹਿੰਦ ਈਰਾਨੀ ਸ਼ਾਖ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੰਡੀ ਗਈ। ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨ ਆਰਿਆਈ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਬੋਲੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਤ ਹੋਕੇ ਵੈਦਿਕ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ, ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ, ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਅਤੇ ਅਪਭ੍ਰੰਸ਼ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ-ਪੜਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਲੰਘਦੀ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਆਰਿਆਈ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ (ਭਾਰਤੀ) ਵਿਚ ਵਿਭਕਤ (ਤਕਸੀਮ) ਹੋ ਗਈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦਾ ਨਿਕਾਸ ਸ਼ੌਰਸ਼ੈਨੀ ਅਪਭ੍ਰੰਸ਼

ਵਿਚੋਂ ਹੋਇਆ। ਸਾਡੀ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਰਾਏ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ, ਬਾਵਾ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਨੁਕਤਾ ਨਿਗਾਹ, ਕਿਸੇ ਖੋਜ ਉਪਰ ਆਧਾਰਤ ਹੋਣ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਰਵਾਇਤ ਉਪਰ ਕਾਇਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਖੋਜ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦਾ ਸੋਮਾ ਸ਼ੌਰਸ਼ੈਨੀ ਅਪਭ੍ਰੰਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ, ਹਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਉਪਰ, ਗਵਾਂਢੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਾਰਨ, ਇਸ ਦਾ ਡੂੰਘਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਪਿਆ ਹੈ।

(ਅ) ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਕਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਬਾਵਾ ਬੁਧ ਸਿੰਘ ਮਗਰੋਂ, ਆਪਣੀ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਖੋਜ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਉਪਰ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ (ਦੀਵਾਨਾ) ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਰਾਏ ਕਾਇਮ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਆਪ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਕਥਨ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ, ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨ ਆਰਿਆਈ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਬੋਲੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਮੇਲ ਜੋਲ ਤੋਂ ਵੈਦਿਕ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਉਤਪੰਨ ਹੋਈ। ਵੈਦਿਕ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੇ ਪਿਸ਼ਾਚੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਜਨਮ ਦਿਤਾ ਤੇ ਪਿਸ਼ਾਚੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਦੀ ਬੋਟੀ ਪਿਸ਼ਾਚੀ ਅਪਭ੍ਰੰਸ਼ ਸੀ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨਿਕਲੀ, ਇਸ ਦੇ ਪਾਲਨ ਪੋਸ਼ਣ ਵਿਚ ਅਭੀਰੋਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਹਥ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਰਾਏ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣੀਕ ਜਾਪਦੀ ਹੈ।

(ੲ) ਡਾ: ਸਿਧੇਸ਼ਵਰ ਵਰਮਾਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਦੀ ਉਚੇਰੀ ਸ਼ਕਲ-ਸੂਰਤ ਬਾਰੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕੀਤੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਰਤ-ਆਰਿਆਈ ਸੰਯੁਕਤ ਤਤਸਮ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਹੜਾ (ਰ) ਸੀ, ਉਹ ਹੁਣ ਤਕ ਬਰਕਰਾਰ ਹੈ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ 'ਤ੍ਰੈ' ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੇ (ਰ) ਸ਼ਬਦ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਭਾਲੇ ਹੋਏ ਹੈ। ਅਤੇ ਅਗੇ ਚਲਕੇ ਲਿਖਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਹਿੰਦਵੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਤੋਂ ਵਖ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਇਸ ਉਪਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦਾ ਡੂੰਘਾ ਅਸਰ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਗੋਚਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅਜਕਲ ਦੀ ਖੋਜ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਗਾਜਨੀ ਰਾਜ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਲਾਹੌਰ ਵਿਚ ਮੁਸਲਿਮ-ਹਿੰਦੂ ਵਿਚਾਰ-ਵਟਾਂਦਰੇ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰਚਲਤ ਸੀ, ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਰਬੀ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋ ਗਏ ਸਨ। ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਔਫੀ ਸਾਆਦ ਬਿਨ ਸਲਮਾਨ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਕਵੀ ਨੇ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਤੇ ਅਰਬੀ ਦੀਵਾਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਇਕ ਤੀਜਾ ਦੀਵਾਨ ਹਿੰਦਵੀ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖਿਆ। ਸਾਡੀ ਨਜ਼ਰੇ ਇਹ ਹਿੰਦਵੀ ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਦੀ ਲਾਹੌਰੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਅਰਬੀ, ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਣ ਹਿੰਦਵੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨੂੰ ਵਖ-ਵਖ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਅਗੇ ਚਲ ਕੇ ਲਿਖਾਂਗੇ।

(ੳ) ਦੱਤਾ ਤੇ ਬ੍ਰਿਜ ਮੋਹਨ ਕੈਫੀ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਰਾਏ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸ਼ੌਰਸ਼ੈਨੀ ਅਪਭ੍ਰੰਸ਼ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਤ<sup>੧੦</sup> ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਹਿੰਦ-ਆਰਿਆਈ ਜ਼ਬਾਨਾਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਅਧਿਕ ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਨਿਵਾਜ਼ ਹੈ। ਕੈਫੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਸੋਲਾਂ ਆਨੇ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ, ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਜਿੰਨੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਬਦੇਸੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਘੁਲ ਮਿਲ ਗਏ ਹਨ, ਉਨੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਭਾਰਤ ਆਰਿਆਈ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ।

(ੴ) ਡਾ: ਧੀਰੇਂਦਰ ਵਰਮਾ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਉਪਰ ਦਰਦ ਤੇ ਪਿਸ਼ਾਚੀ ਬੋਲੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਡੂੰਘਾ ਅਸਰ ਹੈ।<sup>੧੧</sup> ਪੂਰਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੱਛਮੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ (ਲਹਿੰਦੀ) ਕੁਝ ਅਣਮਹਸੂਸੇ ਤਰੀਕੇ

## ਬਾਣੀ ਮਹਲਾ ੬ ਦਾ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ : ਸਮਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਧਾਨ



— ਅਮਰੀਕ ਸਿੰਘ —

ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣਿਕ ਰੂਪ ਤਾਂ ਉਹੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਸਿਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਵਿਤਰ ਧਰਮ-ਗ੍ਰੰਥ, 'ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ' (Sri Guru Granth Sahib) ਦੇ ਮੁਕੱਦਸ ਸਰੂਪ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਪਰੰਤੂ ਧਰਮ-ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਆਕਾਦਮਿਕ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਖ ਰਖਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਹੋਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਲਿਪੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਵਿਚ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਕੁਝ 'ਧਰਮ-ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ' ਨੇ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਸੰਪੂਰਨ ਜਾਂ ਅੰਤਿਰਿਕਤ ਪਾਠ ਦਾ ਉਰਦੂ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਜਤਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ, ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਆਖਿਆਕਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਜੋ ਸਮਗਰੀ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਹੁਣ ਤਕ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ, ਉਸਦਾ ਰਚਨਾਕਾਲ ਤਕਰੀਬਨ ਇਕ ਸਦੀ ਦੇ ਅਰਸੇ ਤਕ ਦਾ ਬਣਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸਦਾ ਵਿਧੀਵਤ ਆਰੰਭ 1916 ਈਸਵੀ ਵਿਚ ਫ਼ਾਪੇ ਉਰਦੂ ਦੇ ਆਦਿ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਇਆ ਮਿਥਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ, ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਹ ਉਰਦੂ ਦਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਫ਼ਾਪ ਦਾ ਤਰਜੁਮਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸਦੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਫ਼ਾਪ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ ਦੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦੀ ਨਿਜੀ ਲਾਇਬ੍ਰੇਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਸੁਸ਼ੋਭਿਤ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ੬ ਉਰਦੂ ਤਰਜੁਮੇ (ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ) ਸਾਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ, ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਦੋ ਫ਼ਾਪੇ ਉਕਤ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦੀ ਲਾਇਬ੍ਰੇਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਸੁਸ਼ੋਭਿਤ ਹਨ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਤਰਜੁਮਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਹੀ ਹੋਇਆ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ, ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਨਹੀਂ।

ਦਰਅਸਲ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਲਿਖਣ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਹੀ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ। ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਆਮ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਇਸ ਲਿਪੀ (ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ) ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਲਿਖੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਉਰਦੂ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਸੰਪੂਰਨ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਤਿਰਿਕਤ ਬਾਣੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਨਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਸੁਧ ਰੂਪ ਅਜੇ ਤਕ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਿਆ।

ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਦੀ ਇਸੇ ਲੜੀ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਇਆ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਸਮੁੱਚੀ ਬਾਣੀ (ਸਬਦ ਅਤੇ ਸਲੋਕ) ਦਾ ਉਰਦੂ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਅਤੇ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ-ਰੂਪਾਂਤਰਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਤਰਜੁਮੇ ਅਤੇ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਿਰੀਖਣ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ਣ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ

ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਤਰਾਵਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੂਲ ਸਮਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਮੂਲ ਪਾਠ ਦਾ ਉਚਾਰਣ ਵਿਗੜ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਵਿਚ /ਸ/ ਧੁਨੀ ਲਈ ਤਿੰਨ ਲਿਪੀ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਹਨ ਸੇ (س), ਸੀਨ (س), ਸੁਆਦ (ص)। /ਜ਼/ ਲਈ ਚਾਰ ਲਿਪੀ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਹਨ ਜ਼ਾਲ (ز), ਜ਼ੇ (ز), ਜ਼ੋਏ (ژ), ਜ਼ੁਆਦ (ض)। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ /ਤ/ ਲਈ ਦੋ ਲਿਪੀ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਤੇ (ت), ਤੋਏ (ط) ਹਨ ਅਤੇ /ਹ/ ਲਈ ਚਾਰ ਲਿਪੀ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਹੇ (ح), ਛੋਟੇ ਹੇ (ه), ਦੋ ਚਸਮੀ ਹੇ (ه) ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੀ ਆਦਿ, ਮਧ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਵਰਤੋ ਵਾਲਾ ਛੋਟਾ ਹੇ (ه) ਲਿਪੀ-ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਹਨ। ਸੁਭਾਵਿਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਲਿਪੀ ਦੇ ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ ਪਾਠ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਜੀ (ਹੋਰ) ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਰੂਪਾਂਤਰਿਤ (ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਿਤ) ਕਰਦੇ ਵਕਤ ਅਨੇਕ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਸਮਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਨਿਯਮ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਇਕ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਸਰਲਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਅਪਣਾਏ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ, ਪਰੰਤੂ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੂਜੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਔਖੀ ਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਹਾਲਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਨਾਮੁਮਕਿਨ ਵੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਦੇ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਨਿਰੀਖਣ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਜੋ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਦੇ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੇ ਨਿਯਮਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਵਧਾਨੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਖ਼ਿਆਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ, ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਸ ਖੋਜ-ਪਰਚੇ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਬਾਰੇ ਚਾਨਣਾ ਪਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਦੱਸਣ ਦਾ ਉਪਰਾਲਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਸੁਧ-ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਦੀ ਪਰਖ (ਕਸੋਟੀ) ਕੀ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ? ਇਸ ਬਾਬਤ ਕੁਝ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਨੁਕਤੇ ਇਥੇ ਦਿੱਸਟੀਗੋਚਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਹਥਲੇ ਖੋਜ-ਪਰਚੇ ਦਾ ਆਧਾਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕਿਤਾਬ 'شری گورو تیغ بہادر سی مہراج' (ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਮਹਾਰਾਜ) ਨੂੰ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਪਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਧਿਆਨ ਵਿਚ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ:

ਕਿਤਾਬ ਦਾ ਸਿਰਲੇਖ (عنوان) :

ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਉਪਰ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਖੋਜ-ਪਰਚੇ ਦਾ ਆਧਾਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕਿਤਾਬ 'شری گورو تیغ بہادر سی مہراج' (ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਮਹਾਰਾਜ) ਨੂੰ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਦੇ ਸਿਰਲੇਖ ਵਿਚ ਦੋ ਅਲਫ਼ਾਜ਼ 'شری' (ਸ਼੍ਰੀ) ਅਤੇ 'گورو' (ਗੁਰੂ) ਅਜਿਹੇ ਵਰਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਧੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਉਚਾਰਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਹਨ, ਪਰੰਤੂ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਵਿਚ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਦਭਵ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ 'ਸ੍ਰੀ' ਅਤੇ 'ਗੁਰੂ' ਅੰਕਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਥੇ ਧਿਆਨਯੋਗ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਵਿਚ 'ਗੁਰ', 'ਗੁਰੂ' ਅਤੇ 'ਗੁਰੂ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਇਕ ਹੀ ਅਰਥ



## WOMEN IN PRIVATE SECTOR: THEIR ROLE CONFLICT AND DILEMMAS

□ Dr Sugandha KohliKaang\*

### ABSTRACT

The present paper examines the position of women working in the private sector in the regions of Gurgaon and Chandigarh. An attempt has also been made to study the role conflict and dilemma experienced by working women. The major findings of the study are that women are entering the private sector in high numbers however their proportion is still less vis a vis their male counterparts. Majority of women working the private sector experience role conflict and feel that their hectic schedule affect their responsibilities towards their families which ultimately takes a toll on their familial relations. It is very difficult for women especially if she is married to maintain a balance between their domestic and professional fronts and they have to struggle hard to maintain a balance between the two. Patriarchal mindset prevails even in the private sector and in spite of women excelling in academics there is preference is for men.

**Keywords :** Status, inequality, Role Conflict, Working, Women, workplace, Coping Strategies, corporate, sector

Working women are vital part of the work force but ironically there is existence of inequality in the workforce. Being economically dependent upon men, lacking access to higher education and poor socio-economic status has excluded women in India from well-paid and high-ranking occupations. A study conducted by Oxfam revealed that inequality in India has a 'female face' and women are less likely to have paid work vis a vis men and wage gap in India is still around thirty four percent.

In the contemporary society, women are seen to perform multiple roles and duties. On professional side, a woman is expected to be dynamic, competitive, quick, efficient, straight forward and result oriented and at home she is expected to be very understanding, sensitive, gentle, caring, unassertive and docile. Therefore, working woman has to maintain a harmonious balance between these responsibilities so that she can give adequate time both to professional and domestic fronts and in order to maintain this balance women suffer from constant anxiety, pressure and tension. In today's competitive world, companies exert tremendous amount

of pressure on its employees due to which employees have to put in long working hours at their workplaces and in such a situation woman employee tend to lose grip over her domestic responsibilities which create a tense atmosphere at their homes and lead to strained relations with family members. This causes immense frustration and dissatisfaction to her due to which she is not able to give her best anywhere.

Indian working women comprise a distinct social category and the issue of role conflict is a very significant concept. Generally, there are two main types of role conflicts-inter-role conflict and intra-role conflict. Inter-role conflict arises when a person who is performing many roles faces conflict among those roles whereas in intra-role conflict is the one where personal expectations are more than the actual in the performance of roles. Rao and Ramasundaram (2007) in their study examined the incongruence in the roles played by employed women and their work-family interface and it was found out that work family conflict was positively correlated with role demands. The main source of conflict was determining

\*Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, SGGGS College, Sector 26, Chandigarh

---

## **PROFITABILITY AND PRODUCTIVITY IN BANKING SECTOR: A CASE STUDY OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS IN INDIA**

*Surjit Singh\**

*\*Assistant Professor, SGGS College, Sector-26, Chandigarh, India*

---

### **ABSTRACT**

*The banking sector in India has undergone substantial structural change since the liberalization of the banking sector in 1991. Profitability and productivity is the most commonly used criteria for determining the performance of the banks. The process of globalization and liberalization has thrown competition among the various bank groups. Now all the banks are working under the same environment and are forced by the competitive environment to earned sufficient profits to remain in the market. In this paper profitability and productivity of the public sector banks pre and post liberalized era has been compared by applying Mann Whitney u test. The study revealed that profitability and productivity of public sector banks has improved significantly in post liberalisation period. To test the relationship between profitability and productivity regression analysis has been applied and results revealed that there is significant relationship between profitability and productivity*



## Cancer Prevalence: A Study of Cotton Belt of Punjab State

Dr. Kanwaljit Kaur<sup>1</sup> and Dr. Amanjot Kaur<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Project Director ICSSR IMPRESS project and Associate Professor, Department of Economic, Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Sector 26, Chandigarh.

<sup>2</sup>Research Assistant, ICSSR IMPRESS project, Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Sector 26, Chandigarh,

### Abstract

Cancer has become the one of the biggest threats to the humanity at the local, national and international level. There is no doubt that the cotton belt of Punjab State had suffered a lot from this deadly disease. Various trends were observed among the gender and geographical distribution of cancer patients in studied eight districts of Punjab State. Cancer was more prevalent in female than male patients; majority of the cancer patients belonged to rural areas as compared to urban areas. Significant association was found in gender and age of the cancer patients in three districts – Bathinda (.000), Sangrur (.003) and Moga (.001). Majority of the cancer patients visited Guru Gobind Singh Medical College, Faridkot for treatment. The financial assistance schemes had been remarkable to provide financial help to the cancer patients in spite of some operational hurdles faced by patients to avail such schemes. The need of the hour is to develop comprehensive databases of cancer patients in terms of gender, age, area, education, occupation, lifestyle along with providing reliable and accessible health care infrastructural facilities that will contribute immensely to handle this disease at early stages.

**Keywords:** Cancer prevalence; Cotton belt; economic and social implications of cancer

### Statement of the Problem

Cancer has become the one of the biggest threats to the humanity on the global basis. It is estimated that cancer has become the second most common disease in India responsible for maximum mortality with about 3 lakh deaths per year (Ali et al, 2011). It was estimated that that 12.7 million new cancer cases were identified and 7.6 million cancer deaths occur in the 2008 with 56 percent of new cancer cases and 63 percent of the cancer deaths occurring in the less developed regions of the world. Three most common types of cancer – lung cancer (1.61 million; 12.7 percent) followed by the breast cancers (1.38 million; 10.9 percent) and colorectal cancers (1.23 million; 9.7 percent) were identified. It was predicted that the rapidly increasing cases will certainly increase the burden across the world especially on the developing nations if rates remained unchanged (Ferlay et al, 2010).

Prostate cancer is identified as third most frequently diagnosed cancer among men in Delhi. The data was collected using the Delhi Population Based Cancer Registry from January 01, 1998 to

## Healthy Homes and Healthy Communities: A Study of Cancer Patients in Bathinda (Punjab)

**Dr. Kanwaljit Kaur<sup>1</sup> and Dr. Amanjot Kaur<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Project Director ICSSR IMPRESS project and Associate Professor, Department of Economic, Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Sector 26, Chandigarh.

<sup>2</sup>Research Assistant, ICSSR IMPRESS project, Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Sector 26, Chandigarh.

Healthy homes and communities are widely acknowledged as foundation stones for the progress of any nation. In the past few decades, Cancer has emerged as one of the major public health concerns of the general public and the state in particular. It is affecting the quality of life (QoL) of the individuals – professionally, physically, economically, socially as well as the life of his/her family. The Malwa region, commonly known as the cancer belt of Punjab State, comprised of districts like Bathinda, Mansa, Muktsar, Faridkot, Barnala and Sangrur among other districts suffered due to various reasons particularly associated with excessive usage of pesticides. Presently, it is labeled as ‘Cancer Belt’ of Punjab, because of steep rise in cancer incidences.

The research paper studied the cancer prevalence and cancer patients of Bathinda district based on various parameters, namely, gender, age, education, occupation and area. The results of the study revealed the high incidences of cancer in rural areas (87%) than urban areas. Male patients (29) belonged to rural area whereas female patients (22) from urban area and their association was found at the significant level (.002). High incidences were found in homemakers (45%) and agriculture owners (36 %) and chi-square test showed a significant level of association (.000) between gender and occupation. It was also found that there were social, economic and cultural implications of this disease and it affects the female patient’s more than male patients. It is need of the hour to create health awareness, impart education and organize health check up camps for early detection and treatment of this disease in order to create healthy communities which significantly contribute towards the progress of a nation.

**Keywords:** Healthy Communities, Cancer, Cancer belt, socio-economic and cultural connotations

### Introduction

Healthy homes and communities are widely acknowledged as foundation stones for the progress of any nation. Basically, they ensure its economic growth as well as internal stability. World Health Organization stressed that “*Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity*”(World Health Organisation, 2020.).

## Determinants of Unpaid Work of Urban Women of Punjab

Research Scholar: Ms. Simkee Dev  
Kaur

Dept. of Economics, Panjab University, Chandigarh.  
College

Assistant Professor, APJ College of Fine Arts, Jalandhar.

Supervisor: Dr. Kanwaljit

Associate Professor SGGS

Sector 26, Chandigarh.

**Abstract:** Unpaid household work consumes a large proportion of life time of women. Their entire life is spent in managing kitchen and household work and taking care of members of the family. Although a women's entire life is devoted to this unpaid work yet they crave for the respect and appreciation for their work. They are the unsung heroes of our families as well as society. The study aims to explore the various factors that have their impact on the hours devoted to the unpaid household work performed by urban women of Panjab on the basis of the primary survey. For the study data has been collected from 396 urban women of Panjab through Interview Schedule. The sample of 396 comprised of 198 each working and non-working women of Panjab. For the study three districts of Panjab namely: Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur and Shaheed Bhagat Singh (SBS) Nagar earlier known as Nawanshahr has been selected. The results of the study indicated eight prominent factors that affect the quantum of unpaid work of urban women. The factors extracted are 1) Demographic Profile 2) Support System 3) Health and Wellbeing 4) Social Norms 5) Attitudinal Makeup 6) Family Role 7) Gender Ideology and 8) Western Influence. Unpaid work was also analysed with the various demographic variables. The results indicated that age, qualification and income has significant impact on burden of unpaid work as far as working women are concerned. However, in case of non-working women qualification and marital status has significant impact on the burden of unpaid work. The understanding of these factors is of immense importance so as the know those undercurrents which impact not only the burden of unpaid work but also the physical as well as overall well-being of women of Panjab. Any policy initiative of the government for women empowerment will fail to achieve the desired results unless and until curative policy measures work upon these factors.

**Key words:** Unpaid work, Gender, Factor Analysis, ANOVA, T-test.

**Introduction:** Women since times immemorial have been primarily associated with family, household work and care activities. This role can be acknowledged across all countries of the world irrespective of their stage of development. The work has been segregated along gender specific criterion that associates paid work with men and unpaid work or household work with women (Abdourahmn, 2010; Sidh & Basu, 2011). Culture, traditions and Social norms have played very significant role in this gendered division of work as it affects men's attitude towards unpaid household work and care work of children and elderly (Gunatilaka, 2013). This demarcation of work is starker in the underdeveloped countries of the world where the majority of household work is still predominantly borne by the women of the house with least

## **An Empirical Analysis of level of Awareness about financial Inclusion initiatives among BPL families of Punjab**

**Sarbjeet Kaur**

Research scholar

Department of economics

Panjab University Chandigarh

**Dr.Kanwaljit Kaur**

Associate Professor

SGGS-Sector 26

Chandigarh

### **Abstract**

Awareness is a very significant factor for achieving financial Inclusion. Aware individuals can understand different schemes and products easily. Actually the success of every programme lies within aware masses. The present study has analyzed the level of awareness among BPL families of Punjab with respect to different financial inclusion initiatives, products and services offered under the drive. This study focused on three districts of Punjab Jalandhar, Gurdaspur and Sangrur. It is a study of 500 respondents from all the three districts. Data is collected using a well constructed questionnaire. Mean and ANOVA is applied to infer the conclusions. The study has found higher level of awareness for Gurdaspur, followed by Jalandhar and Sangrur. The study recommended intensive efforts towards financial literacy of marginalized sections of society in rural areas also.

### **Objective**

- To check the level of awareness regarding financial inclusion initiatives among the BPL beneficiaries of Punjab

And the hypothesis for the same is

**H1:** There is No significant difference in awareness regarding financial inclusion products and services across the districts

### **Introduction**

Financial inclusion is defined as access to basic financial services and including the excluded sections of society in the mainstream banking system .The literature has established that the weaker sections and low income groups are denied to have access to basic bank account which results in low savings and vicious circle of poverty.. Although, there is international consensus on the importance of access to financial services as a poverty mitigation tool, a large segment of society is still can't access to both formal and informal sources of finance and as a result they largely depend on informal sources and unreasonably high cost (United Nations, 2006) and half of the world population still does not have a basic bank account (World Bank, 2014). With the passage of time, the policy makers realized that in order to develop saving habits among low income groups it is important to provide them with a basic bank account. And as a ripple effect,

## **Indo- Bhutan Trade Relation With Special Refreence To Hydroelectric Power**

**BHIMSEN MAKAR\***

**DR. KANWALJIT KAUR\*\***

### **Abstract**

The paper intends to study exploratory bilateral trade and multilateral trade between India and Bhutan with special reference to hydropower, which affects growth. The trade relation between the two countries took different shape when the countries signed trade and transit agreement of 1972 which provided duty free transit of Bhutanese exports to third world countries. Hydropower has been the main engine of economic growth of Bhutan over the last two and half decades. Nearly 99.5% of its electricity is generated from Hydropower. The critical point to better understand the growth of trade relation between India and Bhutan wherein Bhutan is affected directly or indirectly by the phenomenal growth of Indian economy as it is the largest trading partner of the country having more than 90% trade with India. The study reveals that commonly there is gainful financial linkage among India and Bhutan and Bhutan have been a significant component in our reciprocal relations while India keeps on being the biggest exchange and improvement accomplice of Bhutan. At present, the significant things of fares from Bhutan to India are power. It is proposed to be in expectation that till 2025 the GDP will increase to 75-100 per cent through the hydroelectricity contribution to the current level of GDP.

### **Introduction**

Bhutan is small landlocked territory located at the eastern side of the Himalayas at 27°28.0'N and 89°38.5'E in South Asia with China and India neighbouring country. The bilateral or multilateral trade between nations will affect growth. 1) Due to exchange of trade there is witnessed the increased spill over and the possible reasons behind these dynamic spill over effect may be due to efficient management, advanced technology, organised institutions and division of labour (Chuang, 1998). 2) An increase in trade enhances the exports which results in the increased output and so does the employment (Helpman and Krugman, 1985). 3) International trade also enables the transport of capital goods abroad and embodies growth, knowledge and technology through international trade (Chuang, 1998). The historic relations between Bhutan and India date back to 747 A.D., when an Indian saint Padma sambhava introduced Buddhism in Bhutan. India and Bhutan Bilateral trade relation dates back to 18<sup>th</sup> century in the British regime. During British led India, Bhutan had lost Assam and Bengal daurs to British India. Bhutan had fear from British led India. After independence, Indian Government initiated the talks for bilateral trade. In 1949, a treaty was passed between the two countries on bilateral trade and peaceful relations between the two countries. The treaty of 1949 emphasised on two points.

a) India will never interfere in the internal matters of Bhutan

\* Research Scholar Department of Evening Studies Panjab University, Chandigarh

\*\* Associate Professor S.G.G.S College Sector 26 Chandigarh.

## Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Digital Divide in India

**Ashima Mangla**

*Asstt. Prof. in Economics, SGGGS College,  
Sector-26, Chandigarh*

### **Abstract**

*Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) help in the economic growth of a nation and improve the quality of life of people by facilitating the integration of value chains among various industries and economic sectors. However, the diffusion of these technologies is not uniform among all the social groups and regions of the countries. The telecom revolution in India is largely concentrated in urban areas, thus leading to a growing digital divide within the country. However, with the de-regulation of FDI in the Indian telecom sector, more foreign investors are entering the Indian market to reach out to rural areas since real growth is expected to come from these areas in the future. To study the impact of FDI on the digital divide in India, the present study has constructed a digital divide index for India, for telecom companies with foreign direct investment (FDI) and for telecom companies without foreign direct investment (FDI). The study finds that the digital divide in India has narrowed down in all the cases in the last ten years but the decline in the digital divide index is more in the case of telecom companies with FDI. Hence FDI has played a significant role in reducing the digital divide between urban and rural areas of India. The study also also evaluates the impact of rapid expansion of telecommunication network on environment, energy savings and green solutions.*

### **1. Introduction**

In the modern world, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) become an engine of growth for the overall development of the society by facilitating various employment opportunities, social relationships, ranging from political participation to connecting local communities. Hudson (1995) "Telecommunications, as a means of sharing information, is not simply a connection between people, but a link in the chain of the development process itself." However, various surveys and studies have shown that these technologies are not equally diffusing among all the social groups and regions of the countries and thus creating a 'Digital Divide'. The concept of 'digital divide' describes situations in which there is a gap in access to the use of new ICTs measured by the number of fixed line phones, number of mobile users or internet connections in a country. According to OECD (2001), the term 'digital divide' refers to "the gap between individuals, households, businesses and geographic areas at the different socio-economic levels with regard to their opportunities to access information and communication technologies (ICTs) and their use of Internet."

India is by far the largest South Asian country in terms of population, economy and telecommunication network. The telecom sector reforms and development in India have been an unambiguous success and it has become a major contributor to the GDP of India. Though

# Social Sector Expenditure in India: A Regional Analysis

Dr. Meenu Soni

Assistant Professor at Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Chandigarh (India)

---

## ARTICLE DETAILS

### Article History

Published Online: 10 June 2019

### Keywords

Human Development, Education, Health.

### Corresponding Author

Email: meenu.soni2007[at]gmail.com

---

## ABSTRACT

*The ultimate objective of all development endeavors is human development, encompassing the quality of life, the level of well being and access to basic social services. The emphasis on the achievement of higher economic growth along with social justice is manifest in the renewed focus on development initiatives in the social sectors. Development and utilization of human resources and the improvement in the overall quality of life of the people is central to any development planning. There are, however, two way linkages between human development and all over economic progress. Sustained higher economic growth is a necessary condition and a significant driver of human development. On the other hand, if the people are healthy, educated and adequately skilled, they can participate fully and contribute more to the economic development progress. In India there exist inter- state variations in the development of social sector. States with more accountable Governments, greater access to finance, greater reduction in poverty and greater inclusion of women in economic growth emerged as those that also succeeded in reducing inequality of education and health opportunities.*

---

## 1. Introduction

Economic development of a country is mainly determined by social and economic factors and it has been documented that where there is social development, economic development is good. Ever since 1960s, with the advent of human capital revolution, economists have come to realize that investment in human capital is as important as investment in physical capital. The impact of the development strategy of the last two decades on social sector-a sector of high priority – as measured in indicators such as poverty; demographics, education and health indicate significant improvements. Yet there is a need to accelerate improvements in the quality of life and human well-being through enhanced availability of public services, and development of economic and social opportunities. Regional disparity in income and human capital is often a source of political tensions and dissatisfaction in a federal system. In India the progress in social and economic development of the major states is not uniform. Against this background, an attempt has been made in this paper to analyze the trends in the development of social sector in India.

In a developing economy like India, human capital can play a significant role in lifting people out of poverty and enabling them to lead a healthy and productive life. Despite a significant improvement in HDI score over the years, India's rank in Human Development Index (HDI) at 131 out of 188 countries as per HDR, 2016, leaves much to be desired. On the Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2016, India ranks 97 out of 118 developing countries with prevalence of stunting among children aged below 5 years at around 39 per cent, a serious cause of concern. In this scenario, India requires effective investments in social infrastructure in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

## 2. Objectives of the study

Specifically, the study would focus on the following objectives:

1. To study the importance of social-sector in India.
2. To examine the relationship between social sector development and economic development.
3. To analyze inter-state disparities in social sector development in India.
4. To examine the role of state in human development and to draw the policy implications.

## 3. Database and Research Methodology

The study has been conducted with the help of primary and secondary sources of information as provided in the books, journals and newspapers. The secondary data available from various government and institutional resources like Central Government Receipt Budget, Indian Public Finance Statistics, Economic Survey-Government of India, Reserve Bank of India Bulletins, State Finances-A study of budgets of various years were collected for the purpose of analysis, and the results were tabulated.

## 4. Trends in social sector expenditure

The public investment in social infrastructure like education and health is critical in the development of an economy. Following tables explain the trends in social sector expenditure by Centre and State Governments Combined. As clear from Table1, expenditure on social services has increased from 5, 80,868 crores from 2011-12 to 11, 18,094 crores in 2018-19. The expenditure on social services by the Centre and States as a proportion of GDP which remained stagnant in the range of 6 per cent during 2011-12 to 2014-15, recorded an increase of 1 percentage point during 2017-18(RE) and 2018-19(BE) (Table 2). As a percentage of GDP, the expenditure on education which remained stagnant around 3.1 per cent during the period 2009-10 to 2013-14, however, declined to 2.8 per cent in 2014-15 (Table 3). We can analyze



## PLASTIC REGULATION PRACTICES AROUND THE WORLD AND LESSONS FOR INDIA

Amol Virk\*

### ABSTRACT

Advent of plastic at the dawn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century revolutionised and greatly facilitated the global scenario from the health sector to safe food storage, proving to become a miracle material and virtually defining the way of life. Over the years plastic waste has been discarded incorrectly at unsuitable locations which has caused a plethora of environmental, health and economic hazards. The present study starts with an overview of the global actions introduced by different countries by assessing selected, region-wise case studies. It summarises the impact of different abatement policies on reducing the global 'plastic footprint'. Further, recommendations for timely tackling of the mounting menace have been given in the concluding segment. The global commitment against overwhelming use of plastics and their favourable outcomes, with success stories have been detailed through case studies. Cases of failure give important policy lessons for developing countries like India. The paper concludes by stressing the fact that plastic, per se, isn't bad, it is the indiscriminate exploitation of the 'miracle material' that has manifested into a menace. The prerogative is thus on us to take judicious steps today to create a sustainable environment for the future generations.

**Keywords :** Plastic, Plastic Bag, Ban, Environment.

### INTRODUCTION

Advent of plastic at the dawn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century revolutionised and greatly facilitated the global scenario from the health sector to safe food storage, proving to become a miracle material and virtually defining the way of life.

The benefits of plastic are inarguable. The qualities of being cheap, lightweight and easy to make have led to a boom in the production of plastic over the past century. However, we are becoming increasingly unable to cope with the amount of plastic waste we generate. If current production and consumption patterns and waste management practices continue, then by 2050 there will be around 12 billion tonnes of plastic litter in landfills and the environment (UNEP, 2018)

The most single-use plastics found in the environment are non-biodegradable i.e. the environment does not have a natural mechanism to rid itself of them

and they can take thousands of years to decompose. The toxins thus released are typically hazardous for the soil and water.

Plastic waste causes a plethora of environmental, health and economic hazards. Clogged water-bodies and sewers because of indiscriminate dumping of plastic garbage exacerbate the impact of natural calamities by creating manmade disasters like flash floods. Toxic materials from plastics when ingested by animals enter the food-chain, damaging the lungs, nervous system and reproductive organs. Burning plastics exposes people to harmful, carcinogenic emissions like dioxins. The expanse of economic impairment in coastal areas of Asia-Pacific and Europe is borne in terms of immeasurable loss of marine life and tourism. Studies suggest that the total economic damage to world's marine ecosystem caused by plastic amounts to at least \$13 billion every year. (UNEP, 2014).

\*Assistant Professor in Department of Economics, Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Sector-26, Chandigarh.



**VOICE OF PROTEST – FROM DISSENT TO SUBVERSION :  
AN ANALYSIS OF SOYINKA'S PLAYS**

□ Dr. Navjot Kaur\*

**ABSTRACT**

We may observe that in times of upheaval and violence, it is theatre that has the capacity to enliven political and social arguments in its immediate metaphors and symbols. Besides, the dynamics of theatre have always been reinforced by artistic and intellectual elements and these have mutually shaped the socio-political climate considerably. The rich theatrical traditions, particularly of Africa, Asia and the Middle East have emerged in periods of uncertainties and cultural stress. Africa offers an example of perfect harmony between theatre and society. Here the theatre is rooted in myths, rites and folk celebrations which externalise the beliefs, passions and concepts that preoccupy any given group. The African writer has emerged as a microcosm of the accumulated experience of his society. This paper attempts to analyse Nobel Laureate Nigerian playwright Wole Soyinka's selected plays in order to highlight the radical originality of his protest for liberating black Africa from its legacy of European imperialism. I shall trace how the signature gestures of his protests start as merely veiled socio-political commentaries and develop into scathing attacks on the abuse of power.

**Keywords :** theatre, socio-political, protest, imperialism, cultural stress

Africa, as we are all aware, was colonised in a very systematic way by the European powers. They prescribed and super-imposed an infrastructure for African social life, so that the entire continent became an adjunct of the European political and economic life. White colonial hegemonistic appropriations made the situation repulsive and abhorrent for the traditional African psyche. The collision of values created anarchy in society as humans got encapsulated in the quagmire of diverse cultures. Added to this dilemma was the political upheaval and unrest, something adding to the already volatile nature of society. Frantz Fanon aptly says:

Colonialism is not satisfied merely with holding a people in its grip and emptying the native's brain of all form and content. By a kind of perverted logic it turns to the past of the oppressed people and distorts, disfigures and destroys it. (Fanon, 1982, p 169)

The African writer himself has almost always been

a microcosm of the accumulated experiences of his society. He has been the historian of his continent's increasingly widened outlook on life, moving from a limited, virtually closed-off societal view of the village and the clan to an ever-widening world view. Centuries of agony of white oppression produced volumes of literature vindicating black pride, expressing protest in a most sophisticated and often angry, incisive and moving idiom. The African writer wanted to demonstrate the wickedness of a social system in which the black man was trapped. Drama was the potent means of instilling social awareness, creating national consciousness and projecting the African reactions to inhumanities and injustices.

It is Wole Soyinka, the Nobel Laureate Nigerian writer and playwright, who heralds the dawn of a new age in the African cultural renaissance. His unique voice brings the most dynamic of African performative

\*Associate Professor - PG Deptt of English, Sri Guru Gobind Singh College



**A STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED PARENTING  
STYLE AND SOCIAL MATURITY OF 9<sup>TH</sup> GRADERS** □ Sandeep Kaur\*  
Dr. Kanwalpreet Kaur\*\*

## ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between Perceived Parenting Style and Social Maturity of 9<sup>th</sup> grade school students. The research design is descriptive and statistical population of this study included adolescent girls and boys both of 11-14 years old of U.T. (Chandigarh) who were enrolled in the academic years 2017-18. Random sampling was used to select the sample a total of 479 students were and then the students were asked to complete questionnaires of this study (Parenting Scale by Bharadwaj, Sharma and Garg (1998) and Rao's Social Maturity Scale (2011). This study used both descriptive and inferential data by using SPSS software. The results showed that there is the High Favourable Perceived Parenting Style yielded higher mean scores of Social Maturity and sub-dimensions (Personal Adequacy, Interpersonal Adequacy and Social Adequacy) of 9<sup>th</sup> grade students as compared to Low Favourable Perceived Parenting Style.

**Keywords :** Perceived Parenting styles, Social Maturity, Adolescents, School Students

### Introduction

As individuals grow, they closely observe their parents and the familial interactions. Parental acceptance, rejection, and encouragement shape the individual's view of the world, his attitudes toward society, conflicts and resolution. Parenting has often been metaphorically described as an exciting and rewarding journey, providing a sense of fulfilment that is said to be incomparable to most other significant milestones of life. However, the same journey has also been regarded as a potential source of tremendous stressors and challenges, both for the parents and for the significant others involved. These very sentiments about parenting adolescents have been aptly expressed as being a source of excitement and of anxiety; of happiness and of troubles; of discovery and of bewilderment; and of breaks with the past and yet of links with the future. With the evolving advancements and progress in our society over the past few decades, parenting practices as well as

perceptions about parenting have undoubtedly witnessed adaptations in accordance with the changing times.

Perceptions of adolescents are the process of integration and interpretation of what they are receives in the mind. Perception involves responding to the world through senses. Baumrind, Diana (1991), through extensive research concluded that parents use certain techniques to raise their children. These include authoritarian, authoritative, neglectful and indulgent techniques either in pure form or in combination. The use of any and each of these strategies has a defined characteristic impact upon the child's development. The use of the techniques influences the adolescent's self-concept, and will impact his esteem, academics, personality crystallization, mental health and the way he relates to his current and future interpersonal relationships. The effective resolution of this stage leads to improved familial interactions, acquisitions of healthy problem resolving skills, increase cognitive skills and adequate social maturity.

\*Research Scholar - Department of Education, Panjab University, Chandigarh

\*\*Assistant Professor - Institute of Educational Technology and Vocational Education Panjab University, Chandigarh

## Manifestation of Gender Effects on Work Dynamics of Police Officers: A Case Study of Police District Ambala

Dr. Sandeep Kaur

Assistant Professor, Department of Public Administration, SGGS, Sector 26, Chandigarh.

Till yesteryears, the organizations, whether Public or Private, were men dominated rather were run by the males exclusively and this practice was more pronounced in case of govt. organizations. All the early definitions or the terms used to refer to the personnel of the organizations clearly ratified the above viewpoint. Use of the term three M's in the organizations refers to Men, Material and Money. Similarly, the term Man Power Planning, until it was modified as Human Resources, referred only to Men. Again, during the road repairs the sign board indicating 'Men at Work' reflects the gender bias in the task force. There were reasons for this attitude as women were house wives taking care of house hold only and due to the societal values were not treated at par with men. Some of the reasons are ranging from a lack of jobs growth in female-friendly sectors such as manufacturing, to more women staying in education for longer, and persisting stigma surrounding the idea of women working.<sup>1</sup> Social mores, rising incomes of men, and gender-based segregation in the job market may be limiting women economic empowerment in India.<sup>2</sup>

The formal introduction of women in the organizations began with the adoption of Women Rights in 1920's in USA. The nineteenth amendment of the US constitution (1920) ensured the right of Women to vote and also opened up the avenues for the females of the country to equally participate with their counterparts in every field.<sup>3</sup> Other countries followed the suit and thus women all over the world started coming out of the shadow of male dominance. This Gender Equality gave equal opportunity to half of the world's population constituting women there by indicating that half of the potential of world's population was passive and dormant till now. Things did not change immediately but the wind of change could be felt around. Women status has seen sea changes in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and there has been increased representation of women in the Public as well as Private sectors. Despite all the developments leading to change in women status, women in the modern era generally remained underrepresented in most of the countries worldwide and India is no exception. Historically, Women in government have been much fewer than Men not only in Developing Nations but even in Developed Societies of the western world as well. Therefore, all is not well, as of date, with the Women as far as their representation in the government sector is concerned. Baseline preference for one Gender over the other, preference for male over the female, could be the one reason for this disparity in representation of women in Public Institutions.

### Difference of Traits: Men and Women

It is a known fact that men and women are distinct in their characteristics. "If men and women at times seem to be from different planets, it may be because there are large differences in their personalities."<sup>4</sup> Men tend to be more dominant (forceful and aggressive) and emotionally stable, while women tend to be more sensitive, warm (attentive to others) and apprehensive.<sup>5</sup>

"Psychologically, men and women are almost a different species," said study researcher Paul Irwing (University of Manchester, United Kingdom). There are some careers which are dominated by men (such as engineering) and others by women (such as psychological sciences). Women have personality traits that are quite distinct from those of men, and vice versa; Men tend to be more dominant (forceful and aggressive) and emotionally stable, while women tend to be more sensitive, warm (attentive to others) and apprehensive. World over studies have proven that women show more sensitivity, warmth and apprehension than men.<sup>6</sup> In contrast, emotional stability, dominance, rule-consciousness and vigilance are more typically male characteristics. Besides, males tend to be larger and stronger than females and have high levels of male physical competition and aggression over females. There is difference of cognitive attributes in males and females; females show advantages in verbal fluency, perceptual speed, accuracy and fine motor skills, while males outperform females in spatial, working memory and mathematical abilities. Therefore, suitability for a gender, quite often, is based on the nature of particular job. It may not be always correct as other factors have bearing on the outcome as well.

### Women Representation in Jobs: A Changing Scenario in India

Women are striving hard to achieve economic independence by empowering themselves educationally. There are some specific measures which have been taken to ensure quota based reservation for women in democratic bodies and other such initiatives are in the pipeline. If we look at some of the statistics to give us fair idea about the increasing representation of women then following indicators are of importance to prove the point.

Reduced Gap in the Literacy Rate of Males and Females vs. Employment.<sup>7</sup>

## भारतीय धर्मों में पर्यावरण संरक्षण

Dr. Sukhjinder kaur

Religious and Sikh Studies Department

Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Sector 26, Chandigarh

पर्यावरण संरक्षण आंदोलन का प्रचलन पूर्वी और पश्चिमी विकसित धर्मों में काफी प्रचलित रहा है। भारत में प्रकृति की विभिन्न वस्तुओं जैसे पेड़, नदी, पक्षी, जानवर, हवा, आदि को संरक्षित करने और पूजा करने की एक लंबी परंपरा है। Bly उन दिनों पर्यावरण प्रदूषण की समस्या गंभीर नहीं थी, तब भी भारतीय संस्कृति में प्राचीन काल से मनुष्य और पर्यावरण के बीच संबंध को मान्यता दी गई है। सभी जीवन और जीवन समर्थन प्रणालियों के लिए सम्मान, भारतीय दार्शनिक परंपरा का एक हिस्सा रहा है। सभी भारतीय धर्मों ने जीवों के लिए अहिंसा और श्रद्धा का प्रचार किया है।

हिंदू धर्म में पर्यावरण संरक्षण

हिंदू धर्म पुराने और लोकप्रिय धर्मों में से एक है। हिंदू धर्म में प्रकृति परमात्मा के रूप में स्वीकार की जाती है। हिंदू परंपरा में आमतौर पर पृथ्वी को पवित्र माता और सभी जीवित प्राणियों को सह-अस्तित्व प्राणी माना है। कई अन्य प्रमुख धर्मों की तरह, हिंदू धर्म भी लोगों से प्रकृति को ईश्वर प्रदत्त उपहार के रूप में मानने का आग्रह करता है। प्रमुख हिंदू धर्मग्रंथों- वेदों, उपनिषदों, पुराणों, रामायण, महाभारत और गीता जैसे महान महाकाव्य में पर्यावरण के संरक्षण पर जोर दिया गया है। हिंदू धर्म में मानव जीवन को बनाए रखने के लिए प्रकृति की केंद्रीयता और महत्व का प्रचार किया है, सर्वोच्च शक्ति ईश्वर ने इस दुनिया को पांच बुनियादी घटकों- आकाश, जल, वायु, अग्नि और पृथ्वी के साथ बनाया है। ये पांच तत्व हर चीज में जीवन के लिए आधार प्रदान करते हैं। मनुष्य स्वयं प्रकृति का एक अभिन्न अंग है और अचेतन, आध्यात्मिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक बंधनों के माध्यम से शेष सृष्टि से जुड़ा हुआ है। पर्यावरण की रक्षा और समाशोधन वैदिक संस्कृति का सार था। हिंदू धर्मशास्त्र वेद, उपनिषदों में पेड़, पौधों, वन, वृक्ष और वन्य जीव विशेष श्रद्धा का स्थान रखते थे। ऋग्वेद में भजनों से सुबह की सुंदरता को चित्रित किया है और इसकी महिमा और पूजा की है। जल और वायु को देवता के रूप में जाना जाता है। उदाहरण के लिए वेदों में पेड़ों को विभिन्न देवी-देवताओं का निवास माना है श्री शुक्ल हिंदू धर्म में देवताओं से जुड़े पेड़ और पौधों का वर्णन इस प्रकार करते हैं<sup>1</sup>:

देवी / देवताओं के नाम

विष्णु, ब्रह्मा कुबेर

पेड़-पौधों का नाम

पीपल, वट

## Redescription of three species of genus *Stomorhina* Rondani (Diptera: Calliphoridae) from India

\*Inderpal Singh Sidhu<sup>1</sup> and Devinder Singh<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Zoology, SGGS College, Sector 26, Chandigarh, India-160019.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Zoology and Environmental Sciences, Punjabi University, Patiala-147002, India.

(Email: inderpalsidhu76@yahoo.co.in)

### Abstract

Three Indian species of genus *Stomorhina* Rodani are redescribed in detail with illustrations of male and female genitalia, taxonomic history and updated distribution records.

**Keywords:** *Stomorhina*, Calliphoridae, Diptera, India

Received: 25 May 2019; Revised: 20 December 2019; Online: 21 December 2019

### Introduction

Senior White *et al.* (1940) recognized 15 species belonging to the genus *Stomorhina* from British India. However, lot of changes have occurred since then and now the genus is represented by 16 species from the Oriental region including 8 from India (Bharti, 2011) that includes 3 from the area under present investigations. The genus is not easy to distinguish from the genera *Idiella* Brauer *et* Bergenstamm and *Rhinia* Robineau-Desvoidy and according to Kano and Shinonaga (1968) ‘There is no obvious reason for separating these three genera’. However, further interpretations can be made only after studying more material, including the types. The three species have been identified following the key given by Bharti (2016).

### Abbreviations used

AC - Acrostichal bristles; ACP - Acrophalium; AP - Anterior paramere; AS - Apicoscutellar bristles; BM - Basal membrane; C - Cerci; DC - Dorsocentral bristles; DS - Discoscutellar bristles; H - Humeral bristles; HU - Humerus; IA - Intra-alar bristles; LS - Lateroscutellar bristles; NP - Notopleural bristles; PAB - Postalar bristles; PC - Postalar callus; PH - Posthumeral bristles; PL - Paralobi; PP - Posterior paramere;

PPH - Paraphallus; PS - Phallosome; PSB - Presutural bristles; S<sub>1</sub> - Sternite 1; S<sub>2</sub> - Sternite 2; S<sub>3</sub> - Sternite 3; S<sub>4</sub> - Sternite 4; S<sub>5</sub> - Sternite 5; S<sub>6</sub> - Sternite 6; S<sub>7</sub> - Sternite 7; S<sub>8</sub> - Sternite 8; S<sub>9</sub> - Sternite 9; SA - Supra-alar bristles; SCT - Scutellum; T<sub>6</sub> - Tergite 6; T<sub>7</sub> - Tergite 7; T<sub>8</sub> - Tergite 8; T<sub>9</sub> - Tergite 9; TH - Theca; TS - Transverse suture; V - Ventralia

### Genus *Stomorhina* Rondani, 1861

*Idia* Meigen in Wiedemann, 1820. *Nova. Dipt. Gen.*: 21.

*Stomorhina* Rondani, 1861. *Dipt. Ital. Prod.* 4: 9. type species *Musca lunata* Fabricius, 1805.

*Stomathorrhina* Bezzi, 1906. *Z. Hym. Dipt.* 4:53.

*Stomathorrhina* Kertész, 1907. *Cat. Palae. Dip.* 3: 523.

*Stomatorhina* Malloch, 1926. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9) 18: 499.

*Idiella* Brauer *et* Bergenstamm, 1889. *Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien.* 6: 154.

*Idiellopsis* Townsend, 1917. *Rec. Ind. Mus.* 13: 190.

*Eudiella* Townsend, 1917. *Rec. Ind. Mus.* 13: 192.

*Stomorhina* Rondani: Senior-White *et al.*, 1940. *Fauna Brit. India, Dipt.* 6: 190.

**Customers Satisfaction towards the Service Quality of Staff Working in State Bank of India**

**Dr. Taranjit Rao**

*Assistant Professor, SGGS College, Sector-26, Chandigarh, (Punjab) India*

**Abstract**

The service industry forms a backbone of social and economic development of a region. Providing excellent service quality and high customer satisfaction is the important issue and challenge facing the contemporary service industry. Service quality is considered as a critical dimension of competitiveness. State Bank of India is the largest bank in India with asset base. The network of State Bank of India is scattered throughout the country having the world class technology and immense growth opportunities. This study will explore the customer's expectations and perceptions levels towards the service quality of staff working in the concerned branches. The results will help in ascertaining the level of service quality in State Bank of India. The gap between expectations and perception will help in ascertaining the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the customers.

**Key Words:** Customers Satisfaction, Service Quality, Staff Working, etc.

The service industry forms a backbone of social and economic development of a region. It has emerged as the largest and fastest-growing sectors in the world economy, making higher contributions to the global output and employment. Its growth rate has been higher than that of agriculture and manufacturing sectors. It is a large and most dynamic part of the Indian economy both in terms of employment potential and contribution to national income. It covers a wide range of activities, such as trading, transportation and communication, financial, real estate and business services, as well as community, social and personal services. In India, services sector, as a whole, contributed as much as 68.6 per cent of the overall average growth in gross domestic product (GDP) between the years 2002-03 and 2006-07. Service quality is considered as a critical dimension of competitiveness

(Lewis, 1989). Providing excellent service quality and high customer satisfaction is the important issue and challenge facing the contemporary service industry (Hung et al., 2003). Service Quality is an important subject in both public and private sectors, in business and service industries (Zahari et al., 2008). It is the extent to which a service meets or exceeds customer needs and expectations (Lewise and Mitchell, 1990; Asubonteng et al., 1996; Seilier, 2004; Zahari et al., 2008). During the past two decades, service quality has become a major area of attention to practitioners, managers and researchers because of its strong impact on business performance, lower costs, return of investment, customer satisfaction, customer loyalty and gaining higher profit (Leonard and Sasser, 1982; Cronin and Taylor, 1992; Hallowell, 1996; Gummesson, 1998; Newman, 2001; Seth and Deshmukh, 2005). The rapid development and

**Readiness of the Post Graduate Students towards Entrepreneurship: An Exploratory Study**

**Dr. Taranjit Rao**

*Assistant Professor in Commerce, SGGS College, Chandigarh, India*

**Abstract**

For decades unemployment rate in India has been mounting. In 2003 it was around 8.5% and it rose to 9.4% in 2010. To employ these unemployed persons and to increase per capita income, capital formation, balanced regional development, is a big challenge for authorities. Self employment or entrepreneurship can contribute a great amount of output. Development of entrepreneurship can be done by providing training, incentives concessions etc and by creating an environment which is conducive for the growth of entrepreneurship. Early exposure to knowledge and entrepreneurial skills are important considerations in developing successful entrepreneurs in India, so for this purpose Indian government is making efforts to provide students the requisite knowledge to become entrepreneurs. To make use of these opportunities the work force in general and youth in particular has to have a keen interest and sharp entrepreneurial abilities so that they can harness the fruits of economic upheaval in their favour. A descriptive study has been carried out to have an in depth understanding of the entrepreneurial intentions amongst youth. To determine Readiness of students towards Entrepreneurship primary data was collected from the sample of 80 Post graduate students. The results showed that the level of attitude toward behavior, subjective norms, and perceived behavioural control on the intention toward entrepreneurship is higher for male students as compared to those of female students.

**Key Words:** P.G. students, Entrepreneurship, Study

**Introduction**

For decades unemployment rate in India has been mounting, unemployment rate in 2003 was around 8.5% and it rose to 9.4% in 2010. Recent world financial crisis has also resulted unemployment at vast level, to employ these unemployed persons and to increase per capita income, capital formation, balanced regional development,

is a big challenge for authorities. Self employment or entrepreneurship can contribute a great amount of output. An entrepreneur is one who possesses vision, drive and ability to bear risk. He as an initiator is going to transform the economic scenario of an economy. He is the one who is going to perceive, initiate, organize and manage an enterprise. Entrepreneurship emergence and its development depend

## Demographic Dividends: India Vs China

Dr Kanwaljit Kaur\*

### **Abstract**

India and China are the two most populated countries of the world. China and India together account for 36.41% of total world population and among Asian countries the share is 61.07%. India is all set to exceed China in total population by 2025. But India will be in advantage in getting demographic dividend by 2030 as its working population will be youngest in the world. India can get the benefits for its economic development and for World; it will become a huge market and potential global workforce. There is problem of falling standards of education, human development, and job creation in the country. To reap these benefits India has to focus on education especially skilled and technical training, health care facilities and more women in the workforce. Currently, China has an advantage in these three parameters. India has to focus on these parameters to get ahead of China and to harvest the benefits of rising working population. Otherwise demographic dividend might lead to disaster.

**Key Words:** Demographic Dividend, Skills, Women workforce, Health facilities.

### **Introduction**

Demographic dividend, as defined by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) means, "the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population's age structure, mainly when the share of the working-age population (15 to 64) is larger than the non-working-age share of the population (14 and younger, and 65 and older)." In other words, it is "a boost in economic productivity that occurs when there are growing numbers of people in the workforce relative to the number of dependents." UNFPA stated that, "A country with both increasing numbers of young people and declining fertility has the potential to reap a demographic dividend."

Demographic dividend is a period of about 20 to 30 years – when fertility rates fall due to major fall in child and infant mortality rates. This will reduce the proportion of non-productive dependents. It is accompanied by rise in average life expectancy which help in raising the population that in the working age-group. This very factor spurs economic growth.

India and China, the world's most populous nations have much in common. They have more than 1 billion populations. Both have sustained an annual gross domestic product growth rate over the past decade: 7 percent for India and 9 percent for China. Both are world's most successful in controlling global recession. But there are demographic contrasts between the two nations and they will become more severe in the coming decade. These differences between China's and India's demographic paths will determine future prospects.

\* Associate Prof. in Economics, SGGGS College, Sector 26, Chandigarh



**A Study on the Trends of State Governments' Finances: 2001-02 to 2017-18**

**Dr. Meenu Soni**

*Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, 26, Sector,  
Chandigarh, India*

**Abstract**

Sharp deterioration in state finance during the last decade has been a matter of serious concern to policy makers in India. The deterioration in State Finance is largely an outcome of the fact that in the fact of a limited resource base the states had to cope with a significant growth in their committed expenditure. Correcting the fiscal imbalance today is the single most important objective of the new economic policy in India. The crucial issue therefore is to bring out improvement in State Finance with a view to restructuring the expenditure in favor of development expenditure in order to enable a higher growth. The states took policy measures which helped them to avoid further worsening of their fiscal position to some extent. The present study attempting to bring out the emerging trends in state finances of India in recent years.

**Key Words:** State Governments, Finances, Revenue, Expenditure, Fiscal position, Resources, Deficit, Development

**INTRODUCTION:**

According to federal system of India, the states have very crucial role in the process of overall economic development. State governments have been assigned large social and economic developmental responsibilities under the provision of Constitution of India. To carry out these responsibilities successfully, the state governments have to incur much expenditure. State Finances is a comparative study of State Government Budgets. The study of state finances is very important in the present scenario because states play significant role in economic development. The finance is the sum total of economic relations in the process of which monetary fund of the state or economy are formed. The finance and financial policies of the state is an efficient instrument for the

development of the economy. The growing importance of state finance in the macro economy is evident from the fact that the size of overall development expenditure of the states has always been higher than that of centre and this difference has got widened rather significantly in the 1990s. Assignment of functions and sources of finances among different tiers of government is crucial for the efficient organization of any federal fiscal system. To enhance welfare gains, the lower level jurisdiction would have to provide all public services of a non-national character and thereby promote growth. The states have the primary responsibility to undertake tasks pertaining to developing economic and social infrastructure. However their ability to undertake such development functions is critically determined by their financial position. States are starved of

## Inner Voices Cry for Analysis : A Critical Approach to Shashi Deshpande's *Shadow Play*

<sup>1</sup>Garima & <sup>2</sup>Dr Navjot Kaur

<sup>1</sup>Research scholar, Guru Kashi University, Talwandi Sabo, Punjab (India)

<sup>2</sup>Co-supervisor & Associate Professor, Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Sec-26, Chandigarh (India)

### ARTICLE DETAILS

#### Article History

Published Online: 10 October 2018

#### Keywords

Inner Voices, Re-birth

### ABSTRACT

Under the title *Acknowledgements to Shadow Play* Shashi Deshpande accepts that the major characters of her earlier novel *A Matter of Time* (1996) continued to attract her memory for many years as if they needed further analysis and development. The ending of a *A Matter of Time* forced her for a new beginning and the result was that she started writing *Shadow Play* (2013) introducing the same Aru, Gopal, Seema, Charu, Chitra, Dr. Ramesh, Rao, Rohit, Hrishi etc. in new shades. Likes T.S. Eliot, she believes that every soul begins a new journey with death. Like E.M. Forster, she accepts that 'the novel does not end where it ends, it begins where it ends'. Future of these characters is in the hands of a divine force and that force guides her to develop them in new shades with vigour and zeal.

### 1. Introduction

*Shadow Play* reminds me of Shakespeare's famous saying that 'People are shadows running after shadows.' Macbeth tells Banquo :

Had I but died an hour before this chance,  
I had lived a blessed time : for, from this instant,  
There is nothing serious in mortality;  
All is but toys; renown and grace is dead;  
And the wine of life is drawn. (M-II, III 73-77)

In this serious novel the artist asserts the basic fact that life is worth-living and not an absurdity or 'tale told by an idiot signifying nothing'. The artist asserts the reality of *The World* with the words of Lord Denning :

The categories of cruelty are not closed. (Qtd. on p. 139)

Here Gopal tells Kasturi and her friends that terrorism is a kind of violence with a long history behind it. A lot of people were killed by Muslim invaders in the name of Islam after 11<sup>th</sup> century. The rulers of Slave Dynasty, Khilji Dynasty, Tughlaq Dynasty, Lodi Dynasty, Mughal Dynasty, etc. killed a lot of Hindus to establish Muslim empire in India and all of them settled here inspite of the sacrifices of native people.

Then the artist probes into the conscious, subconscious and unconscious mind of her characters so as to analyze their rational and irrational motives of life. Due to the death of Sumi, Gopal visits his three daughters and fulfils his duty as father. Of course, he continues to recollect his married life when he used to make love to Sumi for

personal pleasure. But the loving days are over and now he seeks friendship in Kasturi, the tenant of Aru. There is no sense of pride in him. But he still does not join any job to earn his living. Yet he is a major moral support to Seema and Aru. He recollects the poem *Ulysses* written by Alfred Tennyson in which the hero Ulysses starts his new journey to bring new knowledge to Ithaca. He is adventurous even in old age and his experiences of life are part and parcel of his existence. Resting is rusting for him and he wants to see the unknown world :

I am a part of all that I have met;  
And yet all experience is an arch wherethro,  
Gleams that untravell'd world, whose margin  
fades  
For ever and for ever when I more. (U 18-21  
Qtd. in SP)

Like other novels of Shashi Deshpande, this novel is also contemplative and remarkable for thoughtfulness. Here the artist makes the readers think of major contemporary social, political and economic issues such as rape, communal hatred, violence, unemployment, patriarchy, established authority of traditional institutions, evils of democracy, unfair elections, degeneration, growing use of unethical means, greed, growing number of divorce cases, miseries of uneducated women, problems of orphans, socio-economic problems of growing India etc. As a thinker she contemplates the causes and affects of these issues so as to establish a decent civilized society. As an optimist she does not want to attack the dignity of women and hence condemns rapes and adultery. Due to her strong faith in secularism she asserts the importance of communal harmony and describes the cordial relations between Aru and Nagma. With strong faith in democratic values she portrays the father of

## Devayani and her Subconscious Mind : A Critical Approach to Shashi Deshpande's *In The Country of Deceit*

<sup>1</sup>Garima & <sup>2</sup>Dr Navjot Kaur

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Guru Kashi University, Talwandi Sabo, Punjab (India)

<sup>2</sup>Co-supervisor & Associate Professor, Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Sec-26, Chandigarh (India)

---

### ARTICLE DETAILS

#### Article History

Published Online: 10 December 2018

#### Keywords

Prudence, unconscious mind

---

---

### ABSTRACT

Shashi Deshpande understands the importance of mental and spiritual strength and advises her readers to control their passions, obsessions and emotions. A rational approach has got to be adopted for the solution of contemporary economic and social problems. After all Rome was not built in a day. The people who possess wisdom and prudence, can achieve higher aims of life. Here she asserts — Emotional approach often proves to be disastrous in life. *In The Country of Deceit* she exposes the evil doers who are responsible for rape, violence, exploitation, lechery and poverty of people. Here Ashok Chinappa S.P. is blamed for exploiting Devayani's single life. Due to her insecurity she surrenders before S.P. though he is a married man. He can't betray his wife and daughter though he can afford to play with the emotions of Devayani and pretend to love her. His love is mere hypocrisy and has been exposed by the artist. As good sense prevails in her, she decides to join Iqbal's legal office as an Assistant Lawyer. She does not lose hope in future and prepares herself for the new job. The artist analyzes the subconscious and unconscious mind of Devayani and Ashoka.

---

Shashi Deshpande describes the difference between pure love and false love in the novel *In The Country of Deceit*. Here the heroine Devayani settles in her new home all alone as her mother and father are dead. Her sister Savi got married with Shree against the wishes of her mother and feels settled in life. Her cousin Dr. Gundu has returned to Rajnur as he has failed to adjust in U.S.A. He is satisfied with his wife Asha and leads normal life without bothering for his parents settled in U.S.A. At the outset Devayani makes it clear that destruction of the old house gives no pain though a few memories exist in the mind. But the joy of the construction of new house can't be neglected at any cost. Who can ignore the cycle of destruction and construction as it is the law of Nature? Time continues to run with its usual speed and birth and death are beyond the control of human beings. She served her sick mother for a long time and the latter died without leaving any assets. Yet time continues to move with its speed and Devayani does not have any regrets in life. Aged nearly twenty-six she has no ambitions in life. Quite often she sees dreams at night and feels a lot of fear. When mother was in bed she had a lot of work to do for her. Now she is free from every bondage. Her aunt Sindhu writes letters to her almost regularly and even mentions the names of a few bachelors for her hand. But Devayani knows the practical side of marriage as there are no funds for the celebration of marriage. None of her relations will come forward to manage the whole ceremony and hence she has compromised with her situation. But there is no tension in her mind so far as marriage is concerned.

Quite often she recollects her irresponsible father who used to work in a private bank. He had shared the family responsibilities for a long time and remained a pauper. After reading the works of American transcendentalists like R.W. Emerson and Henry David Thoreau, he resigned his job without any reason. He became famous as 'a failure' and his plans flopped one after another. Eventually he committed suicide. By temperament Devayani is an optimist as she has LL.B. degree and is qualified for the job of a lawyer. Here the artist refers to the real fact that many Congress leaders established colleges in Southern India for professional degrees and a lot of students reached there from Northern India. As a result Vidyanagar came into existence in Rajnur and many rich students joined the professional courses there. A lot of local people got jobs on account of them and Devayani also starts teaching English to nearly twelve students.

Devayani is above greed, lechery, lust for power, violence, jealousy, pride and ego. She believes in simple living and high thinking. Of course she enjoys the letters that come to her from aunt Sindhu, Kshama, Shree, Savi etc. and reads them with interest. Once the film actress Priya Ranjan known as Rani visits her as the latter gave shelter to former's children in rains. Rani is extremely delighted to meet her and Devayani is translating a book these days on Rajnur. Since Rani is interested in the life of this small urban area, she wants to gather details about it. But Rani is pretty rich and spends a lot of money on cosmetics and luxuries of life. Quite often she

## Exploring Academic Social Networking Websites: A Review of the Empirical Literature

**Dr. Anita Chhatwal**

*Librarian, Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Sector-26, Chandigarh-160019; India*

**Dr. Tejinder Singh Brar**

*Associate Professor and Head Department of Commerce, Sri Guru Gobind Singh College,  
Sector-26, Chandigarh-160019, India*

### Abstract

*Purpose:* The purpose of this study is to identify various research studies and review the existing research on academic social networking.

*Methodology:* A review of sixteen research studies at national and international level was undertaken chronologically. Using the protocol based approach, the relevant literature was searched and retrieved. The literature was finally summarized and compiled for the present study.

*Findings:* The relevant studies showed that awareness and usage of academic social networking websites is still at nascent stage. The participants in various studies were found to be either unfamiliar with the concept or the usage of these sites was less as compared to other social networking websites. The findings revealed that the research on academic social networking websites is scanty in developing countries.

*Limitations:* The research is limited to the academic social networking websites only.

*Practical implications:* This paper contributes to the literature by providing a focused analysis of empirical studies on the academic social networking websites. It also unveils information gaps and renders prospect research opportunities.

*Originality/value:* This is the first in-depth study in India exploring the awareness and usage of academic social networking websites in India as well all over the World.

**Index Terms:** academic social networks, academic social networking websites, ASN, ASNWs

### 1. Introduction

Since the advent of Web2.0 technology, there is an enhancement in knowledge sharing all the way through collaboration in all walks of life, across people of all age groups, crossing the barrier of time and place (Gunawardena, Hermans, Sanchez, Richmond, Bohley and Tuttle<sup>1</sup>, 2009). Academic social networking (ASNs) is one such artifact of Web 2.0 technology. ASNs provides podium to the researchers to share their research studies with other researchers, and collaborate online thereby enhancing

---

<sup>1</sup> Gunawardena, C. N., Hermans, M. B., Sanchez, D., Richmond, C., Bohley, M., & Tuttle, R. (2009). A theoretical framework for building online communities of practice with social networking tools. *Educational Media International*, 46(1), 316.

# Significance of the Word 'Homogeneous' in Different Mathematical Contexts

\*Shiv Chawla

Department of Mathematics, Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Sector 26, Chandigarh (India)

## ARTICLE DETAILS

### Article History

Published Online: 05 July 2018

### Keywords

'homogeneous', 'Partial', 'Ordinary', 'boundary'

## ABSTRACT

The word 'Homogeneous' play very important role in Mathematics. This word 'homogeneous' has different meanings in different mathematical contexts. We use it in ordinary differential equations, partial differential equations, linear algebra, probability and in many more mathematical areas. In this research paper, we will discuss how this word 'homogeneous' is used in mathematics.

## 1. Objective of the Study

This word 'homogeneous' has different meanings in different mathematical contexts. In Boundary value problems and Sturm-Liouville theory, a boundary value problem is called homogeneous if both the differential equation and boundary conditions are homogeneous. The word 'homogeneous' has its significance in ordinary and partial differential equations also. An ordinary differential equation is that in which all the differential coefficients are with respect to a single independent variable. A partial differential equation is that in which all the differential coefficients are with respect to two or more independent variables. In probability, we often talk about homogeneous conditions. In algebra also, there are homogeneous equations. Moreover, In calculus, a function  $z$  is said to be homogeneous of  $x$  and  $y$  if it can be expressed in the form  $x^n f(y/x)$ . Hence there are many topics which can be discussed when we talk about the word 'homogeneous'. We are giving details of some mathematical contexts in which the word 'homogeneous' is used.

## 2. Boundary value problems

The general second order linear differential equation is

$$P(x)y'' + Q(x)y' + R(x)y = G(x), \quad (0 < x < 1 \text{ and } P(x) \text{ is non zero}) \quad (1.1)$$

This equation is called homogeneous if  $G(x)=0$  and non-homogeneous if  $G(x) \neq 0$

The most general linear boundary condition at a point  $x_0$  is

$$a_1 y(x_0) + a_2 y'(x_0) = c \quad (1.2)$$

This boundary condition is said to be homogeneous if  $c=0$  and non homogeneous if  $c \neq 0$ .

A boundary value problem is called homogeneous if both the equations (1.1) and (1.2) are homogeneous, otherwise it is said to be non-homogeneous.

**Proposition 1:** A boundary value problem  $y'' + 5y = 0$ ,  $y(-1) = 0$ ,  $y(1) = 0$  is homogeneous since both the differential equation and boundary conditions are homogeneous.

**Proposition 2:** A boundary value problem  $y'' + 6y = 0$ ,  $y(0) = 0$ ,  $y(1) = 1$  is non-homogeneous since boundary conditions are non-homogeneous.

**Proposition 3:** A boundary value problem  $y'' + 6y = \cos x$ ,  $y(0) = 0$ ,  $y(1) = 0$  is non-homogeneous since differential equation is non-homogeneous.

## 3. Empirical Probability

The word 'homogeneous' is also used in probability theory. According to Von Mises, "if an experiment is performed repeatedly under essentially homogeneous and identical conditions, then the limiting value of the ratio of the number of times the event occurs to the number of trials, as the number of trials becomes indefinitely large, is called the probability of happening of that event, it being assumed that the limit is finite and unique".

However, when the experimental conditions do not remain identically homogeneous, then the approach fails to determine the probability.

## 4. Partial derivatives and homogeneous function

In calculus, a function  $z$  is said to be homogeneous of  $x$  and  $y$  if it can be expressed in the form  $x^n f(y/x)$ . Here  $n$  is called degree of  $z$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } z &= (x^{1/4} + y^{1/4}) / (x^{1/5} - y^{1/5}) \\ &= \{x^{1/4} [1 + (y/x)^{1/4}]\} / \{x^{1/5} [1 - (y/x)^{1/5}]\} \\ &= x^{1/20} f(y/x) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore  $z$  is homogeneous function with degree  $1/20$ .

One of the Euler's theorems is also based on this function as:

If  $z$  be a homogeneous function of  $x$  and  $y$  of order  $n$ , then

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = nz$$

, for all  $x, y$  belongs to the domain of the function.

Use of the word 'homogeneous' in an Ordinary and partial differential equations

Equation of the form  $x^n f(y/x)$  is also used in ordinary differential equations. If differential equation is of the form:

## Critical Thinking :- To Reduce Anxiety In Mathematics Among Students

\*1Gill Amandeep Kaur, <sup>2</sup>Kaur Chanpreet & <sup>3</sup>Chawla Shiv

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Assistant Professor in Mathematics, SGGGS College, Chandigarh, Punjab (India)

### ARTICLE DETAILS

#### Article History

Published Online: 15 April 2019

#### Keywords

Education, Anxiety, Critical thinking.

#### \*Corresponding Author

Email: amangill79[at]gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

Everybody may have different view and opinion about mathematics as subject. While some consider it interesting, challenging and innovative others consider it boring and tough some even try cramming it. Most of the students feel anxiety and become tense while learning mathematics. In order to reduce fear, anxiety among learners, we have to change the mindset of students and to induce liking for mathematics. For this process, the teaching methods has to evolve from traditional (in which the students sit and listen passively) to those which involve more active participation of students. To achieve this we teachers, have a great responsibility to influence teaching methodology such that the students develop reasoning, logic and rational thinking. One such method is critical thinking which we attempt to discuss in this paper.

### 1. Introduction

#### Education

Education is the process of facilitating or acquiring of knowledge through learning for all around development of a person which develops and improve the values, skills, reasoning and judgements. In educational system, the main responsibility of teachers is to develop the required essential skills such as Creativity, Critical thinking, Problem solving, Innovation, Communication, Productivity, Collaboration, Accountability, Exploration, Initiative, Responsibility, Leadership etc.

#### Anxiety in mathematics

Mathematics anxiety is a common problem among students which is faced while teaching in class. Richardson and Suinn (1972) originally defined math anxiety as "a feeling of tension and anxiety that interferes with the manipulation of numbers and the solving of mathematical problems in a wide variety of ordinary life and academic situations" (p. 551).

Due to anxiety in mathematics, the learner develops a negative notion towards his learning, progress and succeed in subject. There will be more confusion, poor level of concentration, worry and tension while learning in class. Nearly, the learner will be physically present but mentally absent. They assume that they are not good in mathematics and they cannot perform in this subject. Due to teacher's attitude of teaching which more emphasized on the memorization of facts, formulas, no step by step explanations, not explaining the students why the problem works in a particular way. But actually, solving problems is like a continuous story where everyone knows the starting point (given statement) and the ending point (required result). The teachers has to teach the students that how to fill the gap in systematic and meaningful way by logical thinking, reasoning, checking of the assumptions.

"Mathematics is the model of a discipline that is based on rational thought, clarity, logical reasoning". Much work is done by researchers to prove that Mathematical achievements are improved with this methodology of critical thinking and that this

methodology works ( Silver & Kenney, 1995;NCTM, 2000;Semerci, 2005;Jacob, 2012;and Chukwuyenum, 2013).

### 2. Review of literature

#### 1) Amy smith 2013 :-

Anxiety in mathematics in students is passed to them by their anxious teachers and parents resulting them to be less successful in mathematics. Another reason to fear mathematics is less involvement and no connectivity of curriculum to students. Author has emphasized on using "inquiry math" for reducing anxiety among students. The classrooms needs to be rethought, more responsive and more engaging to get better results. But it highly requires the efforts by the teachers. Author give fact that females and marginalized group have less confidence in mathematics as compared to their counterparts as it has been thought as a masculine subject. He further says that females are found to be least interested in pursuing mathematics as a career as compared to their male counterparts. The author suggests to use primary data for further research and use this "inquiry math" approach for better result.

#### 2) Marzita puteh & khalin S. z.(feb.2016) :-

In this paper, authors has primarily focused for students from Malaysia and showed that majority of students from Malaysia have moderate level of anxiety and factors resulting in mathematics anxiety are curriculum weakness, peer pressure, negative experiences in mathematics, parents and teacher's pressure and also the way of teaching. Author confirms that there is evidence proof in research that Anxiety in mathematics adversely affects the performance of students. More the anxiety and less the achievement of students. This anxiety in mathematics must be detected early. Students finds abstract question s and question based activities more easy than theoretical mathematics. Writer have given some symptoms of students that confirm anxiety among students. These includes sweating, dizziness, nervousness, increased heart rate etc. when mathematics was taught through game or activity results were significantly improved. Mathematics through fun based learning gave them more confidence,



International journal of basic and applied research

[www.pragatipublication.com](http://www.pragatipublication.com)

ISSN 2249-3352 (P) 2278-0505 (E)

Cosmos Impact Factor-5.960

## Awareness of Right to Information (RTI) Act: A Study of Panjab University Students

**Dr Sandeep Kaur**

Assistant Professor

Department of Public Administration

SGGS College, Sec 26, Chandigarh

Received: 10 April Revised: 18 April Accepted: 26 April

### Abstract

The Right to Information Act is an effective tool to bring transparency and accountability in the Governance. The demand of real democracy is that every citizen of present times needs to be involved in all political and administrative decisions and their implementation which are made for their welfare. Access to information not only promotes openness, transparency and accountability in administration, but it also facilitates active participation of people in democratic governance process. To achieve transparency and make the officials accountable, every individual, especially every young citizen, must know about the usefulness of the Act and also be aware of the main provisions of RTI Act to make use of this tool effectively as and when required. This study aims to assess the awareness level among students of Panjab University about Right to Information Act.

**Keywords:** Awareness, Right to Information Act, Campus students, Public Authority, Transparency.

### Introduction

The democratic Governance needs to be 'Good' and it requires an informed citizenry along with transparent and accountable governance through shared information which are vital to its functioning to check malpractices in a bid to contain corruption thereby holding Government and their instrumentalities accountable to the governed.<sup>1</sup>

Good governance is a term that has become a part of the vernacular of a large range of development institutions and other actors within the international arena. Almost all major development institutions today firmly believe that promoting good governance is an important part of their agendas. Despite the consensus, 'good governance' is an extremely illusive objective- it means different things to different organizations and to different actors within these organizations.<sup>2</sup> Good Governance involves interaction between the formal institutions and those in civil society. It refers to a process whereby elements in society wield power, authority and influence and enact policies and decisions concerning public life and social upliftment.<sup>3</sup>

As per World Bank and other Multilateral Development Banks, good governance has been associated with democracy, civil rights, transparency, accountability, rule of law, efficient public services and

---

**STUDIES ON THREE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *RHYNCOMYA*  
ROBINEAU-DESVOIDY (DIPTERA: CALLIPHORIDAE) FROM  
NORTH-WEST INDIA**

**Inderpal Singh Sidhu<sup>1</sup>, Rashmi Gupta<sup>1\*</sup> and Devinder Singh<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Zoology, SGGS College, Sector 26, Chandigarh-160 019, India

<sup>2</sup>Department of Zoology and Environment Sciences, Punjabi University, Patiala-147002, India

\*Corresponding author (e-mail: [guptarashmimangla@gmail.com](mailto:guptarashmimangla@gmail.com))

---

**ABSTRACT:** Three species belonging to the genus *Rhyncomya* Robineau-Desvoidy (Diptera : Calliphoridae) have been collected from North-West India i.e., *R. pollinosa* (Townsend), *R. divisa* (Walker) and *R. flavibasis* (Senior-White). Detailed descriptions have been written on a uniform pattern for each of them that include synonymy, morphological attributes, colouration, chaetotaxy, wing venation, illustrations of male and female genitalia, material examined, distribution, holotype depository and remarks. A key to the studied species has also been provided.

**KEYWORDS :** *Rhyncomya*, Diptera, Calliphoridae, North-West India

---

### **INTRODUCTION**

The genus *Rhyncomya* is represented by nine species in the Oriental region including seven from India while three species are known to occur in North-west India<sup>3</sup>. Most of the species belonging to this genus were originally described under the genus *Metalea* van der Wulp and only *R. callopis* Loew was represented in the Orient. However, James<sup>4</sup>, while bring other species from *Metalea* in the lap of *Rhyncomya* excluded *R. callopis* from the list of Oriental species. Representatives of this genus are easily distinguished from that of *Metalea* by the absence of carina between the antennae and bare propleural depression. Other characteristic features

of the genus include: propleuron bare; prosternum hairy; postalar declivity and suprasquamal ridge bare; acrostichals 0-3+1-7; dorsocentrals 1-3+3-5; intra-alars 0-1+2-4; humerals 2-4; posthumeral 1-3; supra-alars 2-6; prostigmatic bristle present.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Adult flies were collected from various localities falling the states/Union territories comprising North-west India i.e., Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana. Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Jammu division of Jammu and Kashmir. Varied habitats like forests, bushes, flowers, heaps of garbage, rotting vegetables and fruits, decaying animal remains and



## An Empirical study on awareness of Chartered Accountants regarding XBRL reporting Practices in India

\*<sup>1</sup>Balraj Singh, <sup>2</sup>Dr. Nigam Sarup Bhalla & <sup>3</sup>Dr. Jagdeep Singh

<sup>\*1</sup>Research Scholar, IKGPTU, Kapurthala, & Assist Prof., P.G. Dept of Commerce, S.G.G.S. College, Chandigarh (India)

<sup>2</sup>Director, Global institute of Management, Amritsar (India)

<sup>3</sup>Director, Institute of Management Studies, Bhaddal, Ropar, Punjab (India)

### ARTICLE DETAILS

#### Article History

Published Online: 01 February 2018

#### Keywords

Internet financial reporting, XBRL, Companies

#### \*Corresponding Author

Email: balrajsaini13@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

*Now-a-days Companies have started the use of the internet to disclose or communicate all necessary information to inform present and potential investor and other stakeholders with regard to company information. Internet financial reporting (IFR) allows firms to communicate information to unidentifiable consumers, on the contrary, to the paper-based annual report which communicate information to the selected group. There has been rapid change in the information system by the means of internet, and obviously every sector gets affected by the change. The same changes have been adopted by the companies; they utilize the internet for the dissemination of information. XBRL is a language for the electronic communication of business and financial data which is revolutionizing business reporting around the world. So, this paper aims to understand the concept of extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) which is an open standard, independent and international for understanding the financial and economical information in an effective and efficient manner. The mandatory requirements for filing reports in XBRL format as per the provisions of the Companies Act of 2013 and the benefits of using XBRL would be discussed in this paper.*

### INTRODUCTION

Internet financial reporting means use of the internet for the dissemination of corporate information to the stakeholders. Financial reporting developed in the early 21st century from the traditional design of the printed annual report to the contemporary internet financial reporting (IFR) aiming specifically to satisfy varying users' needs. Now company's websites have turned out to be an important medium for corporate reporting. Companies have utilized websites to disseminate corporate information to investors all over the world and to promote corporate identity. Company website is also used for the purpose of disseminating information about the organizations activities and financial information to stockholders, investors and other important parties.

Over the last 15 years, studies conducted by various researchers (Ettredge et al., 2002; Marston, 2003; Lodhia et al., 2004; Pervan, 2005; Mariq, 2007; Khan et al., 2008; Bogdan and Pop, 2008) have proved that there has been rapid adoption of the web for the dissemination of corporate information. The

proportion of companies using the web for financial and non-financial disclosure is increasing in all countries with active capital markets and advanced communications networks (Deller et al., 1999; Lymer, 1999; Ettredge et al., 2001; Lodia et al., 2004). According to Financial Accounting Standard Board (FASB, 2000), "Internet Financial Reporting can be classified as IFR-content and IFR-presentation. IFR – content means disclosure of a complete version of the hard copy annual report in the website, while IFR – presentation means disclosure of those equivalent of the print format of the annual report to enhancements not available in the paper paradigm (i.e. graphics, interactivity, etc.)". Internet financial reporting can be classified into three stages (Heldin, 1999; IASC, 1999; Debreceny et al., 1999). Heldin (1999) describe following three stages of internet financial reporting .Each stage of internet financial reporting has its own merits and demerits. Table 1.1 describes the merits and demerits of three stages of corporate disclosure through web.

**Table1.1**  
**Stages of internet financial reporting**

Stage	Characteristics	Merits	Demerits
Stage I	Duplicates the printed financial statements in "Electronic paper" (e.g., Adobe's Acrobat)	Has familiar look of printed report	Needs Plug-In No Hyperlinks Cannot be indexed in search engines
Stage II	Uses HTML formatting, data downloading	Can hyperlink Can Index	Graphic files not automatically saved when HTML page is saved. Can get lost in hyperspace
Stage III	Uses enhancements that	Provides	May require plug-ins for some

# A conceptual study on Demonetization: An analysis of impact of Demonetization on Rural India

\*Pooja Bhagwan

Assistant Professor, P.G Dept of Commerce, Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Chandigarh (India)

---

## ARTICLE DETAILS

### Article History

Published Online: 24 May 2018

### Keywords

Demonetization, Black Money,  
Government, Corruption & Currency

### \*Corresponding Author

Email: bhagwanpooja@yahoo.com

---

## ABSTRACT

Demonetization technically is a liquidity shock; a sudden stop in terms of currency Demonetization effects clearly depends upon the duration of the liquidity shocks. It is generations' memorable experience and is going to be one of the economic events of our time. Its impact is felt by every Indian citizen. In the long term, the economy will benefit from the reduction of the black money, which will lead to higher tax collection, better business environment, less corruption & transparency. It will improve the situation of Fiscal Deficit of the Country and hence reduce the fiscal deficit. Interest rates will decline further because of decrease on Inflation as banks are flushed. One of the reasons that prompted the Government to demonetize Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 notes is that their circulation was not in line with the Economic Growth. As per the Finance Ministry, during 2011-2016 periods, the circulation of all notes grew 40% but the circulation of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 notes went up by 76% and 109% respectively. Relatively speaking, the economy has grown only by 30% which is way below the money circulation.

---

## 1. Introduction

Demonetization technically is a liquidity shock; a sudden stop in terms of currency Demonetization effects clearly depends upon the duration of the liquidity shocks. It is generations' memorable experience and is going to be one of the economic events of our time. Its impact is felt by every Indian citizen. Demonetization affects the economy through the liquidity side. As a result of the withdrawal of Rs 500 and Rs 1000 notes, there occurred huge gap in the currency composition as after Rs 100; Rs 2000 is the only denomination.

Out of the total 121 crore Indians of Indian population, 83.3 crore of population live in rural areas while 37.7 crore stay in urban areas, said the Census of India 2011. As a rural populated country most of the rural population are engaged in agricultural activities as most of the population of rural areas depends on agriculture. Agriculture forms the backbone of the country's economy. The agricultural sector like forestry, logging and fishing accounted for 17% of the GDP contributes most to the overall economic development of India. It is the largest employment source and an important piece of the overall socio-economic development of India. The states of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, West Bengal, Gujarat and Maharashtra are key contributors to Indian agriculture.

Prime Minister – Mr Narendra Modi has announced a war against black money and corruption. In an emboldened move, he declared that the 500 and 1000 Rupee notes will no longer be legal tender from midnight, 8th November 2016. The RBI will issue new chip based Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000 notes which will be placed in circulation from 10th November 2016. Notes of 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 Rupee will remain legal tender and will remain unfazed by this decision. This measure has been taken by the PM in an attempt to address the resolve against corruption, black money, terrorism and counterfeit notes. This

move is expected to cleanse the formal economic system and discard black money at the same time. One of the reasons that prompted the Government to demonetize Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 notes is that their circulation was not in line with the Economic Growth. As per the Finance Ministry, during 2011-2016 periods, the circulation of all notes grew 40% but the circulation of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 notes went up by 76% and 109% respectively. Relatively speaking, the economy has grown only by 30% which is way below the money circulation. Demonetization is the process where government declares the currently running currency notes illegal to be tender after the declaration is made. There are both pros and cons of demonetization in the Indian economy. The reasons for demonetization are to control counterfeit notes that could be contributing to terrorism, and to undermine or eliminate the "black economy". There are some potentially ways in which the pre-demonetization money supply will stand altered:

There would be agents in the economy who are holding cash which they cannot explain and hence they cannot deposit in the banking system. This part of the currency will be extinguished since it would not be replaced in any manner.

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. This could be a mechanism used to force a transition to cashless medium of exchange.

## 2. Literature Review

A literature review is a body text that aims to review the critical points of current knowledge including substantive findings as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to a particular topic. Literature reviews are secondary sources and as such do not report any new or original experimental

## DOES AGE AND GENDER EFFECTS JOB SATISFACTION?

*Dr. Harjeet Kaur Virk,*

Assistant Professor,  
SGGS College, Chandigarh, India.

### ABSTRACT

*The concept of Job Satisfaction has gained much importance in modern times. Job Satisfaction is an attitude which shows the level of being happy or unhappy with the workplace, work and organization. Job Satisfaction is determined by factors such as goal setting, job design, demographic profile, rewards, leadership and individual differences. In the present study the effect of demographic variables namely age and gender on job satisfaction of Telecom Executives was studied. Differences in Job Satisfaction across Age and Gender were studied on 320 executives working in telecommunication organizations located in North India, using Job Satisfaction scale developed by Spector (1985). The study revealed that there were significant differences between job satisfaction and its dimensions with regard to age. While there were no significant differences between job satisfaction and its dimensions with regard to gender. The study implies that as the age increases job satisfaction also increases while gender differences has no effect on job satisfaction of executives.*

**Keywords:** Job Satisfaction, Job Design, leadership, demographic profile.



---

## INDO-BHUTAN UNIQUE RELATIONS

**Dr. Kanwaljit Kaur**

Associate Prof. in Economics

SGGS College, Chandigarh

---

### ABSTRACT

Indian Government recognized Bhutan as an independent country in 1947. Bhutan is one of the few lucky countries which are independent, never conquered, occupied, or governed by an outside power. Bhutan is a land locked country with limited economic scope and military might. It has earned the mark of a peaceful country as compared to its neighbours in the South Asian region. By the early half of the 20th century, Bhutan began to develop political relations towards its southern neighbour - nurturing a close relationship with India for enhancing its own territorial security and prospects for socioeconomic development. Indian assistance has greatly expanded in every field of Bhutan's development. India continues to provide the largest and most diverse assistance to Bhutan among all other donors. It is a "shining" example of friendship and cooperation between a large country and a small neighbor. The basis for bilateral relations between India and Bhutan is formed by the Indo-Bhutan Treaty of 1949, which provides for, "perpetual peace and friendship, free trade and commerce and equal justice to each other's citizens." India's major concerns with Bhutan are the disturbed situation in the north-east. Bhutan is expanding its interactions with the external world but it is sensitive to India's security concern. Bhutan has acknowledged the benefits from India. There is hope that the present cordial relations will continue and will benefit both the countries.

**Key words:** Landlocked country, Treaty of 1949, Development, Security concerns, Cooperation and friendship.

### INTRODUCTION

India- Bhutan relations have sustained their friendship amidst mistrust and suspicion. The treaty of 1949 between India and Bhutan is very important to both countries' relations. The relationship has been one of dynamism and change. On February 8, 2007, a new treaty was signed which further signifies the mutual trust. The treaty recognizes Bhutan's "Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity-Elements" and is a framework for future interaction. Bhutan appreciated India for its assistance and cooperated on the security front. India is also sensitive to Bhutan's development needs. The relationship has helped Bhutan to have a unique development path based on Gross National Happiness.

### OBJECTIVES

- 1 To study the treaty which link the two countries for unique relationship?
- 2 To study the Historical background and actual working of Treaty of 1949.

### METHODOLOGY

Secondary sources like Books and Newspaper reports are used in the study.

---

## Glimpses of Telecommunication Sector in India

Ashima Mangla

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Economics, SGGGS College, Sector-26, Chandigarh, India

### Abstract

*Indian Telecommunication Sector is one of the fastest growing telecom sectors and has become the second largest network in the world, next to China. The liberalization policies of 1991 and the consequent influx of private players have led the industry on a high growth trajectory and have increased the level of competition. In the Post-liberalization era, the telecom industry has developed in terms of technology advancement, network penetration, as well as policy framework. The telecommunication services offered by this industry are easily accessible at affordable prices to the customers of urban and rural areas of India. India's telecom network encompasses a highly developed and unique technology in the world. The rapid growth of the Indian telecom industry in recent years has made a significant contribution to the socio-economic progress and development of India. The present study analyzes the history and evolution of Indian Telecom Industry, the Government Telecom policies followed for its systematic functioning and its growth and development in the present scenario along with the future opportunities for advancement of this sector in India.*

### Introduction

The telecommunication industry has emerged as key infrastructure service for the economic and industrial growth of a nation because of its multiplier effect. A well-developed communication sector improves access to social networks, lowers transaction costs, increases economic opportunities, widens markets, and provides better access to information, healthcare and educational services. The telecom industry helps in the delivery of voice and data services, thereby, revolutionising human communication.

The Indian Telecom Sector is called a "sun-rise industry". The past two decades have been considered as the golden period for the telecommunications industry in India with exponential growth and development in terms of technology advancement, network penetration, as well as policy framework. The Indian Telecommunications network with 1209.61 million connections (as on 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2017) is the second largest telecommunication market and has the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest number of internet users in the world. It contributes about 4% to the GDP of India. The rapid strides in the telecom sector have been facilitated by liberal policies of the Government that provide easy market access for telecom equipment and a fair regulatory framework for offering telecom services to the Indian consumers at affordable prices. Since 2003, Indian government has taken several initiatives such as unified access licensing regime, reduced access deficit, introduction of calling party pays (CPP), migration from fixed license fee to revenue sharing regime and cost-oriented telecom tariffs that has provided further impetus to the sector.

Telecommunication sector in India can be divided into two segments namely: Wireline/ Fixed line services and Wireless / Cellular services. Fixed line services consist of basic services and Broadband, domestic long distance and international long distance telephony

# TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) INFLOWS IN INDIA FROM 2000-2016

Ashima Mangla\*

## ABSTRACT

Foreign capital helps in filling the gap between domestic savings and investment to achieve a higher rate of growth and development. FDI in India has played an important role in the development of Indian economy. The present study has focused on the trends of FDI flows in India during 2000-2016. This paper also analyses the year wise, country wise, state wise and sector wise inflows of FDI. According to a recent UNCTAD Survey, India has emerged out as the second most famous and popular destination in the world for FDI, after China. Majority of the FDI in India has arrived in the sectors of services, construction development, computer hardware and software and telecommunication by Mauritius, Singapore, Japan, UK, USA etc. States like Maharashtra, New Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Gujarat have been the largest recipients of FDI in India.

*Keywords:* FDI, India, UNCTAD, Indian Economy

## INTRODUCTION

FDI inflows are generally associated with multinational enterprises (MNEs) that have operations and production facilities across the world. FDI benefits both the host and the home countries. The 'home' countries want to take advantage of the vast markets opened by industrial growth. On the other hand, the 'host' countries want to acquire technological and managerial skills and supplement their domestic savings and foreign exchange. The concept of dual-gap analysis, advocated by Hollis Burnley Chenery and others, shows that foreign investment plays a complementary role in overall capital formation and filling the gap between domestic saving and investment in developing and underdeveloped countries. FDI also provides the foreign exchange to bridge the balance of payment deficit to achieve a higher rate of growth and development.

FDI are usually preferred over other forms of external finance because they are non-debt creating, non-volatile and their returns depend on the performance of the projects financed by the investors. FDI is described as a source of economic development, modernization and employment generation, whereby the overall benefits (dependent on the policies of the host government) trigger technology spillovers, assist human capital formation, contribute to international trade integration particularly exports, help to create a more competitive business environment, enhance enterprise development, increase total factor productivity and improve the efficiency of resource use. FDI is deemed as a growth catalyst as it is usually accompanied by entrepreneurial, managerial and technical skills, which are indispensable for economic growth (Humphrey 1960).

## DEFINITION OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

FDI is an investment made in a foreign country whereby the residents of home country acquire ownership of assets for controlling the production, distribution and other activities of a firm in a host country. This can be done either by establishing

\*Assistant Professor in Economics, SGGGS College, Sector 26, Chandigarh

\*\*Scholar, School of Management Studies Punjabi University, Patiala (Anthony & Ana, 2001) (Anuradha, 2012)

## An Evaluation of the Parent-Child Relationship and Attachment Patterns in Tillie Olsen's "I Stand Here Ironing"

- Khushbeer Dhaliwal

### Abstract

The early bonds between a child and a parent influence many aspects of the child's personality. It becomes the core material for development of the personal identity of an individual. Parental love and care is important, not only because the child is insufficient to look after himself, but it also goes a long way in enhancing psycho-social development and behavioural adjustments in the child. Emily, a nineteen-year old girl, protagonist of Tillie Olsen's story "I Stand Here Ironing" faces behavioural and adjustment issues. Her mother is unaware of the problem, until, she is informed by a teacher from Emily's school. It is then, she realises, the cause that led Emily to develop emotional and behavioural issues. Apparently, the cause is none other than her own self and her bond with Emily since her childhood. While, she narrates the story of Emily's childhood, she also narrates her own story of mothering and parenting. The present paper aims to study by a psychological approach, how child development is influenced by the type of parenting pattern adopted by the parents. The theories undertaken in the study are Baumrind, Maccoby and Martin theory of parenting styles and Bowlby's theory of attachment patterns.

**Keywords :** Child Development, Parent-Child Relationship, Parenting Styles, Attachment Patterns.

"I Stand Here Ironing" is a short story by Tillie Olsen, first published in her short story collection *Tell Me a Riddle*. Set in the early 1950s, it talks about the time of the Second World War and the Great Depression. Narrated from a mother's point of view, it explores the guilt she feels about the way she parented and brought up her first child, her daughter Emily.

The story begins as she is ironing; she receives a call from unnamed "you", who is a teacher or a counsellor from her daughter's school.

The teacher or the counsellor informs Emily's mother that her daughter has behavioural and emotional issues and is in need of help. She is really interested in helping Emily, for which she wants her mother to come and talk to her. However, Emily's mother replies, "who needs help?" ... Even if I came, what good would it do? You think because I am her mother I have a key, or that in some way you could use me as a key? She has lived for nineteen years. There is all that life that has happened

SWATI SURI

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

SRI GURU GOBIND SINGH COLLEGE, SECTOR 26, CHANDIGARH, INDIA

[swatisuri293@gmail.com](mailto:swatisuri293@gmail.com)

9646636780

THE CONFLICT OF NATION AND PARTITION IN AMITAV GHOSH'S  
THE SHADOW LINES

**ABSTRACT:** Amitav Ghosh is a postmodernist writer. He is immensely influenced by the political and cultural milieu of post independent India. Being a social anthropologist and having the opportunity of visiting alien lands, he comments on the present scenario, the world is passing through in his novels. Almost all the works of Amitav Ghosh reflected the theme of borders and boundaries among nations. *The Shadow Lines* is a highly innovative, complex and celebrated novel of Amitav Ghosh, published in 1988. Not only literary critics but also some notable literary works have acclaimed it for what it has been able to achieve as a work of art. The absurdity of partition is a dominant concern of *The Shadow Lines* and Ghosh's narrative puts light on this theme frequently. This present paper is aimed at studying how Ghosh has brought about the concept of nation in the novel *The Shadow Lines*.

Keywords: nation, boundaries, tragedy, borders, politics.

The tragedy of partition provided the writes with the occasion to write about the plight of the people in the subcontinent in order to bring home mainly to the western world the impact of British rule, which had previously boasted of "civilizing mission". India got its independence through bloodshed and migration. Infact , the partition theme in Indian novels in English set the dystopian tune, which would be later on carried on to the tone of the postcolonial theories.

*The Shadow Lines* is a novel that deals exclusively with the aftermath of the Partition, and also with the Partition on the Bengal border. It is important to note that Ghosh happens to be the only major Indian English novelist who is preoccupied with the Bengal partition, relating it to the exilic movements it led to.

Three of his novels- *The Circle Of Reason*, *The Shadow Lines* and *The Hungry Tide*, address, in varying degree, the aftermath of the 1947 Partition in Bengal, and look at the continual refugee problem that it led to, thus highlighting one of the most irritated and long-standing unresolved issues of post partition sub continental political affairs. In pursuing its



## Mahasweta Devi - The Bold Voice of Feminism

- Ashia

### Abstract

The present paper aims at interpreting Mahasweta Devi's feminist point of view, which emerges as a dilemma in some of her works. One of India's foremost writers, Mahasweta Devi weaves her stories in a unique pattern to represent doubly marginalized women. She believes in writing for the tribal, downtrodden, and underprivileged. No wonder she is considered as one of the most dauntless Bengali female writers. She is applauded as much for her fiction as for being a gallant chronicler of social justice. As a typical creative writer, she endeavours to bring challenging stories from different subaltern groups. Due to her book, "Breast Stories," Mahasweta Devi is known for her feminist stance. The women she writes about have an immense sense of self-respect and are prepared to struggle till the end.

**Keywords:** Feminism, Marginalized, Subjugation, Dalit, Patriarchal, Subaltern

Feminism is a cluster of competing and opposing social theories, political movements, moral philosophies concerned with women's experiences. Throughout history, women have struggled to gain equality, respect, and the same status as that of men. This has been challenging because of patriarchy, an ideology in which men are considered to be superior to women and have the right to rule women in their way. Women are marginalized, ridiculed, disempowered, abused, exploited, disrespected and objectified by the patriarchal society.

As a movement and endorsement issue, Feminism is vigorous, diverse, and wide-ranging and as a focus within social work, its practice is often analysed. It is a complex issue to amalgamate into practice principles. It is basically a critique of male supremacy mingled with the efforts to alter it- a movement stressing on the social, political and economic equality of the sexes.

## Taxonomic Studies on the Genus *Cosmina* Robineau-Desvoidy (Diptera : Calliphoridae) from North-West India

INDERPAL SINGH SIDHU, RASHMI GUPTA\* AND DEVINDER SINGH<sup>1</sup>

Department of Zoology, SGGGS College, Sector-26, Chandigarh-160 019, India

\*(e-mail : guptarashmimangla@gmail.com)

(Received : January 12, 2018; Accepted : March 18, 2018)

### ABSTRACT

Three species belonging to the genus *Cosmina* Robineau-Desvoidy were collected from North-West India. Detailed descriptions were written for each of them that included synonymy, morphological attributes, colouration, chaetotaxy, wing venation, illustrations of male and female genitalia, material examined, distribution, holotype depository and remarks. A key to the studied species was also provided.

**Key words :** *Cosmina*, diptera, calliphoridae, north-west India

### INTRODUCTION

The genus *Cosmina* Robineau-Desvoidy is represented by 11 species from the Oriental region including five from India (Senior-White *et al.*, 1940; James, 1977; Bharti, 2011). Only three species are known from north-west India that include : *C. bicolor* (Walker), *C. limbipennis* (Macquart) and *C. prasina* (Brauer and Bergenstamm). Members of this genus are distinct because of the absence of presutural acrostichals. Similarly, the presutural dorsocentrals are either absent or inconspicuous. Other characteristic features of the genus include : eyes subholoptic in male; facial carina weak or absent; arista long, plumose up to tip; notopleurals 2; prostigmatic bristle present; first posterior cell (R5) open to closed petiolate; tergite 5 with strong marginal and numerous long bristles.

Three species belonging to the genus *Cosmina* Robineau-Desvoidy have been collected from north-west India. Detailed descriptions have been written for each of them as below :

#### *A. Cosmina bicolor* (Walker, 1856; Figs. 1-7)

*Idia bicolor* Walker, 1856. *J. Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool.*, 1 : 23.

*Cosmina pinangiana* Bigot, 1874. *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* (5) 4 : 241.

*Synamphoneura cuprina* Bigot, 1822. *Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr.* (6) 4 : 14.

*Cosmina bicolor* Walker : Senior-White *et al.*, 1940. *Fauna Brit. India, Dipt.* 6 : 173.

*Cosmina coomani* Seguy, 1943. *Encycl. Ent (B) II Dipt.* 10 : 88.

*Cosmina bicolor* (Walker) Fan *et al.*, 1992. *Key Common flies China.* 567-568 pp.

**MALE :** Body length 7.5-8.0 mm

**Head :** Eyes bare, subholoptic, facets uniform; frons black, bare, forms a thin line as it approaches towards vertex; ptilinal angle projecting; parafrontalia ashy with shining black spots, wider than frons; frontal bristles well developed; fronto-orbital bristles absent; ocellus with ocellar and postvertical bristles; vertical and outervertical bristles absent; prevertical bristles present; parafacialia silvery white with shining black patches, bare; face shining black, bare; facial carina absent; epistome shining black; medianae and jowls brown, bare; genae and postgenae yellowish with yellow hair; vibrissae present well above oral margin; peristomal bristles well developed; postorbit with golden tomentum, bare; occiput metallic black with fine black and pale hair; antennae yellowish brown, length of 3<sup>rd</sup> antennal segment about 2.5X that of 2<sup>nd</sup>; arista long, plumose up to tip; palpi black with bristles present all over.

**Thorax :** Shining coppery green with whitish pollen and black spots, having dark longitudinal stripes; humerus and postalar callus concolorous with dorsum, slightly silver dusted; prothoracic spiracle brown; propleuron hairy; prosternum bare at centre; postalar declivity bare; supraspiracular convexity bare;

<sup>1</sup>Department of Zoology and Environmental Sciences, Punjabi University, Patiala-147 002 (Punjab), India.


COMPARISON OF POLYPHENOLS, FLAVANOLS, ANTIOXIDANT AND FREE RADICAL  
SCAVENGING CONTENT OF FREEZE DRIED WHEATGRASS EXTRACT FROM THREE  
DIFFERENT WHEAT SPECIES

Amandeep Saini, Shweta Sinha and \*Jagtar Singh

\*Department of Biotechnology, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India

**ABSTRACT:** Oxidative stress is the leading cause of numerous age-related and chronic disorders that can be controlled by using antioxidants. Thus, there is growing concern to screen natural antioxidants from plant source that will enhance the nutritional quality of human foods to prevent disease and mitigate age-related symptoms. Wheatgrass (WG) has a potent antioxidant efficacy therefore, the present study is aimed to evaluate and compare the phytoconstituents from *T. dicoccum*, *T. durum* and *T. aestivum*. The WG were freeze dried and methanolic extract were prepared. To test antioxidant activity, total phenolic, flavanoid and antioxidant content along with free radical scavenging assay were performed in order to provide natural antioxidants in food and pharmaceutical supplements. The extracts were prepared from day 6, 9, 12, 15 WG from all three wheat species. Our results found that *T. dicoccum* have highest polyphenol, flavanoid and antioxidant contents with 192 GAE/g, 109 QE/g and 116 AAE/g dry weight of the dry extract in day 15 sample. The IC<sub>50</sub> value in DPPH assay was 6.32 µg/mL for *T. dicoccum* followed by 9.2 µg/mL for *T. durum* and 11 µg/mL for *T. aestivum* respectively. In conclusion, comparing three wheat species of WG our result showed maximum antioxidant and free radical scavenging activity in *T. dicoccum* followed by *T. durum* and *T. aestivum* in day 15 sample that can be explored for therapeutic applications.

**Key words:** Wheatgrass, total antioxidant, total flavanoid, total phenolics, 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl.

\*Corresponding author: Jagtar Singh, Department of Biotechnology, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India [jagtar72@gmail.com](mailto:jagtar72@gmail.com), Copyright: ©2017 Jagtar Singh. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License , which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited

**Abbreviations**

FR: Free Radicals, HbF: fetal hemoglobin, ROS: Reactive Oxygen Species, FCR: Folin-Ciocalteu Reagent, WG: wheatgrass, TAC: Total Antioxidant Capacity, TPC: Total Phenolic Content, TFC: Total Flavonoid Content, DPPH: 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl, GAE: Gallic Acid Equivalent, QE: Quercetin Equivalent, AAE: Ascorbic Acid Equivalent, IC<sub>50</sub>: Inhibitory Concentration for 50% inhibition.

**INTRODUCTION**

Oxidative stress due to free radicals (FR) and reactive oxygen species (ROS) produced in human body as byproduct of frequent physiological and biochemical processes are the major risk factor for numerous disorders (Halliwell and Gutteridge, 1990; Young and Woodside, 2001). ROS are able to react with lipids, proteins and nucleic acids that damage the biomolecules of the body leading to age-related and chronic diseases including atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus, cancer, heart and neurodegenerative diseases *etc.* (Halliwell, 1991; Hemnani and Parihar, 1998; Israhad and Chaudhuri, 2002). Oxidative or cellular damage can be blocked by using antioxidants that are capable of donating electrons to a free radical to neutralize it (Lobo *et al.*, 2010).

Natural plant products exhibit various bioactive components such as antioxidant, anticarcinogenic, antimutagenic and anti-aging activities. Hence, there is growing concern to enhance and supplement the nutritional quality of human foods by exploring the components present in foods we consume (Tester and Langridge, 2010; Kumar *et al.*, 2011).

**Volume XIII, August 2016**

**ISSN 2277-5218**

# **NEW HORIZONS**

**A Multidisciplinary Research Journal**



**Mehr Chand Mahajan**  
**DAV College for Women**  
**Chandigarh**

**NEW HORIZONS**  
**A Multidisciplinary Research Journal**

## Contents

- |    |   |       |
|----|---|-------|
| 1. | Gendering Christianity: Men and Women Missionaries in Punjab, 1849 Onwards<br><i>Manpreet Kaur</i>  | 1-15  |
| 2. | Regional Integration in South Asia – A Specific Focus on the India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISLFTA) and its Impact On Trade And Investment<br><i>Sumati Varma and Priti Aggarwal</i> | 16-34 |
| 3. | रागांग राग वर्गीकरण<br><i>सिम्मी आर. सिंह</i>   | 35-42 |
| 4. | Uncle Tom Beyond Borders: Contemporary Relevance of <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i><br><i>Gurleen Kaur Babra</i>   | 43-49 |
| 5. | Inhibitory Potential of Limonene as Bioherbicide against Obnoxious Weed <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> L.<br><i>Supriya Vaid</i>   | 50-56 |
| 6. | Functions of Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)-An Opinion Survey<br><i>Shallu Sharma and Navkiranjit Kaur Dhaliwal</i>   | 57-68 |
| 7. | विमर्श के कैनवास पर पर्यावरण<br><i>अनीश कुमार</i>   | 69-75 |
| 8. | The Art of Stained Glass in India: Moving Backward and Ahead<br><i>Pooja Sharma</i>   | 76-85 |

## विमर्श के कैनवास पर पर्यावरण

डॉ अनीश कुमार

सहायक प्रवक्ता

श्री गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह कॉलेज, चण्डीगढ़

‘पर्यावरण’ समकालीन कविता की केन्द्रीय चिन्ता का एक उल्लेखनीय पक्ष है। अतः यह आकस्मिक नहीं है कि समकालीन कविता में पर्यावरण— प्रदूषण से उत्पन्न चिन्ताएँ भी जहाँ—तहाँ झाँकती है। अनेक कवियों को लगता है कि आज की अनेक समस्याएँ प्राकृतिक सन्तुलन के बिगड़ने से पैदा हुई है। सृष्टि में मानव एवं पर्यावरण एक दूसरे से सम्बद्ध है। पर्यावरण के बिना मानव अस्तित्व एवं अस्मिता की कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती। प्रकृति के साथ मानव की क्रूरता को चित्रित कर कवियों ने यह चित्रित करने का प्रयास किया है कि यदि मनुष्य ऐसे ही प्रकृति के उपादानों और उसके सौंदर्य को नष्ट करता रहा तो वह दिन दूर नहीं जब प्रकृति क्रुपित होकर इस वसुंधरा का अपने भीतर विलय कर लेगी और मनुष्य के पास विलाप करने के अतिरिक्त कुछ नहीं होगा।

मूल शब्द: विमर्श, पर्यावरण, प्रकृति, प्राकृतिक सन्तुलन, अस्तित्व, अस्मिता

जब किसी बात या विषय में किसी निर्णय या निश्चय पर पहुँचने से पहले कुछ व्यक्ति उसके सभी पक्षों के ऊँच—नीच तथा लाभ—हानि को देखकर जो कुछ अच्छी तरह सोचा समझा जाता है उसे विमर्श कहते हैं। ‘हिन्दी शब्द कोशों के आधार पर विमर्श का अर्थ—समालोचन, परामर्श, परीक्षण, किसी बात पर सोच—विचार, चिन्तन व मनन से है। जब दो या दो से अधिक लोग मिलकर किसी विषय पर सोच—विचार बहस करते हैं तो चिन्तन की यह प्रक्रिया ‘विमर्श’ बन जाती है। प्रश्नोत्तर करते हुए वाद—विवाद करते हैं, इसके प्रयोग से जहाँ विषय में स्पष्टता आती है वहाँ रचना प्रवाह भी अखण्डित रहता है’ (पवार, 2009: 3)। आचार्य रामचन्द्र वर्मा द्वारा लिखित ‘शब्दार्थ—विचार कोश’ के आधार पर—विमर्श का अर्थ “किसी बात या विषय में किसी निर्णय या निश्चय पर पहुँचने से पूर्व जब हम कुछ लोगों के साथ बैठकर उसके सब अंगों या पक्षों का ऊँच—नीच और हानि—लाभ देखते हैं या सब बातें अच्छी तरह सोचते समझते हैं तब हमारा यह कार्य ‘विमर्श’ कहलाता है। विचार तो हम स्वयं या अकेले भी कर सकते हैं परन्तु विमर्श में किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति या व्यक्तियों की अपेक्षा भी होती है। आपस में मिल जुल—कर और अच्छी तरह सोच—समझ कर की जानी वाली चर्चा ही मुख्यतः ‘विमर्श’ कहलाती है” (तिवारी, 1974: 175)। चतुर्वेदी द्वारा प्रसाद शर्मा के ‘संस्कृत—शब्दार्थ कौस्तुभ’ में विमर्श के निम्नांकित अर्थ दिए गए हैं— “1. किसी तथ्य का अनुसंधान या विषय का विवेचन या विचार, 2. आलोचना, समीक्षा, 3. बहस, 4. विरुद्ध निर्णय या फैसला, 5. शंका, संदेह, हिचकिचाहट” (चतुर्वेदी, 1927: 171)। श्री नवल जी द्वारा सम्पादित ‘नालन्दा विशाल शब्द सागर’ में विमर्श का अर्थ है— “1. किसी बात का

9.	Economics of Communalism: Questioning Religion as the Primary Factor in Determining 'Religious' Identity <i>Sumeet Gill</i>	86-94
10.	A Survey on Use of Machine Learning Methods in Image Classification in Big Data <i>Punam Dawgotra</i>	95-102
11.	Transnational Wives and Bengali Diaspora House Space: Contextualizing Jhumpa Lahiri's Novels <i>Nilanjana Chatterjee</i>	103-115
12.	Skill Development: A Tool to Empower the Youth of India <i>Kamakshi Malik</i>	116-124
13.	हिन्दी साहित्य में साक्षात्कार विधा का इतिहास <i>दीपिका उपाध्याय</i>	125-131
14.	Across Borders and Boundaries: Role of Graphic Narrative and Restor(y)ing Partition <i>Anindita Chatterjee</i>	132-141
15.	Cloud Computing: Reshaping the Indian Industry <i>Navdeep Kaur</i>	142-148
16.	Encryption to Decryption: A Critique of Poile Sengupta's <i>Mangalam</i> and <i>Thus Spake Shoorpanakha, So Said Shakuni</i> <i>Kabita Mondal</i>	149-155
17.	Agri-tourism: The Need of the Hour <i>Sanjeev Bansal</i>	156-165

## **Economics of Communalism: Questioning Religion as the Primary Factor in Determining 'Religious' Identity**

Sumeet Gill  
Assistant Professor  
SGGS College, Chandigarh

The othering of a religious minority in India is done not on the basis of its religious affiliation, but on that of its economic class. Economics becomes the basis of branding a certain community as “lowly,” “unclean” and “barbaric:” pejorative adjectives are assigned to religious minorities on the basis of reasons other than religion. The marginalization of communities is a result of their socio-economic status. No doubt, religion is a part of the equation, but it is just another layer of identity, and more often than not, secondary or tertiary. The paper explores the underlying cultural variables that contribute towards the rise of communalism. Economic condition is determined as one of the most active variables of religious communalism. Against a literary backdrop, the Marxist classification of communities causing their ossification into social hierarchies is explored.

**Keywords:** Hindu-Muslim conflict in India, religious identity, capitalism as a means of fuelling communalism

In India, religion has been one of the most commonly exploited bases of hegemonic construction of identity. Right from the colonial occupation of India by the British, religion has been used at different times by different parties as a means of hegemonic power wielding. Even the partition of the country in 1947 was a result of the politics of religion. The populace was segregated on the basis of religion by both Hindus and Muslims who incidentally formed the two largest religious communities of India. Communalists on both sides found the basis to such religious segregation in the presumed religious homogeneity within the Hindus and the Muslims.

It is imperative to question the role of religion in defining the identity for an individual and the homogeneity that is imagined as a basis of religious segregation. By analysing the role of economics that is central to identification and subsequent representation, the presumed precedence of religion as a determiner of identity can be challenged.

The violence during the Partition was given a communal colour for the vested interests of political groups. Such communalization of events validated the





19

2016-17  
ISSN - 0975-2382

# UPUEA ECONOMIC JOURNAL

# UPUEA ECONOMIC JOURNAL

A Biannual-Bilingual Journal of Economics

*Editor-in-Chief*  
P.K. Chatterjee, UPFA, New Delhi

*Executive Editors*  
M.A. Beg & R.P. Juyal

*Joint Editors*  
Rohi Mishra, K.R. Tripathi  
Chhameshi Chaturvedi, A.K. Goel

VOLUME - 12 CONFERENCE NO. 12 OCTOBER 2016

*Economics*

# 12<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Vinod Kumar Srivastava	Abha Mittal	Anup Kumar Singh
Dinesh Kumar	B.B. Tripathi	Anup Kumar Mishra
Kavita Krishna Sinha	Arupama Srivastava	V.B. Chaurasia
K.R. Tripathi	Dimple Vij	Rajesh Pal
Shobha Jain	Alok Kumar Pandey	C.B. Singh

L.S. Singh	Alakh N. Sharma	A.D.N. Bajpai
M. Muzammil	Yashveer Tyagi	Arjya Gupta
Ugra Mohan Jha	Kumar Berman	M.P. Singh
P.N. Mehrotra	N.M.P. Verma	V.D. Shukla

**FOR FREE CIRCULATION AMONG LIFE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION**  
Membership subscription should be made through demand draft in favour of The Secretary, UPUEA, Payable at Varanasi

**Address for Correspondence**  
S.K. Mishra  
Secretary UPUEA  
SA 2/285, M-6K, Maa Chaura Nagar Colony, Parsdeypur, Varanasi-221003  
Mob: 9620855533 e-mail: mishraskopoco@gmail.com

Camp Office: Economics Department D.S. College, Aligarh - 202 001 (UP)  
www.upuea.org  
All the information are available also on website of the association

- THEME 1**  
Skill Development and Employment Generation:  
The Emerging Scenario
- ◆ ◆ ◆
- THEME 2**  
The New Policy Initiatives for Economic Inclusion and  
Poverty Alleviation
- ◆ ◆ ◆
- THEME 3**  
Reviving Agriculture and Farm Incomes with Special  
Reference to UP and Uttarakhand

Uttar Pradesh - Uttarakhand Economic Association  
M.G. Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi  
SUPPORTED BY NABARD

(x)

- |   |     |   |
|---|-----|---|
| 4. Women Enrolment in Higher Education in India: Present Status & Agenda for Future<br><i>Sweeta Kumari &amp; Prahlad Kumar</i>                   | 276 | 20. Role Implications<br><i>Sangeeta Sita</i>           |
| 5. Employment, GDP and Money Supply in India: An Empirical Study<br><i>Ashok Mittal, Yateesh Dubey &amp; Vishal Sharma</i>                        | 280 | 21. Inclusive Growth<br><i>Nimish Gupta</i>             |
| 6. Economic Growth & Poverty in India<br><i>Diwakar Dwivedi &amp; Nar Singh</i>   | 286 | 22. Impact of MNREGS<br><i>Jyotika Awasthi</i>          |
| 7. Economic Reform in Different Period<br><i>Mamta Adhikari &amp; Padam S. Bisht</i>  | 292 | 23. Financial Inclusion<br><i>Preeti Mishra</i>         |
| 8. Bottom-Up Model of Rural Economic Growth<br><i>B.B. Tiwari &amp; Prahlad Kumar</i>   | 296 | 24. Impact of MNCs<br><i>Mamta Singh</i>                |
| 9. Modern Banking System: A Tool of Inclusive Growth<br><i>B.B. Tiwari &amp; Sagari Mishra</i>  | 300 | 25. Inclusive Growth<br><i>Aarti Arora</i>              |
| 10. Microfinance Performance in India<br><i>Pradeep Kumar &amp; Nidhi Sharma</i>  | 304 | 26. New Policy Initiatives<br><i>S.L. Soni</i>          |
| 11. Women Empowerment and JAM Trinity: A Step Towards Economic Inclusion<br><i>Anupma Srivastava, Yashi Singh &amp; Monica</i>                    | 308 | 27. Economy and Growth<br><i>Ajaya Prasad</i>           |
| 12. MGNREGA: Impact and Shortcomings<br><i>Kanwaljit Kaur</i>   | 311 | 28. The Contribution of Women<br><i>Jay Prakash</i>     |
| 13. Gender Inequality in Education in Uttar Pradesh of India<br><i>C.B. Singh, Priyanka Agarwal &amp; Ankita Jasmine Lal</i>                      | 315 | 29. Unique Identification Number<br><i>Mukesh Kumar</i> |
| 14. Economic Growth and Employment Through MNREGA: A Study of Pauri Block of District Garhwal (Uttarakhand)<br><i>Abhay Kumar &amp; R.S. Negi</i> | 321 | 30. Financial Inclusion<br><i>Kaushiki Singh</i>        |
| 15. Role of RBI & Government of India for Financial Inclusion<br><i>Pavan Kumar Bharti &amp; Alok Kumar Goyal</i>                                 | 325 | 31. Inclusive Growth<br><i>Mohan Singh</i>              |
| 16. Employment Generation Through MGNREGA in Varanasi District<br><i>Shashi Bala Srivastava</i>   | 329 | 32. MGNREGA<br><i>Pratima Chandra</i>                   |
| 17. Economic Growth and Employment<br><i>Pratima Trivedi</i>  | 334 | 33. Poverty Alleviation<br><i>Prashant</i>              |
| 18. Poverty Alleviation and Financial Inclusion in Western Uttar Pradesh: An Empirical Study<br><i>Manvir Singh &amp; Dinesh Kumar</i>            | 338 | 34. Status of Human Development<br><i>Manoj Kumar</i>   |
| 19. Central Government Initiative of "Make in India" and Employment Generation: Trends and Policy Suggestions<br><i>Gunjan Pandey</i>             | 342 | 35. Government Initiative for<br><i>Jugal Kumar</i>     |
|   |     | 36. Female Entrepreneurship<br><i>Manzoor</i>           |

account holders are women utilizing Muzra Yojana which has encouraged Women entrepreneurs

- Self evident and direct beneficiary of government policies- the women generate a sense of respect in confidence in respect of their identity and come to break the archaic social norms. Providing women empowerment by making the verification process of documents and registrations feasible for them.
- Direct participation in the development process- This development is in a way augmenting the development of women counterpart on a whole which indirectly supplements national growth. Moreover few come out to participate in the administrative and political platforms. 45% of cash withdrawals were done by women last year this shows the increased involvement of women in financial and economic activities.

#### Conclusion & Policy Recommendations

- The government must think seriously about creating a database of women entrepreneurs across states pursuing similar activities. More digital literacy training and capacity building in terms of mobile access of policies is required.
- Studies show that broader access to, and participation in, the financial system can boost job creation, increase investments in education, and directly help poor people manage risk and absorb financial shocks.
- Ensuring sustainable financial inclusion will require supply-side and demand-side challenges to be addressed simultaneously through systemic solutions.
- All the pillars of the financial inclusion ecosystem, including financial institutions, regulatory agencies, technology service-providers and civil society organisations will need to play their parts effectively.
- They will also need to collaborate with each other to formulate and implement effective interventions. We have seen the success of self-help groups in effecting change. They have also been good creditworthy borrowers.
- Inclusive growth is the sine qua non of India's economic development.

#### References

1. Paul Justin, International Business, PHI Learning Private Limited, Fourth Edition, 2006
2. Bhole L.M & Mahakud Jitendra, Financial Institutions and Markets, TATA McGraw Hill Education Private Limited, New Delhi
3. Economic Survey 2013, Volume I
4. www.bhd.com
5. www.thehindu.com

## MGNREGA: IMPACT AND SHORTCOMINGS

Kawaljit Kaur\*

### Introduction

Man Power is the biggest power of any nation. A country can develop only with the help of man power. On the one hand there can be shortage of man power and on the other there can be problem of no work. The wastage of human resources is the major reason of underdevelopment. This leads to the wastage of time and non-productivity of the workers and workers also start to lose the interest in work. Govt. of India took many initiatives from time to time but all of them were not so successful.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (henceforth MGNREGA) is a revolutionary Act (September 7, 2005) of the Government of India for the eradication of unemployment. The first phase of NREGA was started on February 2, 2006 in 200 districts of the country. In the year 2007, the second phase of NREGA had started, the third phase started on April 1, 2008 under the purview of the Act. On March 31, 2013, it completed seventh year of MGNREGA implementation. Under this Act any rural family is guaranteed to provide at least 100 days unskilled employment at minimum wage in a financial year. The main 10 works taken up under MGNREGA such as rural connectivity, flood control, water conservation and water harvesting, drought proofing including afforestation and tree plantation, micro irrigation, provision of irrigation facility to land development, renovation of traditional water bodies, land development, any other activity approved by MRD and work under Bharat Nirman, Rajiv Gandhi SSA Kendra under NREGA.

### Objectives of Study

- To study the impacts of the MGNREGA on the life of people, who are directly attached to this scheme.
- To find the shortcomings in this scheme due to which some problems are coming.

\*Associate Professor, Economics, SGS College, Chandigarh.

# Demonetisation And Move Towards Cashless Economy

Dr. Kanwaljit Kaur

Associate Prof. in Economics, SGGS College Sector 26 Chandigarh

## Introduction

"An Individual or Society or Nation, which does not change them with the pace of time, collapses down very soon".

A nation has to go through the various changes for the development of their people, for the betterment of the people and for their upliftment. Many countries, from time to time, go through the big changes, which are not normally prevalent. In India also, we go through the several changes of this kind like:

- Nationalization of Banks (1969)
- Abolishing Privy Purse in India (1971)
- End of License Raj (1991)
- Economic liberalization (1991)
- Black Money Bill (2015)
- FDI in several sectors (2015)
- GST Constitutional Amendment Bill (2016)

And above all: DEMONETISATION OF CURRENCY NOTES IN 2016.

The demonetization of the currency notes of 500 and 1,000 on November 8, 2016 changed the scenario of the Indian economy rapidly. This move of the Govt. gets too much praise and obviously, criticism also.

## Objectives:

- How the move of demonetization will help in the transformation of Indian Economy towards the cashless economy
- To know the future of the cashless economy in India.
- Knowledge about the various platforms for the cashless transactions.

## Literature Review

Taxation Enquiry Commission (TEC) (1953-54) headed by John Matthai was set up to review the tax structure in India. It carried out an in-depth study of the central taxes and their administration. It recommended widening and deepening the tax structure both at the Centre and the State level for the purpose of financing development outlay and reducing large inequalities of income. It also recommended for providing tax incentives for production and investment and periodic appraisal of same. Further, the commission also recommended the financing of small research sections in selected research institutions by the government.

Kaldor (1956) was invited by the government of India in 1955 to review personal and business tax in the Indian tax system with a view to augmenting resources for the second five year plan. He found that prevailing taxation system in India at that time was inefficient and inequitable. He recommended the introduction of an annual tax on wealth, taxation of capital gains, a general gift tax and a personal expenditure tax for broadening the tax base. For reducing the scope of tax evasion, he also recommended the institution of a comprehensive reporting system on property transfers and other transactions of capital nature. It was argued that all direct taxes should be assessed simultaneously on the basis of a single comprehensive return. He further suggested that maximum rate of tax on income should not exceed 45.52 per cent. Finally, it was suggested that to ensure high standard of administration in the Revenue

## Journals Discontinued from UGC Care List : ScreenShot taken from UGC Care Website

UGC-CARE List

You searched for "2278-7925". Total Journals : 1

Search:

Sr.No.	Journal Title	Publisher	ISSN	E-ISSN	Action
1	PIMT Journal of Research	Punjab Institute of Management and Technology	2278-7925	NA	Discontinued from Oct. 2021

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

Previous **1** Next

< >

UGC-CARE List

You searched for "Think India Journal". Total Journals : 1

Search:

Sr.No.	Journal Title	Publisher	ISSN	E-ISSN	Action
1	Think India Journal	Vichar Nyas Foundation	0971-1260	NA	Discontinued from Jan. 2020

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

Previous **1** Next

< >

UGC-CARE List

You searched for "Studies in Indian Place Names". Total Journals : 1


Search:

Sr.No.	Journal Title	Publisher	ISSN	E-ISSN	Action
1	Studies in Indian Place Names	The Place Names Society of India	2394-3114	NA	Discontinued from April 2020

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

Previous **1** Next

< >

 SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY

UGC-CARE List

UGC-CARE List

You searched for "Shodh Sarita". Total Journals : 1

Search:

Sr.No.	Journal Title	Publisher	ISSN	E-ISSN	Action
1	Shodh Sarita (print only)	Shodh Sanchar Educational and Research Foundation	2348-2397	NA	Discontinued from April 2021

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

Previous **1** Next

< >

UGC-CARE List

You searched for "Shodh Sanchar Bulletin". Total Journals : 1

Search:

Sr.No.	Journal Title	Publisher	ISSN	E-ISSN	Action
1	Shodh Sanchar Bulletin (print only)	Shodh Sanchar Educational and Research Foundation	2229-3620	NA	Discontinued from April 2021

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

Previous **1** Next

< >

## UGC-CARE List

You searched for "2347-6648". Total Journals : 1

Search:

Sr.No.	Journal Title	Publisher	ISSN	E-ISSN	Action
1	Parishodh	Hindi-Department, Panjab University	2347-6648	NA	Discontinued from April 2020

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

Previous **1** Next



## UGC-CARE List

You searched for "2277-5218". Total Journals : 1

Search:

Sr.No.	Journal Title	Publisher	ISSN	E-ISSN	Action
1	New Horizons	Mehr Chand Mahajan DAV College for Women	2277-5218	NA	Discontinued from April 2021

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

Previous **1** Next

