

CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE POOR

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The world has started to feel the impact of climate change. There is a shift in the weather patterns and more frequent and intense natural disasters occurring, physical and biological systems are being impacted. While the planet goes through regular processes of climate change the current cycle has been accelerated. And it is an established fact now that this accelerated pace has been brought about by human activities, especially since mid-20th century. Carbon dioxide is the main contributor to climate change. The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased by 42% since the start of Industrial Revolution with the burning of fossil fuels. We have covered grounds for climate change that would have happened in thousands of years in just decades.

Evidence of climate change: Since the late 19th Century Earth's temperature has risen by 1.1 degrees Celsius. Most of the warming took place in the last 35 years. Since 2001, 16 of the 17 hottest years have been experienced. The top 2,300 feet of ocean seems to have absorbed most of the increase with an increase of 0.302 degrees Fahrenheit since 1969. The ocean water can be held responsible for melting the undersides of the Antarctic ice shelves causing most of the continent's ice shelf loss. The rate of increase of sea level in the past two decades was double the rate of increase of sea level in the last century which was around 8 inches.

Glacial retreat has been observed all over the world, in the Himalayas, the Alps, Andes and the Rockies. The Northern Hemisphere has experienced a decrease in the spring snow cover and the snow has been melting earlier over the past few decades.

An increase of about 30% has been experienced in the acidity of surface ocean waters since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. The increased carbon dioxide emissions are being absorbed by the ocean and the amount of carbon dioxide absorbed by the upper layer of the ocean is increasing by about 2 billion tons per year. This can be judged from the mass bleaching of the Great Barrier Reef corals over the last few years. The impact will be far greater on generations to come. Intense summer heat, floods, droughts and other extreme weather events have already

appeared on the scene. Water would be the most important resource to be impacted as its poor condition would have adverse connotations for other resources and social issues such as health, food supply, transport and industry. In today's time, however, the most vulnerable are the poor of the world. Their high dependence on natural resources and limited ability to adapt to the changing scenario makes them disproportionately exposed to climate change. Climate change is adding to their already existing handicaps. We already have about a billion people living below poverty line and a great many slightly above it. An adverse climatic change would threaten their survival and put them in a poverty trap.

Changes in environment because of climate change : Increasing temperatures would change the operational zones on the planet. As the equatorial regions get hotter every successive latitude will also experience temperature increase, while some might even experience marginal cooling. This shifting in temperature zones will mean that the current food producing regions would get substituted by regions closer to the poles. Already we are witnessing a melting of the Siberian ice and the region becoming more suitable for wheat cultivation. While on the other hand, the temperature would soon be too high in the lower latitudes for the cultivation of crops such as wheat which require lower temperatures. A lot of crops currently being grown in warm temperature would fail because the temperature would be too high for them to survive, thus, creating a food security problem. The increasing temperature would also impact the availability of drinking water and the spread of diseases. Unless prepared such socio-economic challenges can pose as big threats to public health, internal security and international peace.

Connection between poverty and climate change: With climate change a shift in physical and biological processes of the planet has been observed. The natural resource base is getting exploited and polluted, making its availability difficult for the poor who depend on them. Melting glaciers would mean that the seasonal flow in rivers supported by them would eventually shrink. This additional water is a resource during the summer season and also supports the cleaning process of rivers. If the water quantity decreases the rivers can't complete their self-cleaning process and thus pollution persists. A higher flow of water also denudes and deposits eroded rock material from high altitudes to the plains where they provide fertility. However, without adequate flow and speed this would affect the fertility of the fields down below, especially for the poor farmers who cultivate

small land holdings and depend on such natural fertilization process because of the inability to buy chemical fertilizers. In addition those who can afford the chemical fertilizers would end up polluting the soil and the water available as the reduced flow wouldn't be able to provide the natural purification that water usually does. Reduced moisture would also promote desertification. The same water resource is also used as drinking water in areas which are yet to be served by piped water and where people can't afford that water. A lack of drinking water would endanger their survival.

Increasing temperatures would also cause a lot of crop production to fail as they won't be able to handle temperatures above their normal capacity. This would lead to widespread food scarcity for the entire society, but more burdensome on the poor. The warmer environment would also promote spread of diseases, which would spread faster in communities living in unhygienic conditions, with a lack of clean water. According to the World Bank even a marginal increase in global temperatures could lead to a 5% increase in Malaria risk. New strains of diseases are also likely to develop which would be impervious to older medicines. While the rich might get access to the newly developed drugs the poor would not.

Those living in coastal areas have an additional threat of involuntary migration due to sea level rise. Global Environmental Outlook suggests that the Pacific, South and South East Asian regions would be worst affected by climate change. Urban areas of Mumbai and Calcutta are in the danger zone as well. since the poor can't afford to rebuild their lives as easily it would mean being pushed further into poverty when they can't find jobs in their new locations and are forced to sell off their assets. The Eastern coast is disproportionately more affected by tropical cyclone, and given the increasing severity and frequency it won't be an easy task. We have already witnessed the level of preparedness of our municipal systems and disaster management from the Chennai floods (2015) and the Mumbai floods (2017) in the face of changing weather patterns.

The poor are also more directly dependent on the resources that the environment provides, for instance, fire wood, building material, fodder and such. When climate change disrupts the natural environment it also disrupts the ability of the environment to provide these goods for the poor to survive, especially important for the poor of extremely backwards areas which do not have access to modern facilities or cannot afford them. This adds to their existing poverty.

Even the mitigation policies by the governments include methods such as carbon tax and usually increase the cost of energy. This makes energy security for the poor an impossibility, further disrupting their development process. Increased frequency of natural disasters reduces investment in children's education and health, putting their human development and future in danger. Usually such shortcomings are irreversible and push subsequent generations in to the vicious cycle of poverty.

Climate change won't just make things harder for the poor, but will also push a lot of people into poverty because of the increased costs it would bring. According to a World Bank report around 100 million people will become poor just because of rising food prices. Their real incomes will fall as the cost of basic goods- food and energy- which already form the larger chunk of their expenditure, increases. This will hinder their ability to save for future contingencies, especially when they would be faced with the adverse consequences of climate change such as floods and droughts and forced to migrate and sell off assets.

Developing countries are more vulnerable to climate change as they depend on primary sector more as opposed to developed countries. Primary activities such as agriculture are more climate dependent than the others. In India's case this can be evidenced from the crop loss and farmer suicides due to irregular monsoons and droughts over the past few years. 59,000 farmer suicides in the past 30 years can be linked to climate change. Developing countries are also limited by their institutional capacity and lack of financial resources to effectively adapt to climate change. They are, therefore, likely to suffer greater losses to their economies and development goals. Developing countries account for 96% of disaster related deaths in the recent years. This is evidence of the lack of disaster management capabilities and poor institutional support.

Country profile: INDIA

India is a developing country and therefore, more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. This fact is further augmented by its status of being one of the larger greenhouse gas emitters and with the second largest population in the world. We also have a large chunk of our population employed in the primary sector, which is a climate vulnerable field, with 1 in 5 Indians living below poverty line. Battling a low human development number along with a highly unequal income distribution scenario we were in trouble even before climate change took center stage. We have already started

witnessing the impact of climate change on us with extreme cases of annual floods in Southern India and the North East, with Central India being constantly ravaged by drought. The rest of India is facing severe heat waves and water shortages.

Melting glaciers, on the third pole of the world, i.e. the Himalayas would first cause flooding and then a reduced flow would cause shortage of water in the plains. As discussed earlier, this would impact the poor in these regions the most. India's average temperature is expected to increase by 0.5 degree Celsius by 2030 and by 2-4 degrees by the end of the century. Northern India would bear the burden of this increase disproportionately more. This would cause higher tropospheric ozone and air pollution in the major cities. A change in the monsoon pattern is also likely. Already India received large amount of rainfall in a short span of time. Climate modelling suggests a worsening in this regard with greater rains in an even smaller duration with a longer dry season in the rest of the year. This is likely to have wide ranging detrimental impact on primary sector and food security.

The first to be impacted would be the poor and the marginal poor who won't be able to afford food at the increasing cost. Governments would have to spend more on social schemes ensuring greater availability of subsidized food. Next in line would be the marginal and small farmers who would have to change their cropping choices. They would also be edged out as they won't be able to afford technology and equipment that might allow accommodation in the face of climate change, eventually being pushed into poverty and forced to sell off their assets.

India lies close to the equator, thus, increase in temperature is going to affect the agriculture more adversely, as growable areas shift to higher latitudes. Also, being surrounded by water on three sides causes troubles from sea level rise resulting in large scale migration.

Steps to take: The rule that governments need to follow to ensure that the poor don't have to bear a disproportionate burden is to ensure that methods to empower them against climate change are incorporated in the development planning. While there have been numerous efforts at national and international level to reduce poverty and bring self-sufficiency none have been able to ensure their safety either because the programs are progressing at a very slow pace or the they are illplanned and unable to fulfill their objectives. Poverty has become a widespread challenge. As of

2013, 10.7% of the world's population lived on less than \$1.90 per day, with India accounting for the largest number of poor in the world.

Agreements have been signed and protocols have been put into place to tackle the problem for decades now. Yet the projections suggest the goals are out of reach. Even the Paris Agreement target of limiting global temperatures below a 2 degree increase seems to be lost given the level of effort being put. Therefore, while mitigation is an important step, adaptation would help the poor tackle climate change better. A comprehensive development policy which doesn't treat climate adaptability as mutually exclusive from other socio-economic development goals needs to be developed.

The first step should be access to quality information. There needs to be data on how much change we will witness in which area and over what time frame. This will help target development work and assistance in finding the right investment strategies for poverty reduction. A comprehensive picture of the gaps in our preparedness for the future would be a good place to start.

The information should ideally transform into better planning and delivery. However, that requires improved governance which has been a challenge so far. There needs to be long term and short term mechanisms in place. Accountable and transparent policy decision making on part of the government in the long term to set a course of action to empower the poor is a must. Steps need to be taken to ensure that before the long term measures are put in place, our resources are protected and the vulnerable sections can bear the burden which can't be elevated immediately. This includes proper financial planning and ensuring proper investment in human resource capital and infrastructure. Both, public and private infrastructure needs to be designed and created in such a way that the benefits derived outweigh the damage caused, as opposed to the current trend of infrastructure creation which has proved to be unsafe in times of disasters, incapable of adapting to climate change and downright destructive when you look at the environmental costs.

In the short term the Sendai Framework needs to be implemented to ensure better disaster response and limiting the damage from disasters. Proper training and protocol should be set in place. Agencies at different levels should be established. Proper training to deal with disasters should be provided to all civilians. Disaster safe infrastructure should be put in place. Equipment, shelter and

packaged food supplies should be accessible at all times. All this would require investment and would also create skilled and unskilled jobs.

Skill development should be promoted among the poorer sections to ensure steady income. A lot of new technology has been adopted all over the world to adapt to the new environment and to ensure industries do not pollute as much. Along with that a number of new processes have been put in place to reverse the damage caused by climate change. For instance, installing and maintaining solar panels on a large scale would create a lot of jobs. Thus, people should be trained for such jobs to generate employment. It should also be part of the government policy that technology that replaces labor is not employed at a large scale.

When mitigation policies are adopted, such as a carbon tax, they generate revenue for the government. The government's role here should be to ensure that the newly generated resources are allocated appropriately for the development of the poor, to empower them to tackle climate change and warrant poverty reduction in those circumstances. Steps can be taken to subsidize basic goods and investment in infrastructure and more appropriate employment opportunities could be promoted.

The two major challenges in taking any adaptation measures when it comes to developing countries are unavailability of finances and the lack of advanced technology and skill.

While during the COP21 Paris meet a \$100 billion contribution by the developed world to the developing had been assured not much headway has happened on that front. Developed countries haven't kept their promise of providing funds and access to cutting edge technology. And now with the United States unsure about them continuing with the Paris Climate Agreement, the transfer of funds and technology is even more unreliable. If they do not hold up their end of the Agreement this could mean that the developing world would release more greenhouse gases and their populations would not have access to data and technology already developed to deal with the dangers of climate change.

The developing world may have to wait for funds and advanced technology from the developed countries for the big measures, but in the meantime they still have to deal with the poverty aspect. The development of the poor section of society to tackle climate change should be mainstreamed

so that targeted policies and appropriate domestic technology can be created, for this investment in research and development needs to be increased.

To tackle the increasing food prices early warning systems should be set in place and flood and drought mitigating measures. Urban India has been subject to constant floods in certain cities mainly because traditional wetlands have been covered and concreted with construction of buildings on them. Since the water no longer has access to the lakes and ponds and even soil which could have accumulated its growing volume the region floods. This has huge costs for the infrastructure, loss of life and business, especially when these situations occur in cities such as Mumbai. Similarly, being overly dependent on the monsoon and losing traditional sources of water due to environmental or human reasons water scarcity leads to crop loss, loss of human life and loss of farm animal life as well. Drought resistant and heat-resistant crops should be introduced and made accessible even to the small farmers to avoid food security problem. Traditional wetlands should be revived and new man made water resources should be created. To tackle the growing disease burden, the first step should to improve the public health system and to ensure that every individual gets at least the basic treatment in case of disease, supply of essential medicine at affordable price for the poor.

One of the biggest challenges developing countries like India face relates to the tradeoffs between climate change mitigation measures and reduction in poverty. Currently India has one of the lowest per capita greenhouse gas emission levels. But that is largely because of the large section of society which lives in poverty. When these people are brought out of poverty their consumption of energy and other resources will increase, causing an increase in the per capita emissions. The rising share of global emissions may be in contradiction to the goals of the Paris Agreement. To tackle this global support is needed. Developed countries need to come through with the promise of funds and technology to make environmental friendly development a possibility. Since that won't be enough, developed countries also need to promise greater cuts in their emissions to provide room to developing country on their path to growth.

Conclusion: The world is changing and if we do not change with it we will not survive. While everyone is in danger, some sections are more vulnerable than others and thus, more unlikely to survive the consequences of climate change. There is a role to play for everyone, the government



and the civil society. On a larger scale the whole world needs to come together to slow down climate change as much as possible.

‘फ्यूचर’ फीचर का ही है

डॉ. सुनील कुमार तिवारी

आज का युग मीडिया के चतुर्दिक प्रसार का युग है। इधर के दिनों में पत्रकारिता की दुनिया में अत्यधिक परिवर्तन हुए हैं और लगातार हो रहे हैं। नई-नई तकनीकों के कारण, विज्ञापन की बाढ़ के कारण तथा औद्योगिक-व्यवसायिक दबावों में पूँजी-प्रतिष्ठान का रूप अख्तियार करते जाने के कारण ये बदलाव स्वाभाविक भी है और इन्हीं सब कारणों से आज की पत्रकारिता का निरन्तर वैविध्यपूर्ण होते जाना भी प्रासंगिक एवं महत्वपूर्ण है। केवल राजनीति नहीं, केवल सनसनीखेज अपराध की खबरे नहीं, ज्ञान-विज्ञान, अर्थ-वाणिज्य, कला-संस्कृति, साहित्य, धर्म-अध्यात्म, तकनीकी, फिल्म, गीत-संगीत, मनोरंजन की नई दुनिया तक आज की पत्रकारिता में ढेर सारी चीजे समाहित हैं। दसूरी आरे, आज भाषायी-पत्रकारिता के समक्ष भ्रमण्डलीकरण और नई तकनीक के समायाजेन की चुनौतियाँ भी हैं, जिनसे जूझते हुए पत्र-पत्रिकाओं की दुनिया स्थानीयता का वाहक बनती दिखाई पड़ती है। साठ के दशक में बहुविश्रुत पत्रकार राजेन्द्र माथुर ने लिखा था, “वह दिन आना अभी बाकी है, जब हिन्दी में कोई दैनिक या साप्ताहिक दस लाख से अधिक बिकेगा।” आज देश में दस सर्वाधिक बिकने वाले पत्रों में हिन्दी के कम-से-कम दो-तीन ऐसे दैनिक हैं, जिनके पाठकों की संख्या लाखों में नहीं, बल्कि करोड़ों में है। राष्ट्रीय पाठक अध्ययन (आरएस) 2002 के अनुसार भारत में अखबारों की प्रसार संख्या बढ़ रही है। पिछले दो साल में अखबारों ने लगभग एक करोड़ सत्तर लाख नए पाठक जोड़े हैं। यह सिर्फ अखबार उद्योग के लिए ही अच्छी खबर नहीं है, बल्कि टेलीविजन-युग में पढ़ने की आदत का वचा रहना और निरन्तर बढ़ना सामाजिक दृष्टि से भी सकारात्मक है। ‘इण्डियन रीडरशिप सर्वे राउंड टू’ के अनुसार भारत में सबसे ज्यादा (5.74 करोड़) हिन्दी के पाठक हैं। तकरीबन सोलह कराड़े पाठकों में से एक तिहाई से ज्यादा हिन्दी अखबार पढ़ते हैं और देश के पहले दस अखबारों में अंग्रेजी पत्रकारिता की छाया सर्वाधिक है और इस छाया का प्रभाव कुछ सकारात्मक और ज्यादातर नकारात्मक रूपों में है।

अंग्रेजी साहित्य एवं पत्रकारिता के प्रभाव से हिन्दी में कई नई विधाओं का चलन हुआ, उनमें से ‘फीचर’ भी एक है। आज हिन्दी में फीचर लेखन की मची धूम के पीछे अंग्रेजी पत्रकारिता की प्रेरणा है, वही फीचर विधा में घर कर गई चटपटेपन की प्रवृत्ति तथा ‘फैशन, फिल्म आरै फूड’ पर जारे देने के पीछे मुख्यतः अंग्रेजी पत्रकारिता ही है। हिन्दी-पत्रकारिता जगत में फीचर लेखन का इतिहास बहुत पुराना नहीं है। यद्यपि आधुनिक हिन्दी की शुरुआती महत् लेखकों की लेखनी में पुराना नहीं है। यद्यपि आधुनिक हिन्दी

के शुरुआती महत् लेखकों की लेखनी में इस विद्या के बीज ढूँंए जा सकते हैं। समाचार तथा फीचर कथानकों में प्रो. डॉ. जे. वी. विलानिलम लिखते हैं “...यदि यह समाचार के यागे य नहीं है तो इस पर फीचर लिखिए।’ ऐसे शब्द आकस्मिक रूप से सम्पादक के कक्ष में सुनाई देते हैं। प्रत्येक सम्पादक ऐसा मानता है कि प्रत्येक रिपोर्टर में इतनी क्षमता होती है कि वह किसी भी विषय पर फीचर लिख सकता है। वाल्टर फाक्स के अनुसार यह परिवर्तन टेलीविजन से प्रतिस्पर्धा के फलस्वरूप उत्पन्न हुआ है। प्रारम्भिक दिनों में समाचार बड़े गम्भीर प्रकर के हुआ करते थे—अपराध, आपदा, राजनीति, आर्थिक मामले आदि। उन दिनों में फीचर का अर्थ मनारे जन से लगाया जाता था जैसे कि कोई पुराना संगीतकार या गायक या वीणा बजाने वाला आदि, या कि एक लाल पगड़ी बाँधे सुन्दर सजी हुई पोशाक वाले सरदार जी जो रात किसी होटल में नौकर हैं, जो घंटी बजाने पर उपस्थित हो जाते हैं। फीचर केवल एक अनोखापन और विशिष्ट कथानकों या समाचारों तक ही सीमित थे। वर्ष 1980 के दशक में टीवी के विस्तार और उपयोग के साथ ही फीचर लेखकों ने भी अपने श्वेत—श्याम फीचर को रंग देना प्रारम्भ कर दिया। आज के सन्दर्भ में फीचर में गहराई आरे एक विशिष्ट दृष्टिकोण आ गया है, इसी कारण इसे रंग—रागे न से सजाकर रखा जाता है।”

फीचर का वर्तमान, विशिष्टतापूर्ण आरे भविष्य अकूत सम्भावनाओं से ओत—प्रोत है। फीचर का दायरा बहुत बड़ा हो गया है। पत्र—पत्रिकाओं से अलग अब रेडियो, टी.वी. तथा इन्टरनेट पर भी फीचर की धूम मची है और आज की पत्रकारिता में सफल होने के लिए समाचार—बोध के साथ—साथ फीचर—बोध भी जरूरी समझा जाने लगा है। सचित्र, रंग—बिरंगे नजारे बिखरने वाले दिलकश शैली में लिखे गए फीचर, शनिवार—रविवार के बदले अब रोज—राजे दिखते हैं, हर रोज लिखे—पढ़े जाते हैं। इससे फीचर की बढ़ती महत्ता का पता चता है। और तो और पाठकों की रुझान को परखकर समाचार लेखन में भी फीचरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है। आज हर अखबार फीचर सम्पादक नियुक्त कर रहे हैं, फीचर परिशिष्टों के पन्ने बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं और उन्हें ज्यादा रंगीन, आकर्षक और सजीव छवि में ढाला जा रहा है। खूबसूरत फोटो बहे तरीन ग्राफिक और सुरुचिपूर्ण ले—आउट के साथ—साके हर पहलू पर नज़र रखने के संकल्प भी दुराग्रह जा रहे हैं। इन सब परिवर्तनों का भी असर हुआ है। पढ़नीयता में वृद्धि के साथ—साथ फीचर पृष्ठों के आकर्षण ने अधिक लाभ की सम्भावना में वृद्धि की है। आंकड़ों के अनुसार फीचर पृष्ठ को प्राप्त होने वाले विज्ञापनों की संख्या दिनोदिन बढ़ रही है।

यद्यपि अपने देश के फीचर लेखन को लेकर अभी उतनी गम्भीरता नहीं है पत्रकारिता के लिए प्रतिष्ठित पुलित्जर पुरस्कार नहीं है। और ताे और अपने यहाँ फीचर की अवधारणा और उसके निश्चित स्वरूप काे लेकर भी कई सवाल शुरुआती दौर से अपनी जगह जमे हुए हैं। आज ‘प्रोफेशनल’ फीचर लेखकों की बढ़ती भीड़ ने इस विद्या की गम्भीरता को प्रभावित किया है, फलतः फीचर काे मात्र मनोरंजन का माध्यम मानने की भलू की जाने लगी है। दरअसल सूचना व शिक्षा देना, मार्गदर्शन, समाचारों का विश्लेषण

एवं उसकी राचे क प्रस्तुति तथा मनोरंजन-फीचर की जिम्मेदारियाँ बड़ी हैं। अतः फीचर में मानव रूचि के कथानकों की प्रमुखता दी जानी चाहिए। फीचर केवल 'खाए-पिए-अधाए' लोगों की विधा नहीं है। यह निम्नवर्ग से लेकर उच्चवर्ग तक के सभी लोगों की विधा है, उन सबकी चीज है, जिन्हे सहज भाषा में अपने आस-पास के जीवन को परिवेश की जीवन्त रूप में जानकारी चाहिए। फलतः अभी तक जिस पत्रकारिता को प्रायः सूचनात्मक माना जाता था, फीचरों के अधिकाधिक समायाजे न के कारण ही उससे सजीवता, सरसता तथा संवेदनशीलता की अपेक्षा की जाने लगी है। यह माना जाता है कि पहले मीडिया मिशन भाव से संचालित-समन्वित था, फिर विस्तार के जमाने में इसे प्रोफेशन का रूप दिया गया और अब तो इसके मूल में 'सेंसेशन' ही है। वस्तुतः इस बात में खासा दम है, पर इसी सन्दर्भ में और फीचर के पक्ष में यह गौरतलब है कि आज की पत्रकारिता को निखालिस 'सेंसेशन' बनने से राके ने का बचाने वाली विधा फीचर ही है।

दरअसल, फीचर के परिसर में संवेद नशीलता की उपस्थिति अनिवार्य है और यह विशिष्ट उपस्थिति फीचर का कभी भी 'सेंसेशन' में बदलने-ढलने नहीं दे सकती। आजकल 'फूड फैशन और फिल्म' केन्द्रित जिन फीचरों का 'बूम' अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी पत्रकारिता की ओर गतिमान हुआ है, पहली नजर में ही उन फीचरों में संवेदना का अभाव देखा जा सकता है और इसलिए ये फीचर सबको नहीं माहे पाते। वस्तुतः समाचारों की दुनिया में पसरते काइयॉपन, व्यर्थ राजनैतिक प्रलापों और पक्षधरता के निकृष्ट खेल के बीच, बाजार आरै विज्ञापन से प्रेरित उबाऊ ब्यौरों-दृश्यों तथा अपराध की लहलहाती फसलों से आच्छादित आज के पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में यदि सुकून के दो पल कहीं हैं तो वे उनके परिवार परिशिष्टों के दो-चार पन्नों में ही है। ध्यातव्य है कि फीचर की दुनिया में हत्या, हिंसा, बलात्कार और छल-छडा के नीरस क्षण नहीं है तथा फीचर के लिए आज की यह दुनिया 'फुफुँदियाई' या 'बजबाजई' हुई घृणित चीज मात्र नहीं है। सकारात्मक सोच व संवेदनशील दृष्टि, भाषा काव्य आरै प्रस्तुति की ताजगी फीचर विधा को नया उन्मेष और नई ताकत देती है। आधुनिक समाजमें गद्य से जो विविध अपक्षे पाएँ की जाती हैं, फीचर उसे बहुविध ढंग से पूरा करने में समर्थ विधा है। जीवनोन्मेष, मनोरंजन, कल्पना तथा यथार्थ का घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध, फीचर में इन सबका एकीभूत हो जाना भी फीचर लेखन को आज की पत्रकारिता की प्रतिनिधि विधा सिद्ध करती है। सचमुच, 'फ्यूचर' तो फीचर का ही दिखाई दे रहा है।

ऐसा माना जा रहा है कि फीचर आज की ही नहीं भविष्य की भी विधा है, क्योंकि फीचर में कहानी, निबन्ध, यात्रा-वृत्त, डायरी की समस्त विधागत विशेषताएँ अपना अलगाव या पहचान छोड़कर 'समरस' हो जाती हैं। जब दुनिया के किसी भी विषय को फीचर के अन्तर्गत साधा जा सकता है, क्योंकि इसकी शैली सब कुछ को समाहित कर उसे सहज रूप में प्रस्तुत करना जानती है। फीचर में यथार्थ होता है, चीजें तथ्य व तर्क संगत होती हैं, पर समाचार की तरह इन पर जारे नहीं होता। कल्पना होती है, पर कहानी या गल्प के मानिन्द इसकी मूल्यवत्ता यहाँ नहीं होती। कोई विचार या प्रेरणा होती है, भविष्य संकेत भी

होता है, पर संपादकीय की तरह फीचर संस्मरण और रिपोर्टाज नहीं है। आजकल व्यक्ति केंद्रित फीचर खूब छप रहे हैं, पर वे जीवनी से अलग हैं। इस तरह, फीचर को 'विधाओं' की विधा' कहा जा सकता है। फीचर में विचार होते हैं, भावना-कल्पना होती है, पर सभी तत्त्व सहचर बन कर आते हैं, सहज होकर आते हैं, फीचर पर कतई आरोपित नहीं होते।

यद्यपि आज भी बहुत सारे विद्वान फीचर को पत्रकारिता और साहित्य के बीच का सेतु मानते हैं, पर फीचर की दुनिया के नवागतों को यह जानकर उलझते भी हैं, जब उनसे कहा जाता है कि फीचर लेखन, समाचार लेखन है, न साहित्य लेखन। क्योंकि फीचर, समाचार की तरह मात्र तथ्यात्मक होकर नहीं चल सकता और न साहित्य की तरह कल्पना की खुली दुनिया में बन-सँवर सकता है। फीचर, शब्द प्रेरित दृश्य बिम्ब है। एक जीवित प्रक्रिया है। इसे समाचार लेखन की तरह यान्त्रिक नहीं बनाया जा सकता और साहित्य लेखन वाली स्वतन्त्रता भी नहीं दी जा सकती। अकारगत विस्तार तथा बृहत अनुभव सन्दर्भों के साथ कहानी और कविता क्रमशः 'लम्बी कहानी' तथा 'लम्बी कविता' के रूप में बदलकर समादृत हो सकती हैं, पर फीचर अपने विस्तार में 'लम्बा फीचर' का नया विधान नहीं गढ़ सकती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में वह उबाऊ और अपठनीय हो जाएगा। उसे हर हाल में विषय केन्द्रित, संक्षिप्त और ललित भाषा सम्पन्न पड़ता है।

किसी फीचर से पाठकों का लगाव वस्तुतः फीचर के नए विषय, उसकी नवीन प्रस्तुति-शैली एवं रोचक भाषिक विधान से प्रेरित होता है, पर फीचर के प्रस्तुति शिल्प के अन्तर्गत आरम्भ, मध्य और अन्त-तीन चरणों की इस प्रविधि को लेकर अच्छी-खासी बहस जारी है। शुरु से यह माना जाता रहा है कि फीचर का आरम्भ आकर्षक, अनूठे और कलात्मक अन्दाज में होना चाहिए और आज भी इस धारणा के प्रति स्वीकृति और अनुगमन का भाव विद्यमान है। पर फीचर का मध्य चरण, आरम्भिक चरण का विस्तार हो, जिसमें परस्पर क्रमबद्धता दिखे, अब इसे जरूरी नहीं समझा जाता। अब फीचर-लेखक मध्य चरण में अन्तरंगता के निर्वाह पर दृष्टि जमाकर चलते हैं, उनका ध्यान कहानी की तरह घटना को सोपान-दर-सोपान आगे बढ़ाने पर नहीं टिका होता। फीचर के अन्तिम चरण को लेकर यह परम्परा रही है कि अनिवार्यतः निष्कर्ष दिए जाएँ, पर अब फीचर का पूरा ढाँचा, ढाँचा विरोधी आधारों पर खड़ा किया जा रहा है और तर्क यह है कि अनौपचारिकता की विधा को प्रारम्भ, मध्य और अन्त के नितान्त औपचारिक घेरे में कैद कद देना कहाँ तक ठीक है? दरअसल, प्रारम्भ, मध्य और अन्त का ढाँचा, लेखक तथा पाठक दोनों की सुविधा का हेतु ज्यादा है, मूल रूप में कोई अनिवार्य प्रविधि नहीं। इसके बावजूद, आजकल अधिकांश फीचर जब अचानक कहीं भी खत्म कर दिए जाते हैं, तो एक अभाव-सा खटकता है। इसलिए प्रत्येक फीचर लेखक में एक 'सेंस ऑफ इंडिंग' तो होनी ही चाहिए। यानी ऐसी कलात्मक अनुभव क्षमता कि कम-से-कम 'स्पेस' के लिए लिखे गए छोटे फीचर भी पाठकों को पूर्णता और सन्तुष्टि का समग्र एहसास दे सके।

फीचर का शीर्षक 'कैचिंग' होना चाहिए। आज के फीचर सम्पादक इस पहलू पर विशेष जारे दे रहे हैं। वस्तुतः काव्यात्मक, तुकबन्दी प्रधान, लयात्मक शीर्षक पाठको की उत्सुकता एवं काल्पनिकता को जगाने में सफल होते हैं। फिल्मी गीतों के मुखड़े, शायरी की पंक्तियाँ तथा किसी प्रसिद्ध कविता की लाइन को शीर्षक का रूप देना यद्यपि कहीं से आपत्तिजनक नहीं हो सकता, पर जब शीर्षक 'कुछ' कह रहा हो और फीचर-कथा में 'कुछ और' वर्णित हो तो दिक्कतें प्रत्यक्ष होती हैं। आजकल तो अनुप्रास और उपमा अलंकारों के चमक से फीचर-शीर्षक खूब जगमगा रहे हैं, पर यह ध्यान देने की चीज है कि केवल शीर्षक के बलबूते फीचर हो सहेजा-सँवारा नहीं जा सकता।

फोटो और रंगों का सुन्दर मले फीचर की जान है। ये आकर्षण तत्व को बढ़ाने वाले हैं, पर फोटो और रंगों का उतना ही प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए, जो सामग्री एवं विषय के अनुरूप और उसकी गुणवत्ता का प्रमाण बन सके। फीचर में आँकड़े होते हैं, पर वे बाले ते हुए नहीं होते। इस तरह, तथ्यात्मक चीज को सहज रोजचकता से ढालकर प्रस्तुत कर देना फीचर लेखन की खास विशेषता है। समाचार बासी हो जाते हैं, पुराने पड़ जाते हैं, पर फीचर कभी बासी नहीं हाते। फीचर के समक्ष 'आउट डेटेट' होने का कोई खतरा नहीं होता। वह नित-नवीन विधा है, हमेशा-हमेशा प्रासंगिक है। कुल मिलाकर, सहजता, सरलता, सुगमता के साथ-साथ व्यापकता और गहराई यही फीचर लेखन का मलू मंत्र है। भाषा, कथ्य एवं प्रस्तुति तीनों धरातल पर सन्तुलन ही इनकी साधना है। अनुभव, ज्ञान, विवेक, श्रम, बुद्धि, तर्क, कल्पना, भाषिक सक्षमता सप्राणता-यही एक फीचर लेखक की कुल जमा पूँजी है। एक रिपार्टर से यह आशा की जाती है कि यदि वह 'डेस्क' पर बैठे-खबर तलाशता है तो पत्रकारिता की नैतिकता, पाठकों के विश्वास तथा तथ्य सम्मत दृष्टि पर आघात करता है, जबकि फीचर लेखन को प्रायः 'डेस्क' की विधा मान लिया गया है। दरअसल, यह स्थापना सिरे से गलत है। एक फीचर लेखक के लिए भी 'फील्ड वर्क' जरूरी है। बिना 'फील्ड' में गए फीचर लेखक के कथानक में न तो सजीवता आ सकती है, न ही आकर्षण व राचे कता और न ही उसे जिन्दगी की धड़कती भाषा का ही साक्षात्कार हो सकता हट्टे जो किसी फीचर के लिए अहम चीज है।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

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An Analysis of India's Growth Trajectory

Vedanta Dhamija and Roshni Tara

Introduction: The performance of the Indian economy has been both fascinating and diverse. The metamorphosis from a newly independent nation with a plethora of challenges to one of the fastest emerging economies has caught attention globally.

The years after 1950s saw the aftermath of the destruction caused by the colonial rule. The revival and boost to the Indian economy took decades; the period between 1950s and 1980s was characterized by slow growth, known as the „Hindu“ rate of growth, when economic growth (in per capita terms) stood only at 1.7%, but the period from 1980-2000 saw doubling of this growth rate to 3.8%. The latter period saw an increase in the pace of growth and major reforms were brought in that gradually turned India into an open economy. “India became the poster child for how economic growth can be unleashed with a turn towards free markets and open trade” (Subramaniam2009:3). The years 2003-2008 witnessed India’s dream run with close to 9% average annual growth rate which was one of the world’s highest in this period. This dream was hit by the global recession, but India has emerged strong and is the second fastest growing economy in the world. Even in the wake of current global slowdown, India’s strong macroeconomic fundamentals only reinforce the strength of the economy.

The process of growth in India has changed considerably over time in India. Theory suggests that an economy starts out as agrarian and as it grows, the secondary sector becomes more important, and finally the tertiary sector accounts most for the growth. India too started out as an agrarian economy post-independence, and then focus was brought to heavy industries in line with the Nehruvian-Mahalanobis strategy. However, the services sector accounts largely for the nonagricultural growth instead of the industrial sector. The surge in services has been tremendous, over taking the pace of the industrial and agricultural sector.

This transition, changes in policies, as well as different reforms over time, makes it interesting to evaluate the growth performance of the Indian economy over the years. Given this backdrop, it

would be useful to identify when these structural changes took place, what is the maximum growth that India could have achieved, and what sectors are actually driving the growth in India.

Revisiting the literature: Theory and literature find multiple structural breaks for India. DeLong (2001) has identified the year 1987 to be the year that marks a structural change in India's growth. He argued that around this period, the change from the Hindu rate of growth took place when Rajiv Gandhi-led Congress government initiated reforms and accelerated the growth. Sinha and Tejani (2004) found that the period around 1980-81 marked the break in growth in India's GDP while some like Pangariya (2004) argue for the structural break to be around 1992. In terms of methodology, studies such as, DeLong (2001), Hatekar & Dongre (2005), have used the Bai-Perron test (2003) for multiple breakpoints. Dholakia & Sapre (2011) suggest that the use of different sample periods can lead to different break dates while using the Bai-Perron methodology and therefore the dates may not be unique.

To find out potential output, Fisher et al. (2015) have used the statistical filter – Hodrick Prescott (HP) Filter – to estimate the potential growth in the Middle East and Central Asia. Anand et al. (2014) have used the same technique to estimate the potential growth for the emerging Asian economies and found that India's potential growth has slowed since the global financial crisis. To understand the drivers of GDP growth, the literature is surfeit with studies that have used the Grangers Causality test to identify the same. Subramaniam (2009) has used the Vector Error Correction Model and Granger Causality to identify the relationship and the direction of causality between the agricultural, services, and industrial sector and the GDP for Poland and Romania. Uddin (2015) has analysed this relationship in the case of Bangladesh using Granger causality and found the existence of a bi-directional causality between the GDP and the agriculture sector, implying changes in agriculture sector will impact the economy's aggregate output.

Econometric methodology & estimation: To surmise, the study addresses three questions- identifying the structural break in the Indian economy, estimating the potential growth, and identifying the sectors driving the growth in GDP.

Foremost, **structural breaks**/changes are a characteristic pertaining to time series, where an unexpected shift or change in the series appears. Usually observed in macroeconomic series, there could be some sudden policy changes or events that could alter the behaviour of the series.

It is necessary to account for these changes while estimating or forecasting. The Chow (1960) test is the classical test for identifying structural breaks. It splits the sample into two around the break-date and then estimates the parameters for the two sub-periods to determine whether they are equal. But this test works only when the „date“ is known, so an arbitrary date has to be picked for the analysis making this test uninformative. To accommodate for these deficiencies, the BaiPerron (2003) test, which enables the identification of unknown, multiple break points, is often used. According to this test, first the structural date is identified for the entire sample. Once one date is found, the sample is broken into sub-samples around that date. Then the test is reapplied to each sample. This process is repeated in order to identify the multiple structural breaks in the data.

The **potential growth** or the trend growth refers to the maximum or the highest level of real GDP growth that can be sustained without fueling inflation. There are three approaches that can be used in the estimation. The first one is based purely on the „statistical estimation of the tendencies“ in the GDP wherein the raw GDP is filtered or decomposed into its cyclical and trend components. The second method looks at the link between inflation and output gaps. It defines potential growth as the growth that is consistent with stable inflation and the natural rate of unemployment. Finally, the production function approach defines the long term potential growth given the economy’s productive capacity, technology, and factor inputs.

The first approach, that is, the statistical Hodrick-Prescott (HP) Filter (1979) has been used to estimate the potential growth of the GDP in this analysis. HP Filter is a univariate filter which considers the deviation of the actual output from its trend and minimizes it, while adjusting for the sensitivity of the trend to the short term fluctuations. This technique, although simplistic, comes with a caveat. Being a purely statistical technique, it fails to account for other macroeconomic variables while decomposing or estimating the growth of a series. For instance, the relationship between inflation and the output gap has been ignored by these filters.

Now coming to the drivers of growth, the causality is established in three steps. First, it is necessary to ensure that the series are stationary. This is checked using the Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) test and the series are made stationary by differencing. Once this is done, we check if any long run relationship exists between the series-the Johansen Co-integration test is used for this purpose. This

is followed by the Granger Causality test to establish the direction of the causality/relationship between the variables.

The next section discusses the empirical findings for the three questions. Annual time series data available with RBI has been used for the analysis. Real GDP at fixed cost and its sectoral components i.e. outputs of agriculture, industry, and services, at 2004-05 prices, have been used.

The time period for this study is 1950-51 to 2013-14.

Findings & Discussion

(i)Structural Change: To identify structural breaks or regime changes in India's Real GDP growth trajectory, the Bai-Perron test has been used as this is the ideal test for identifying multiple, unknown breakpoints in a given data. The test revealed 6 statistically significant (at 5%) structural breaks in the period between 1950-51 and 2013-14. These were the years 1960, 1965, 1971, 1980, 1988, and 2003 (Table 1(i)). However, testing using various specifications of the same test revealed 1988 to be the common outcome (Table 1(ii)). Hence, according to this analysis, 1988 is the single most significant regime change for India's real GDP growth rate. This break has support from literature too. DeLong (2001) found a structural break in the mid and late 1980's, specifically in 1987.

The year 1991 is a watershed for India when the economy was significantly liberalized, privatized and major focus was on „external“, „pro-market“ reforms, making the year an obvious candidate for a structural break. But even though 1991 deserves a spot in the annals of history, empirically it has been found that mid to late 1980s, 1988 in this case, was the turning point. The acceleration in the growth rate actually began earlier, somewhere around early or mid-1980s on part of a series of „internal“ reforms in the economy. In the latter part of Indira Gandhi's rule and during Rajiv Gandhi's administration, economic reform and liberalization were actually conceived and found a place in popular ideology and policies were enacted to this interest. There was an attitudinal shift on the part of government as they became pro-business by easing restrictions on capacity expansion for incumbents, reducing corporate taxes, removal of quantitative controls on imports of industrial machinery etc., thus benefitting incumbents and producers. Specifically, the year 1988 saw the number of industries subject to government capacity licensing reduce from 77 to 27 (Varshney 1999). Change in attitude of the government and the subsequent reforms were sufficient

to boost growth, and India transformed from a global under-performer before late 1980's to strong over-performer since then

Table 1: Testing for Structural Breaks

(i) When the date is unknown: Bai-Perron Multiple Breakpoint Test

Sample: 1950-2013

Included observations: 63

Breakpoint test options: Trimming 0.15, Max. breaks 5, Sig. level 0.05

Sequential F-statistic determined breaks:					5
Significant F-statistic largest breaks:					5
UDmax determined breaks:					1
WDmax determined breaks:					1
		Scaled	Weighted	Critical	
Breaks	F-statistic	F-statistic	F-statistic	Value	
1 *	15.02609	15.02609	15.02609	8.58	
2 *	9.639155	9.639155	11.45484	7.22	
3 *	6.879252	6.879252	9.903353	5.96	
4 *	5.211328	5.211328	8.960560	4.99	
5 *	4.075268	4.075268	8.942660	3.91	
UDMax statistic*		15.02609	UDMax critical value**		8.88
WDMax statistic*		15.02609	WDMax critical value**		9.91
* Significant at the 0.05 level.					
** Bai-Perron (Econometric Journal, 2003) critical values.					
Estimated break dates:					
1: 1988					
2: 1980, 2003					

3: 1965, 1980, 2003			
4: 1965, 1980, 1993, 2003			
5: 1960, 1971, 1980, 1993, 2003			
Sequential F-statistic determined breaks:			1
		Scaled	Critical
Break Test	F-statistic	F-statistic	Value**
0 vs. 1 *	15.02609	15.02609	8.58
1 vs. 2	2.425002	2.425002	10.13
* Significant at the 0.05 level.			
** Bai-Perron (Econometric Journal, 2003) critical values.			
Break dates:			
	Sequential	Repartition	
1	1988	1988	

(ii) To verify 1988 as

the significant structural break

Chow Breakpoint Test: 1988			
Null Hypothesis: No breaks at specified breakpoints			
Varying regressors: All equation variables			
Equation Sample: 1951 2013			
F-statistic	15.02609	Prob. F(1,61)	0.0003
Log likelihood ratio	13.87277	Prob. Chi-Square(1)	0.0002
Wald Statistic	15.02609	Prob. Chi-Square(1)	0.0001

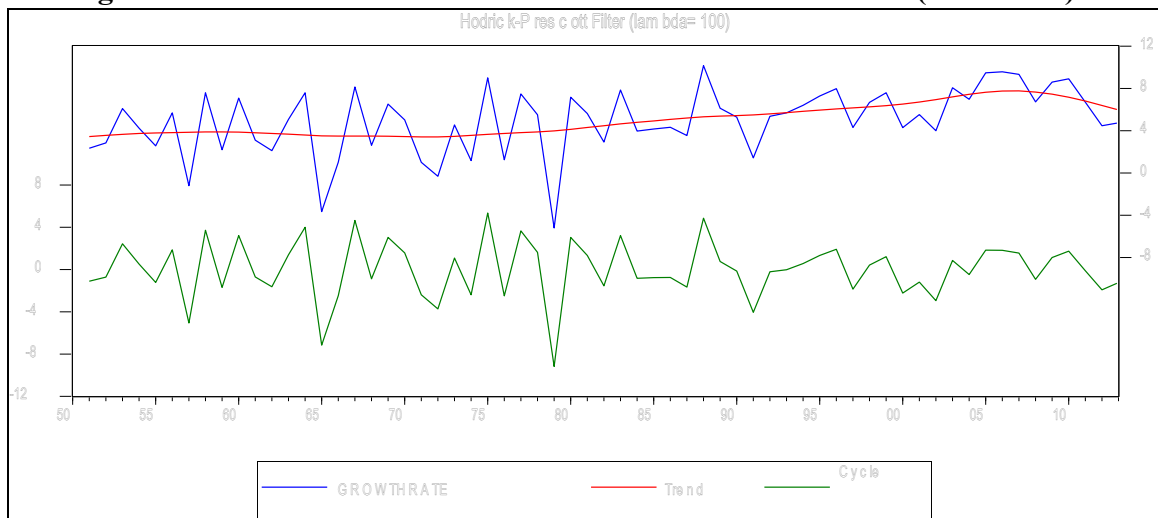
The 1980s saw a shift towards integration of India with the world economy through the emphasis on exports and the recognition that foreign investment and foreign-made capital goods had enormous potential as carriers of new and improved technology.

Although the 1980s reforms were important, they were considered unsustainable in certain ways.

In the absence of a second wave of reforms in the 1990s, it is unlikely that the rapid growth of the second half of the 1980s could have been sustained. But it is not difficult to appreciate that the experience of 1980s has a role to play in speedy recovery of the economy from the crisis of 1991. Hence, **1988 qualifies well to be a turning point, or a structural break, in India's growth trajectory.**

(ii) Potential Growth: Potential growth has been estimated using the Hodrick-Prescott (HP) Filter. As the technique goes, a trend is fit to the data. The HP filter trend shows the potential growth rate of the economy as shown in Figure 1 and Table 2. The potential growth of real GDP for India has almost consistently demonstrated an upward trend, peaking in 2006-08. But post the financial crisis in 2008, it has been trading downwards as the economy grapples with the global slowdown.

Figure 1. HP Filter for Potential Growth of India's Real GDP (1950-2014)



Year	Actual GDP Growth (%)	Potential GDP Growth (%)	Year	Actual GDP Growth (%)	Potential GDP Growth (%)
1950-51	-	-	1982-83	2.92	4.47
1951-52	2.33	3.44	1983-84	7.85	4.64

1952-53	2.84	3.55
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1984-85	3.96	4.79
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1953-54	6.09	3.66
1954-55	4.25	3.73
1955-56	2.56	3.78
1956-57	5.69	3.82
1957-58	-1.21	3.85
1958-59	7.59	3.88
1959-60	2.19	3.88
1960-61	7.08	3.86
1961-62	3.10	3.81
1962-63	2.12	3.74
1963-64	5.06	3.66
1964-65	7.58	3.58
1965-66	-3.65	3.51
1966-67	1.02	3.48
1967-68	8.14	3.50
1968-69	2.61	3.49
1969-70	6.52	3.48
1970-71	5.01	3.44
1971-72	1.01	3.40
1972-73	-0.32	3.41
1973-74	4.55	3.46
1974-75	1.16	3.55
1975-76	9.00	3.65
1976-77	1.25	3.74
1977-78	7.47	3.82
1978-79	5.50	3.89
1979-80	-5.20	3.98

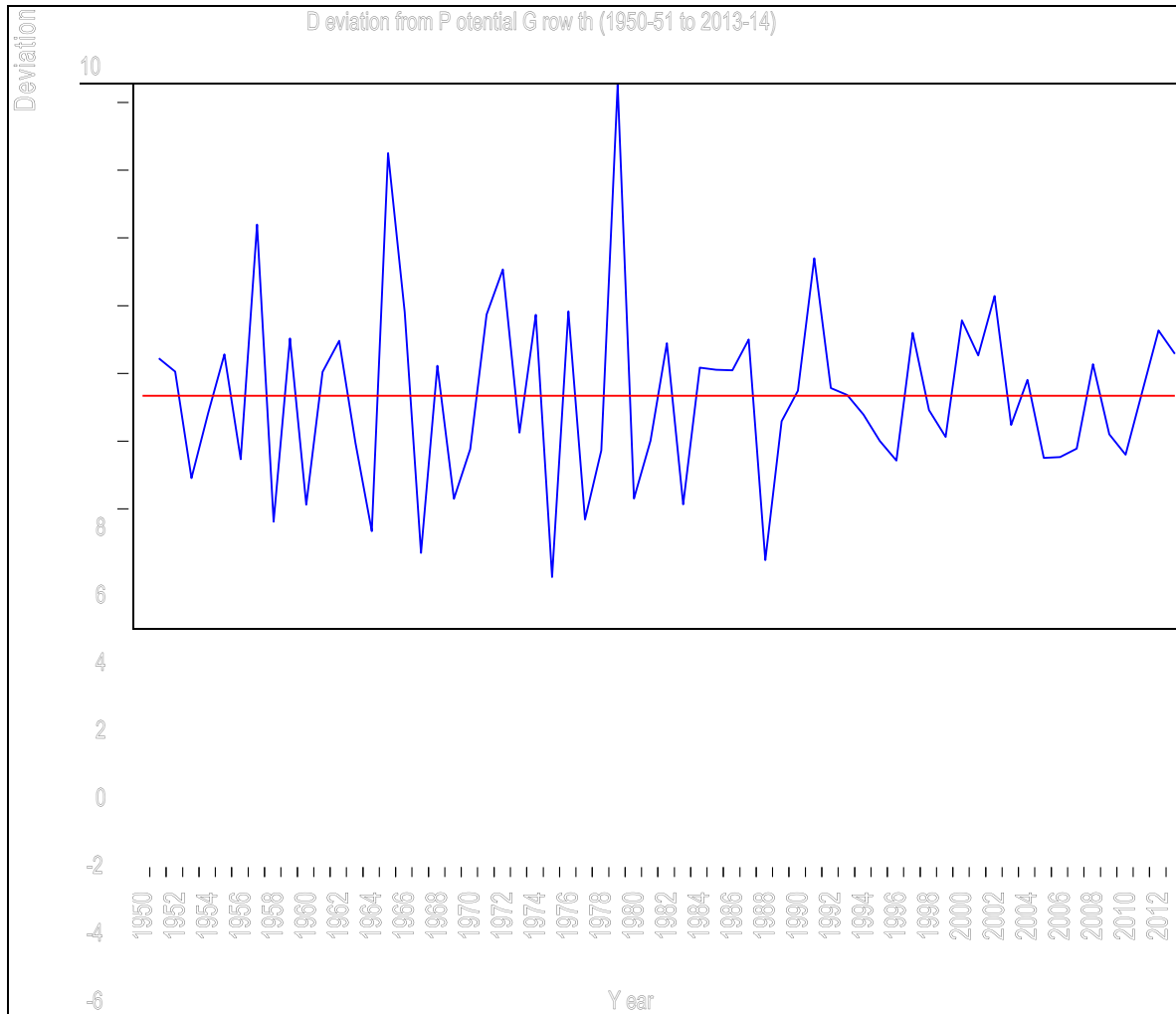
1985-86	4.16	4.93
1986-87	4.31	5.06
1987-88	3.53	5.19
1988-89	10.16	5.31
1989-90	6.13	5.38
1990-91	5.29	5.43
1991-92	1.43	5.49
1992-93	5.36	5.59
1993-94	5.68	5.71
1994-95	6.39	5.83
1995-96	7.29	5.95
1996-97	7.97	6.06
1997-98	4.30	6.15
1998-99	6.68	6.26
1999-00	7.59	6.38
2000-01	4.30	6.52
2001-02	5.52	6.71
2002-03	3.99	6.94
2003-04	8.06	7.20
2004-05	6.97	7.44
2005-06	9.48	7.64
2006-07	9.57	7.75
2007-08	9.32	7.76
2008-09	6.72	7.66
2009-10	8.59	7.46
2010-11	8.91	7.17
2011-12	6.69	6.80

1980-81	7.17	4.13	2012-13	4.47	6.39
1981-82	5.63	4.30	2013-14	4.74	5.97

Table 2: Actual and Potential GDP growth rate Note: The potential growth estimates are found using the Hodrick-Prescott Filter using

EViews 8. The actual growth rate figures are the author’s own computation using the data available in the RBI database.

Figure 2: Output Gap or deviations of actual growth rate of real GDP from potential growth (1950-2014)



The difference between actual growth rate and potential growth rate, or the „output gap“ is shown in Figure 2. The output gap ranges from -5.35% in 1975-76 to 9.17% in 1979-80. An examination

of Figure 2 shows that 1988 onwards, the output gap has remained low and no sharp deviations in the same have been observed, unlike the pre-1988 period.

(iii) Identifying growth drivers: To examine which sectors are the drivers of growth, we check for Granger Causality between real GDP (at factor prices) and real output of each of the sectors Agriculture & Allied Activities, Industry, and Services. The model used is:

$$\text{Log}(GDP) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Log}(Agri) + \beta_2 \text{Log}(Ind) + \beta_3 \text{Log}(Serv) + \mu \quad \text{where,}$$

GDP= Real GDP at factor cost ; Agri=Real output of Agricultural sector ; Ind= Real output of Industrial sector; Serv=Real output of Services sector.

The steps to check Granger Causality involve examining the series' properties of stationarity and co-integration. Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test is used, and the log of real GDP, and log of output of each of the three sectors' series has been found to be stationary in first differences (trend and intercept included) (Table 3). Hence, the four series are I(1). To check for cointegration, Johansen test has been used which reveals the presence of one co-integrating equation between the four series at 5% level of significance; thus confirming a long-run equilibrium relationship (Table 4).

Table 3: Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test for Stationarity

Null Hypothesis: Series has a unit root.				
Variable	L(GDP)	L(AGRI)	L(IND)	L(SERV)
Test Statistic	-9.47	-8.88	-5.48	-5.18
(Critical Values at 5% significance level)	(-3.48)	(-3.48)	(-3.48)	(-3.48)

The results have been computed using EViews 8. These test statistics are for the first difference specification including trend and intercept. The results indicate the null is rejected and the variables are stationary in first differences.

Table 4: Johansen Test for Co-integration

Series: Log(GDP) Log(Agriculture) Log(Industry) Log(Services)

Unrestricted Cointegration Rank Test – TRACE TEST				
Hypothesized		Trace	0.05	
No. of CE(s)	Eigenvalue	Statistic	Critical Value	Prob.**
None *	0.451933	56.47168	55.24578	0.0388
At most 1	0.160757	19.78890	35.01090	0.7201
At most 2	0.132581	9.098316	18.39771	0.5701
At most 3	0.006895	0.422061	3.841466	0.5159
Trace test indicates 1 cointegrating equation at the 0.05 level				
* denotes rejection of the hypothesis at the 0.05 level				
**MacKinnon-Haug-Michelis (1999) p-values				
Unrestricted Cointegration Rank Test (MAXIMUM EIGENVALUE)				
Hypothesized		Max-Eigen	0.05	
No. of CE(s)	Eigenvalue	Statistic	Critical Value	Prob.**
None *	0.451933	36.68278	30.81507	0.0086
At most 1	0.160757	10.69058	24.25202	0.8625
At most 2	0.132581	8.676255	17.14769	0.5296
At most 3	0.006895	0.422061	3.841466	0.5159
Max-eigenvalue test indicates 1 cointegrating equation at the 0.05 level				
* denotes rejection of the hypothesis at the 0.05 level				
**MacKinnon-Haug-Michelis (1999) p-values				

These calculations have been done using EViews 8. The output for both Trace Test and Maximum Eigenvalue indicate the presence of one cointegrating equation.

Due to the presence of co-integration, Granger Causality has been tested in a Vector Error Correction (VEC) framework, with 2 lags as determined optimal by the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC). The Granger Causality tests for the period 1950-2014 reveal the following (Table 5(i)):

1. Growth in agriculture leads to growth in real GDP and vice versa, i.e. is there is bidirectional causality between real GDP and agricultural GDP (at 10% level of significance).
2. No causal relationship has been observed between real GDP and industrial sector output.
3. Unidirectional causality from services sector output to real GDP has been observed at 5% significance level, i.e. growth in services sector Granger causes growth in real GDP, but not vice versa.

However, due to the presence of structural break in real GDP in 1988, these results become less reliable. Therefore, the relationship has been separately examined for the two sub periods: 1950-1987 and 1989-2014. The properties of stationarity and co-integration are the same in the two sub-periods, but the Granger Causality test shows variation. In the former period, only unidirectional causality from real GDP to agricultural sector's GDP has been observed at 5% significant level, but not vice-versa (Table 5(ii)). No causal relationship with either of the two sectors has been observed for this period. For the latter period, bi-directional causality between agriculture and real GDP is observed (statistically significant at 5% for agriculture to GDP and at 10% for vice versa), unidirectional causality from real GDP to industry and from services sector to real GDP were observed at 10% and 5% level of significance, respectively (Table 5(iii)).

These results are consistent with the actual observations for the period. The share of agriculture, industry and services sectors stood at 51.81%, 14.16%, and 33.25% respectively in 1950-51, which has now changed to 17.9%, 24.2%, and 57.9% in 2013-14 (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Sectoral Shares in Real GDP of India (1950-2014)

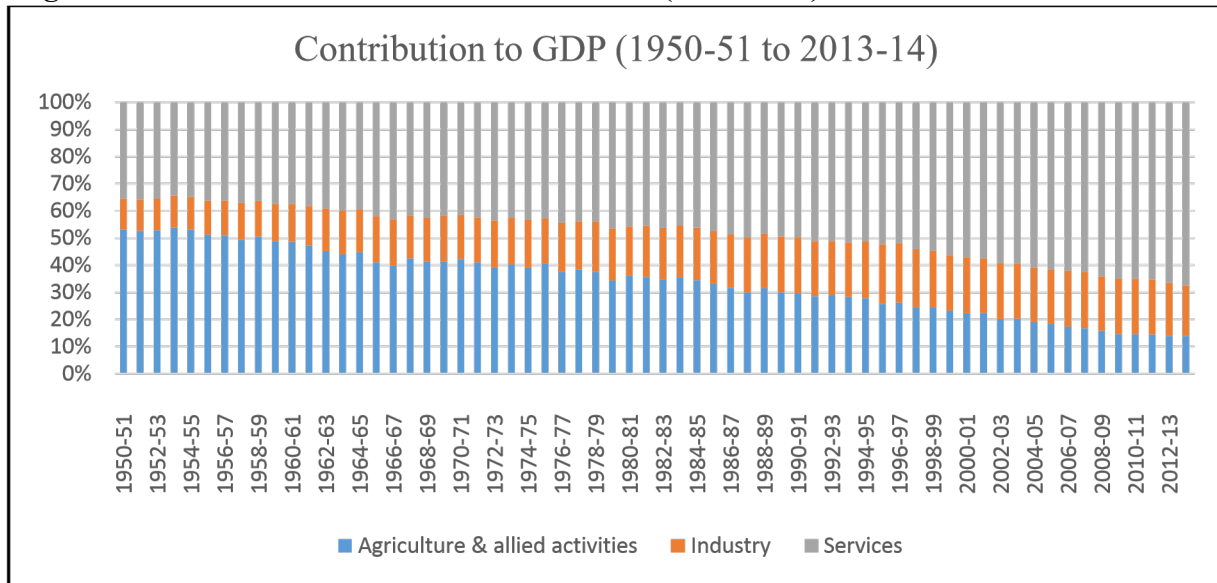


Table 5: Granger Causality Test

(i) For the entire sample

Sample: 1950-2014

Lags: 2

No. of observations: 62

Null Hypothesis	F-Statistic	Prob.	Decision	Direction of Causality
GDP does not Granger cause AGRI	2.61	0.082	Reject	Bi-directional
AGRI does not Granger cause GDP	2.66	0.078	Reject	
GDP does not Granger cause IND	1.54	0.222	Do not reject	No causality
IND does not Granger cause GDP	0.67	0.514	Do not reject	
GDP does not Granger cause SERV	0.59	0.552	Do not reject	Unidirectional
SERV does not Granger cause GDP	3.20	0.048	Reject	

(ii) Before the Structural Break Sample: 1950-87

Lags: 2

No. of observations: 36

Null Hypothesis	F-Statistic	Prob.	Decision	Direction of Causality
GDP does not Granger cause AGRI	4.24	0.023	Reject	Unidirectional
AGRI does not Granger cause GDP	1.27	0.292	Do not reject	
GDP does not Granger cause IND	2.17	0.130	Do not reject	No causality
IND does not Granger cause GDP	0.07	0.923	Do not reject	
GDP does not Granger cause SERV	2.31	0.115	Do not reject	No causality
SERV does not Granger cause GDP	0.98	0.384	Do not Reject	

(iii) After the Structural Break

Sample: 1988-2014

Lags: 2

No. of observations: 24

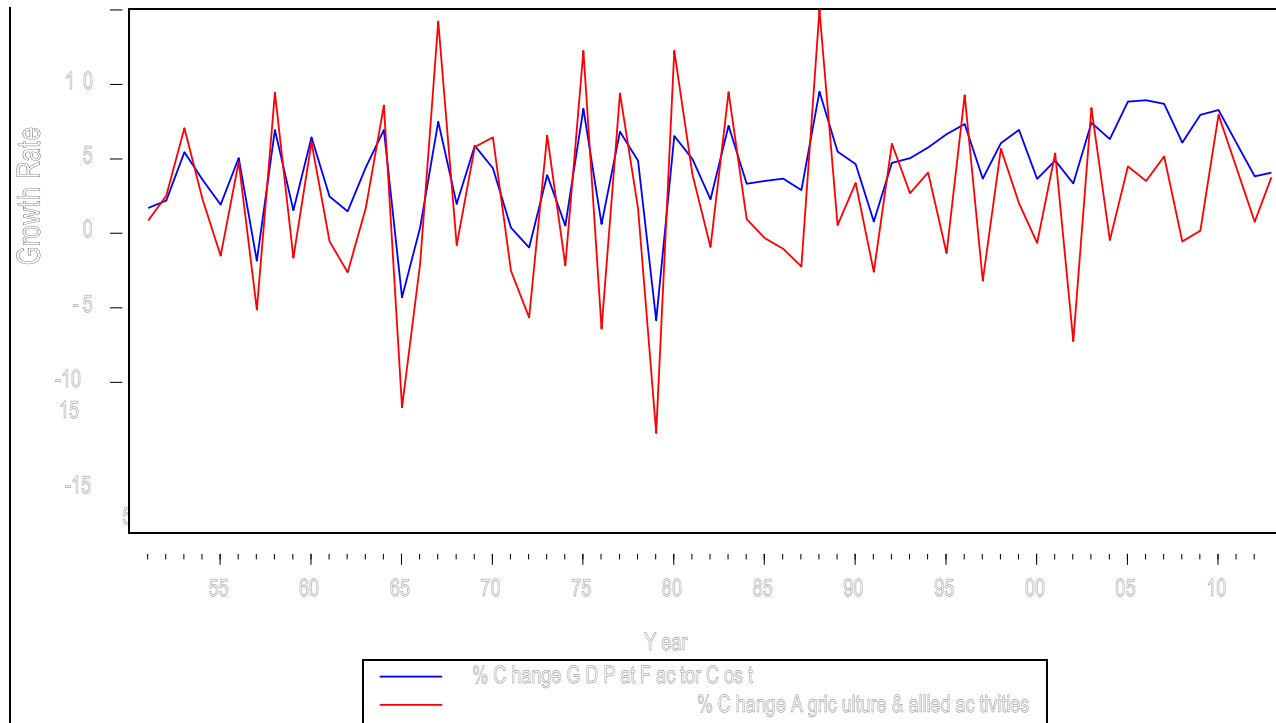
Null Hypothesis	F-Statistic	Prob.	Decision	Direction of Causality
GDP does not Granger cause AGRI	3.19	0.063	Reject	Bi-directional
AGRI does not Granger cause GDP	5.49	0.013	Reject	
GDP does not Granger cause IND	3.10	0.068	Reject	

IND does not Granger cause GDP	1.09	0.354	Do not reject	Unidirectional
GDP does not Granger cause SERV	1.61	0.225	Do not reject	
SERV does not Granger cause GDP	4.21	0.030	Reject	Unidirectional

The economy has undergone major changes where agriculture, once the highest contributor to GDP, to the tune of 50% in 1950, now contributes less than 20% of GDP. The services sector occupies the highest share now and ranks 11th largest in the world. This transition has changed the dynamics of the Indian economy. The following paragraphs explain the reasons behind this transition.

Since the slowdown of agriculture coincides with the time of onset of reforms in the late 1980s and early 1990s, it has been suggested that slowing is intrinsically linked to the change in the policy regime (Figure 4). However, this view is limited as a number of factors are responsible for the slowdown like- stagnation of public investment in the sector, limited research and extension efforts, slowing of irrigation expansion since 1991, downscaling of production due to farm fragmentation, environmental stress, and production being carried out in a more open economy. Even today the sector struggles to achieve even 4% rate of growth and faces challenges through lack of proper storage facilities, uncertain weather conditions and lack of protection from the same, etc. Though the share of agriculture in the GDP has declined significantly in the present as compared to 1950, this analysis suggests that there is causality from growth in agriculture to the real GDP in India, therefore the importance of this sector cannot be emphasised enough. **Figure 4: Growth rates of Real GDP and output of Agricultural Sector (1950-2014)**

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Till the 1980s, growth rate of the agricultural sector was almost equal to or greater than the growth rate of real GDP, but it lost steam towards the end of the period and has remained subdued since then (Figure 4). This is when the Services sector picked up, faring a growth rate higher than that of real GDP, thus pulling up the aggregate growth of the economy (Figure 5). The boom in services in the early 1990s was led mainly by communications and business services. Surge in communications was largely driven by growth in domestic demand, while business services were entirely export driven. The communications sector was boosted by deregulation and technological change. “Growth in communication represents bridging the huge unmet demand for telephones, by expansion of the existing firms, entry of private firms and the introduction of newer technologies. Mobile communication is an innovation that has diffused worldwide creating a new product and giving rise to new demand” (Nagaraj 2008:59). Business services comprised export of IT and ITES and led to the software boom due to utilization of India’s stock of technical skill. Policy options had a role to play in this as until 1991 both hardware and software industries were equally promoted, but the reforms in the 1990s reduced the tariffs on hardware, without correcting for the inverted duty structure that the economy had.

As a result, while India was able to produce software services for exporting using its low cost engineering and skills, it lost an opportunity to build a sound hardware industry. “As a fiber optic network spread across the world, dramatically reducing the cost of communication, the outsourcing industry was born, turning non-tradable services like office work into tradable outsourcing back office operations”(Nagaraj 2008:60).

Figure 5: Growth rates of Real GDP and output of Services Sector (1950-2014)

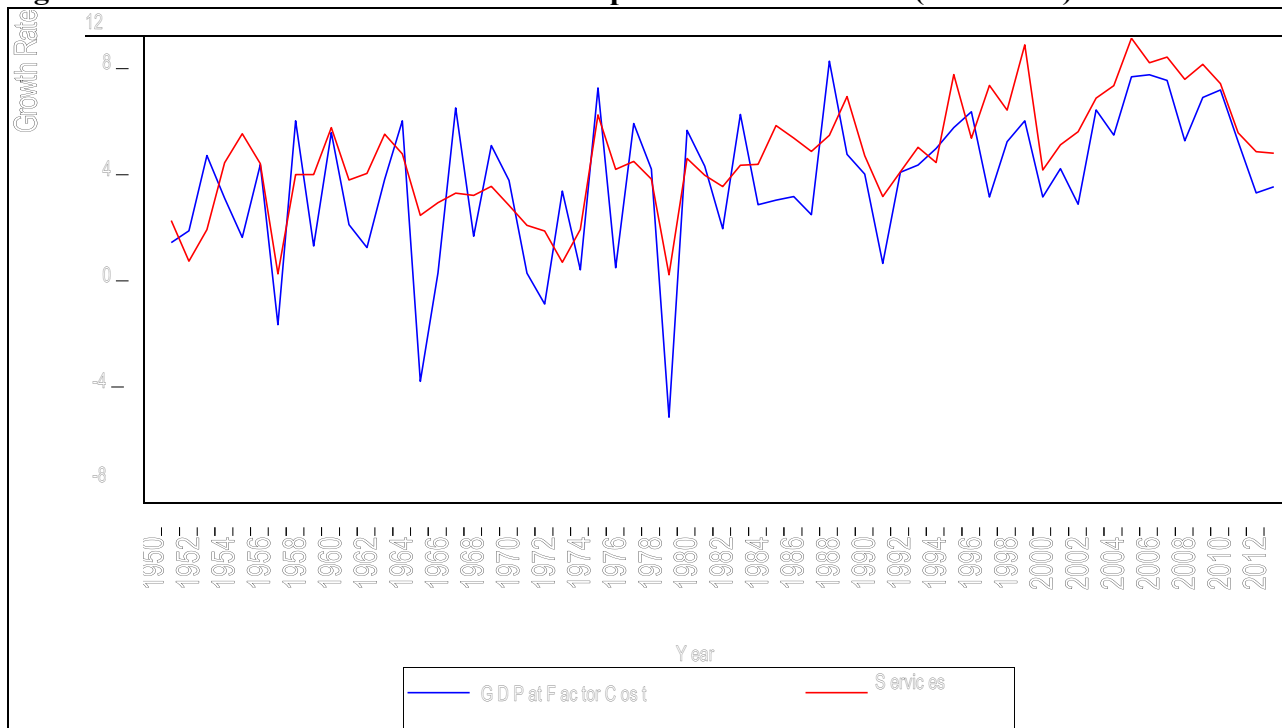
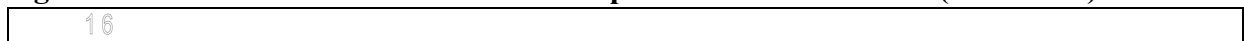
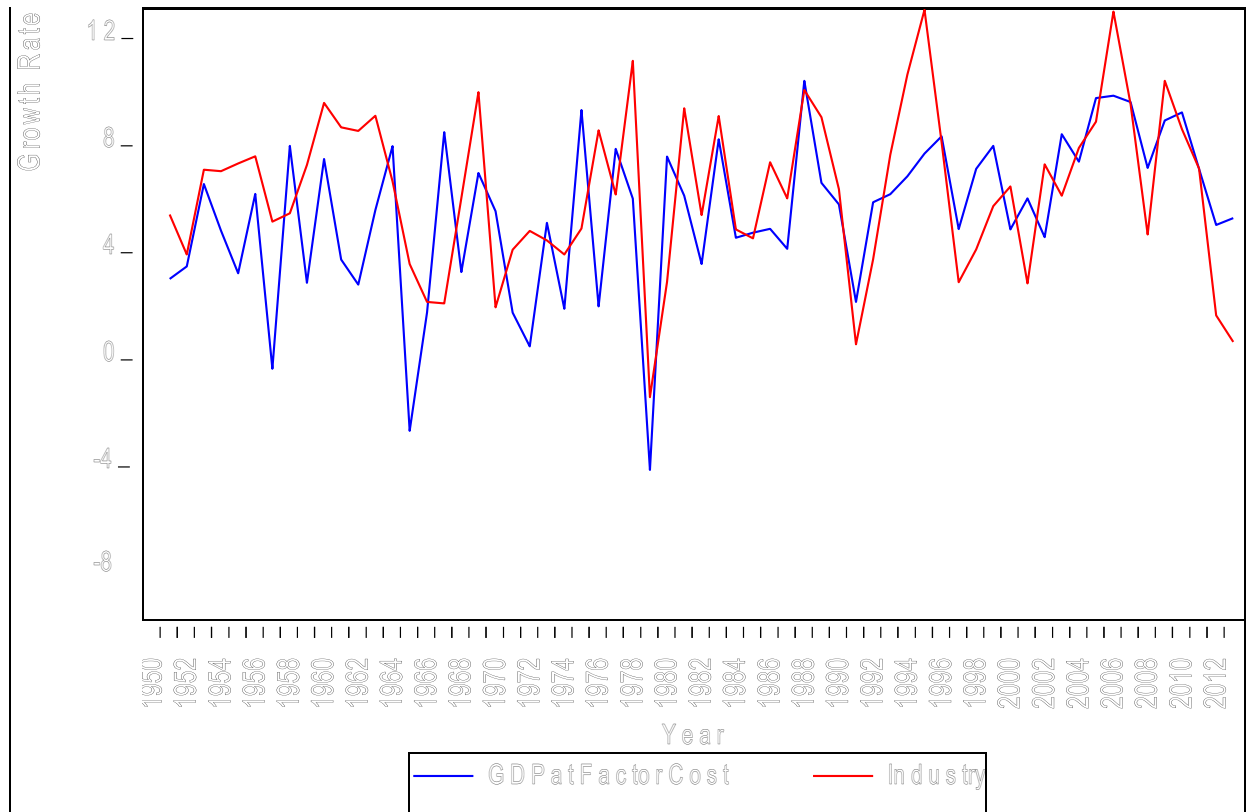


Figure 6: Growth rates of Real GDP and output of Industrial Sector (1950-2014)





The contribution of industrial sector to GDP has remained more or less constant in the period 1950-2014 (Figure 3). Lack of industrial demand, especially for investment goods, was the primary reason for the stagnation since the mid-1960s. Despite having a surplus of food and foreign exchange stocks in the late 1970s, which were the primary focus of the government, there was still considerable pessimism about industrial growth and the license permit raj was stifling private initiative in this sector. The 1980s witnessed gradual loosening of controls and a greater willingness to import technology and foreign private capital to modernize the manufacturing sector, and industrial policy was pragmatized. In response to the second oil shock, domestic oil production and import substitution in fertilizers picked up in a short time, which explains slightly better performance of the sector in the late 1980s. Since 1991, industry and trade policy reforms were accelerated and after an expected contraction in response to the external payment crisis in 1991-92, industrial output rebounded rapidly in the following years, peaking in 1995-96. The year registered an annual growth rate of 14%, which is one of the highest ever recorded in India (Figure 6). This upturn was credited to policy reforms and an anticipation of more reforms in the future. But the reforms' focus was mainly easing supply constraints while ignoring the demand

aspect had serious implications as the growth rate steadily declined in the following years. This was mainly attributed to decrease in public investment in the sector to reign in fiscal imbalance and poor performance of the agricultural sector which serves as a market for industrial goods. The achievements in the earlier periods failed to translate into faster and labour-intensive industrial growth or growth in industrial exports and therefore, the services sector became the economy's leading sector.

The industrial output peaked again just before the global financial crisis. The period 2003-08 can be called India's dream run where the global as well as domestic factors like credit boom, foreign inflows, world trade conditions, etc. were favourable and the economy grew immensely. During this period, the year 2006-07 saw industrial growth at its peak (Figure 6). It reached double digits which did come as a surprise and seemed more like an aberration to many. A deeper analysis in the same showed that this growth was majorly fueled by investments. New investments and capacity additions were found to be the main drivers, implying sustainable growth prospects for this sector. The infrastructure sector, including the six core sectors- cement, electricity, coal, steel, petroleum, and refining, registered positive growth rate. The increase in the forex reserves then also implied a continual inflow of foreign investments and flows in India. Additionally, certain policy measures undertaken by DIPP such as removal of restrictions, introduction of FDI in new activities, bringing in procedural simplicities, etc. were conducive for growth. Post 2007, growth has been hit by the global crisis, and since then the sector has registered low growth amid global slowdown, but is on the path of recovery. The service sector has emerged as the driver of India's growth.

Therefore, it would be fair to conclude that before the late 1980s, agricultural sector was the growth engine of GDP, with feedbacks from GDP growth to this sector as well. But post-1988, this role was assumed by the services sector which came up to be and still continues to remain the growth driver of the India's GDP, along with the agricultural sector.

Conclusion: To conclude, while the Indian economy has seen varied patterns in growth, this study identifies the year 1988 to be the most significant singular structural break for the period 1950-2014. This was the time when the reform process had begun and the consequences started becoming visible as India transitioned to a more open economy. The potential output has been on

an increasing trend for most of the period. It is only after the global financial crisis hit that the trend appears to have slowed down.

Additionally, it has been found that agriculture was the driver of growth initially, but in the last few decades, services sector has surged tremendously and bolstered the growth in GDP.

Agriculture and services sectors remain the engines of growth of the Indian economy. **References**

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GIFT OF INHERITANCE

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Mob.- 9711577288 **Introduction:**

- Culture is one of the most important aspects in sociology.
- It is a heritage transmitted from one generation to another. It includes all the ways and behaviours of social life.
- It is a trait that separates human beings from animals.
Through culture, people and groups define themselves, conform to society's shared values, and contribute to society.
- Culture is seen in people's day-to-day activities and actions like writing, religion, music, clothes, cooking, speaking etc.
- The study of culture in sociology is necessary to understand human nature.
- It is a continuous process starting right from the birth and continues till death of a person.

Thus, culture includes many societal aspects: language, customs, values, norms, mores, rules, tools, technologies, products, organisations, and institutions like school, college, neighbourhood, hospital etc.

The concept of culture is very different for different individuals and one definition can not explain it perfectly. The word 'culture' is most commonly used to explain the variety and diversity in the style of living of different people for example food, clothes, religion, traditions, behaviour, language etc.

Definitions of culture: Following are some important definitions of culture by sociologists:

Horton and Hunt definition of culture, “Culture is everything which is socially shared and learned by the members of a society.”

Taylor defined “It is that complex whole including beliefs, art, religion, values, norms, ideas, law, taught, knowledge, custom and other capabilities acquired by a man as a member of a society.”

John Beattee said, "Culture is the way of life which is transmitted from generation to generation."

Characteristics of culture: In sociology culture has specific meaning and characteristics. It is the product of human behaviour and gaining knowledge through group. Some of the important characteristics of culture have been given below:

- Culture is learned
- Culture is social
- Culture is shared
- Culture is transmitted
- Culture is continuous
- Culture is accumulative
- Culture is integrated
- Culture is changing
- Culture varies from society to society
- Culture is responsive
- Culture is gratifying
- Linked with society

Haryana, the home of god has a long history and a thriving culture. The people of Haryana are generally simple and hardworking. Haryana is one of those harmonious lands where all religion and creeds live together. This diversity can be seen in their culture as well. In spite of the modernisation, the local folklore and folk culture have a special place in Haryana's culture and can be seen in local songs, dance forms and art.

The State's popular culture is essentially agriculture, martial and both. The folk dances and the accompanying music appeal to the farmers and villagers who predominate in the State's population. Haryana has a wealth of folk dances which are usually performed at weddings, births, festivals and, of course, during the all-important harvest times.

Folk music: The tradition of music in Haryana has deep roots, and it is the only state in India to have towns and villages named after different ragas. The folk music is loud and raw like the hardworking people of Haryana. Haryana is rich in folk music, whose roots are in classical music. The 'Sringar Rasa' (based on love songs) has an indirect association with renowned ragas like Bhairavi, Jayjaywanti, 'Gara' (a Persian style), 'Khamaj' and 'Kafi'. However, the folk singer has no idea what a raga is and just goes out and sings.

Folk music of Haryana is broadly divided into two categories namely the classical form and country side music. The classical form of singing is basically on songs of mythology - 'Allah', 'Jaimal' - 'Phatta', 'Barahmas', 'Teej' songs, 'Phag' and 'Holi' songs. The country side music includes legendary tales such as Purana - 'Bhagata' in 'Rag Maand', ceremonial songs, seasonal songs, ballads etc.

Musical Themes: Folk Songs depict the life of the people in hue and colours, with joys and sorrows and fit into all occasions portraying life. Whether it is meeting or separation, birth, marriage, romantic months of 'Phalgun' or 'Sawan', harvest festivals or rain etc., the befitting songs exalt the heart and emotions with verse and rhyme.

Mainly string instruments are used to make music. The sarangi is generally preferred. For the wind instruments, the 'been' and the 'bansuri' provide lilting tunes in tandem with the 'dholak', a drum usually played with the palms or little sticks. A 'matka' (earthen pitcher) may replace the dholak in certain areas to form the backbeat.

The Musical Community: The Jogis, Bhats and Sangis are the people who have made folk music popular in Haryana. Though, their numbers are gradually decreasing rather they are at the verge of extinction, yet, the rich and melodious tradition of folk music still remains as a part of Haryana life.

Musical instruments: The instruments used by the people of Haryana are simple but loud. The Jogis prefer the sarangi to form the musical backdrop to their songs, which revolve around tales of chivalry and valour. There are other instruments, which are used along with singing. The 'shehnai' (a flute-like instrument played mainly at weddings), 'shankh' (conch shell) harmonium, 'damru' (a small palm-held drum with strings attached to beads which hit the sides when shaken), 'nagara', 'ghungru', 'tasha', 'khanjri' and 'manjira'. Musical geniuses, these Haryanvis; they create music even with matchsticks, papaya, the fruit, the hard core of a mango and a strip of wood.

The instruments used are generally made by wood and cheap metals like brass. The musical instruments are generally loud and sharp complimenting the raw voices of the people. Some of the instruments are namely dholak which is a small percussion instrument, khartal which is a wooden cymbal, gharah, manjira (cymbals), deru and Chimta. The musical instruments are nothing like the western ones used in movies but they are represent their Cultures and are used since ancient times.

Folk dance: The zest for life present in the natives of Haryana is channelled into various dance and music forms. The people celebrate all occasions with a lot of pomp and show, be it a child birth, a marriage or any religious or social function. The 'Khoria' is popular when a boy is getting married, while the 'Ghoomar' and the 'Gangaur Puja' dances are religious. The 'Raas' is also an ancient dance and is associated with Krishna, the flirtatious god.

The Dance Forms: The dance forms of Haryana are very simple and energetic . Some of the dance forms are Dhamal, Daph dance, Phag, Ghoomar, Jhumar dance, loor, Gugga dance, Khoria, etc. The origin of these dance forms are basically from the ancient culture and mythological tales of mahabharat etc. Some of these are seasonal dance performed by farmers for celebration of festivals. These dance forms have a touch of Haryana's bordering states like Rajasthan and Punjab. But the main objective of all these dance forms is to depict the vast and varied culture and heritage of Haryana and its people. These dance forms are not a means of show off or anything but it is a way of the local folklore to connect with each other and their roots. The men, women and children all have their own ways of expressing and celebrating joy through the different ways of dancing.

The culture, heritage and traditions reflects in Haryana's folk dance. These dance forms are very popular among the locals and are performed time to time to celebrate and encourage the feeling of oneness and brother hood.

Other Dances : Other dances of Haryana include Khoria, which is quite similar to Ghoomar and is performed only by women on weddings and festivals. The 'chaupaia' is a devotional dance and is performed by men and women carrying 'manjiras'. In the 'deepak' dance, men and women carrying earthen lamps, express their devotion through dance, which often lasts whole night. During the rains, the 'Ratvai' dance is the favourite of the Mewatis. The 'Beenbansuri' dance goes on with the accompaniment of 'been' (a wind instrument) and 'bansuri' (flute)

Folk theatres :The tradition of folk theatre in Haryana is very old. Plays, to begin with were staged in the open with audience sitting around. A combination of music, dance, poetry and speech was called Natya. Drama was created not merely for pleasure but for conveying moral truths. The first Sanskrit Drama emerged from the festival of Indra's Banner, which celebrated the triumph of the gods over the demons.

Folk theatre is divided into two categories: (1) Temple based religious theatre with Indian Epics and Puranas being the source material for characters. (2) Community-based secular theatre, of minor forms and lighter variety.

In reality several themes are mixed together - mythological love, popular history and religious themes, all with overtones of secular values.

Haryana Swang follows in the old tradition, being the most popular variety of performance based on the 'open stage' technique. It is an all male cultural troupe of twenty to thirty artistes, including the director, producer musicians and actors. The female roles are also played by males, but female troupes are not altogether unknown. Towards the end of the nineteenth century and beginning of the present, all women Swang troupes performed in western Uttar Pradesh and the adjoining 'Khadar' area of Haryana. In Haryana the most celebrated name is that of Dip Chand Bahman of village Shiri Khunda in Sonipat. He was popularly known as Shakespeare or Kalidas of Haryana. The stages of the theatre and artists are not flashy like those in movies, but simple as their true culture. They do not use loud speakers or other artistic or technical machines but rather use their own stamina. The artists sing religious and other mythological or history related songs and tales in their plays. Themes of old literature, such as Gopi Chand Bhartari Hari, Harischander, Raja Bhoj etc are also adopted. Mythological themes like Prahlad Bhagat and Punjabi romances like Pooran Bhagat, Heer Ranjha etc have become a part of the vast and varied themes on which the Haryanvi rural theatre operates.

Surajkund international crafts mela: Surajkund International Crafts Mela goes on to adorn the scenic beauty of Surajkund during the spring season in India. Set amidst the Lakkarpur and Baharpur village, Surajkund village acquires a perfect location in Haryana's famous industrial district Faridabad. It is immensely famous for its prehistoric water reservoir, which is said to be constructed in 10th century era by Tomar dynasty's ruler Suraj Pal, who was an ardent worshipper of sun. The scenery of pretty Aravalli hills in the background adds up more charm and allure to the entire place and makes it a major point of attraction for the tourists coming to explore the heritage of Haryana. Surajkund remains more flocked and crowded during the month of February.

About surajkund crafts mel: Each year during the month of February, the department of Haryana Tourism organizes a cultural fest, which is popularly known as Surjakund Fair. It is celebrated no less than any big festival in Haryana and the sole motive behind organizing this

fair is to promote the traditional art and talent that exist in our country. The craftsmen from SAARC nations also participate in this fair by displaying their masterpieces. This magnificent display of handicrafts and handlooms takes place at the historic site of Surajkund. The ancient Sun Temple used to be here in AD1000 and this place remained a tourist attraction till 1987, when the fair was first organised.

People from different cities and countries come here to mark their presence and witness the richness of traditional Indian crafts present in this grand fest. Beautifully decorated stalls belonging to different states showcase and present the specialty of the state they are respectively representing. Visitors can be found bargaining with the shopkeepers, while buying the souvenir items that they would like to purchase for themselves from the fair. The first every Surajkund Mela that took place in 1987-88 was very simple and was set up by architect Shri Surendra Patel from Gujarat. And since then it has been flourishing and expanding and took the shape of what it is today.

The traditional touch in the collection of exemplary handmade items and handlooms sparks up the beauty of entire Surajkund Fair, Faridabad. Pieces of creative craft work made up of wood, bamboo, glass, metal, iron and textile can be seen displayed all around. The artistry and hard work of several craftsmen and artistic designers contribute a bigger hand in the success of this festival. Each year a different theme, specific to some of the Indian state is picked up for the fair and followed religiously. The theme gets reflected in the architecture of the ambience and its decorations. Apart from being an art and craft fair, Surajkund Mela also offers an insight into the gorgeous culmination and mix of different culture and traditions on the mystical land of India.

Conclusion : To conclude with, culture is the manner and behavior an individual adopts from the peers and surroundings. A person's behavior is a clear reflection of how „cultured „he or she is. Haryana's culture is reflective of this colorful state. Having borders with states like Rajasthan and Chandigarh ,Haryana's culture is influenced by their rich and exquisite heritage as well. This vibrant state is well known for its bountiful culture, heritage, festivals, folklores and vibrant culture. Folk culture and folk forms in Haryana are rich and diverse varying from region to region across the Haryana landscape. Haryana's folk culture is enriched with the classical tales of its land. Haryana's folk culture is just like its people raw, simple and loud. It depicts the mythological and ancient tales in its folk lore. Whether it be folk music , folk dance

forms or the famous folk theatre, they all have a vibe and touch of its roots. There are no western instruments but their own simple instruments like Dholak, Manjira, Bean, Deru, Chimta etc, neither there are many choreographed dance forms but their cultural dance forms like Jhumar, Dhamal, Gugga, Phag dance etc. the same ethnicity can be seen in Haryana"s folk theater as well. All these are performed and carried forward by Haryana"s man , women and children on celebratory occasions and festivals.

One prominent example and display of Haryanas rich culture is the Suraj kund International arts and craft mela which is organized every year in February. Craftman from all states come to exhibit their goods and artefacts. A theme is set every year which dominates the whole fare. Folk artists and cultural groups present their performances at both the Chaupals and in the open air theater, located in the mela premises.

Visitors can sate their taste buds at the multi cuisine food court which provide ethnic cuisines from all over the world. The Mela celebrate the unique diversity of Indian traditions and culture in an ambience, created to represent the ethos of rural India in its most raw and beautiful form.

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GEMS & JEWELLERY BUSINESS IN INDIA- CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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Abstract: *The Gems & Jewellery sector in India is the most vibrant and job-oriented sector. It boosts the economy by promoting exports and earning foreign exchange for the nation. Being the thrust area it is a major contributor to the gross domestic production. This sector has gained global popularity through its highly skilled cutting & polishing artisans, cost efficiencies and superior jewellery designing practices in India. This industry is also influenced by religious and cultural aspects. The present paper focuses on the Gems & Jewellery business in pre & post GST regime. Further it highlights the potential for future growth. It is key integrant for entrepreneurial innovation and a platform for vast export potential.*

Keywords – Export promotion, innovation, start-ups, employment opportunities and FDI

Introduction: India's gems and jewellery industry is one of the largest in the world contributing 29 percent to the global jewellery consumption. This sector is home for more than 300000 gems and jewellery players. It is contributing to about seven percent to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and generated employment opportunities to over 4.64 million employees in past five years which is accounted to 55 percent in un-organized sector.

According to the data released by the World Gold Council (WGC), India is one of the largest consumer of gold. India is the largest manufacturer of cut and polished diamonds in the world and exports 93 percent of its production. India exported 75 percent of the world's polished diamonds in the year 2016. India's share in the global diamond market is 60 percent in value terms and 90 per cent in volume terms. Today, 12 out of 14 diamonds sold in the world are either polished or cut in India. The overall net exports of gems and jewellery stood at US\$ 35.59 billion during FY2016-17 registering a growth of 9.07 percent over FY 2015-16. Exports of cut and polished diamonds registered a growth of 10.24 percent, gold jewellery registered a growth of 1.92 percent, while silver jewellery registered a growth of 35.87 percent during FY 2016-17.

India's gems and jewellery imports increased at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 7.84 percent from US\$ 11.63 billion in FY 2004-05 to US\$ 28.78 billion in FY 2016-17. The Government of India has permitted 100 percent FDI under the automatic route in this sector. Government has levied 3 percent Goods and Services Tax (GST) on gold, gold jewellery, silver jewellery & processed diamonds and 0.25 % on rough diamonds.

Objectives of the Study:

- To evaluate the performance of this sector
- To study the recent trends
- To analyze the growth potential for future

Gems and Jewellery industry in India in post GST regime: Gems & Jewellery sector in India occupies a prominent place in terms of exports, employment generation opportunities and growth potential. The Government of India has declared this sector as a thrust area for economic development. Thus it is highly export-oriented, labour-intensive and a major contributor to the foreign exchange earnings. This sector has gained global popularity due to its highly skilled cutting & polishing artisans and craftsmen, cost efficiencies and availability of superior jewellery designing practices in India. This industry is also influenced by religious and cultural aspects. The initiative is supported by the MSME sector for providing growth opportunities for employment to the unemployed youth and the rural through skill development programmes in India. The banking sector and legal framework too has supported this industry for boosting exports and promoting global trade.

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) was implemented in July 2017 in India. GST is a comprehensive tax to levy on manufacture, sales and consumption of goods and services at national level. Being the biggest tax reforms in India, GST is all set to integrate State economies and boost overall economic growth. A well designed GST is a method to get liberate of deformation of the existing process of multiple taxation. The Government of India has levied 3 percent GST on gold, gold jewellery, silver jewellery and processed diamonds and 0.25 percent on rough diamonds. Presently, the Government has permitted 100 percent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the sector under the automatic route. Further, the Government of India's proposal to cut corporate tax rates to 25 percent for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs)

having annual turnover up to Rs 50 crore (US\$ 7.5 million) will benefit a large number of gems and jewellery exporters from MSME category. A jewellery park worth Rs 50 crore (US\$ 7.8 million) is proposed to be set up in Mumbai by the Government of India where local handmade workers and factories will be relocated to develop their trade, improve their work environment and standard of living.

Total Gems and Jewellery Exports during the FY 2016-17: Indian exports of gems and jewellery are composed of variety of items like cut and polished diamonds, gold and silver jewellery, gold medallions & coins, colored gemstones, pearls & synthetic stones, rough diamonds etc. Cut and polished diamonds account for the highest share of 52.74 % in total gems and jewellery exports as India exports 75 percent of the world's polished diamonds. Gold jewellery accounts for the second highest share of 20.19 per cent followed by gold medallions and coins with a share of 12.52 percent and silver jewellery with a share of 9.31 per cent. Rough diamonds account for 3.47 percent of the total gems and jewellery exports. Pearls & synthetic stones accounts for 0.58 and colored gem stones for 0.97 percent. Others include 0.22 percent.

Thus is contributing to promote global trade.

Recent trends and performance:

Gold Jewellery in India: India is one of the largest gold jewellery exporters of the world and it exports to around 160 countries. India's gold jewellery exports grew from US\$ 7901 million in FY 2010-11 to US\$ 8722 million in FY 2016-17. About 50 percent of jewellery exports are plain gold jewellery sets or chains made in Mumbai, Kolkata and other cities from Southern India and exported mainly to UAE, Hong Kong and Singapore, 30 percent are in the form of diamond jewellery mainly manufactured in Mumbai and exported to US, UAE and Hong Kong and remaining 20 percent precious and semi-precious gem jewellery manufactured in western Indian states like Rajasthan and Gujarat and are exported to UAE and UK. The imports stood at US\$ 161 million during FY 2017-18 (as per recent updates). The high-end jewellery or machine-made jewellery is imported mostly from Middle East or South East Asia. The analytical presentation is at annexure-1.

Gems & jewellery : India is one of the largest exporters of gems & jewellery and the industry is considered to play a vital role in the Indian economy as it contributes a major chunk to the total

foreign reserves of the country. UAE, US, Russia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Latin America and China are the biggest importers of Indian jewellery. The net exports rose from US\$ 43.05 billion in FY 2010-11 to US\$ 35.51 billion in FY 2016-17. US, Hong Kong and UAE accounted for 75 percent of the total gems and jewellery exports from India during FY 2016-17. The presentation is at annexure-2.

Cut and polished diamonds : India exports 93 percent of its cut and polished diamonds produced. India's exports of cut and polished diamonds moved from US\$ 28.22 billion in FY 2010-11 to US\$ 22.78 billion in FY 2016-17. International diamond exchange is proposed to be set up in Surat in the next 36 months at a cost of 2400 Crore (US\$ 369.1 million). This will enable the fragmented and un-organized diamond polishing and trading industry to organize itself at one place. The Indian Commodity Exchange (ICEX) has launched the first ever futures contract for diamonds in the world to create new opportunities for diamond players. The analytical presentation is at annexure-3.

FDI Inflows: Cumulative Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in diamond and gold ornaments in India during FY 2010-11 to 2017-18 rose from US\$ 301.90 million to 961.62 million. The Government of India has permitted 100 percent FDI in the sector through the automatic route. The International Institute of Diamond Grading and Research (IIDGR) have invested US\$ 5 million for expanding its synthetic diamond testing facility in Surat (Annexure-4).

Performance Position of Different Sectors (FY 2010-11 to 2017-18)

Financial Year	Gem & Jewellery (US \$ Billions)
	Net Exports
2010-11	43.05
2011-12	43.21
2012-13	39.14
2013-14	34.99

2) Gold Jewellery Gem & Jewellery	2014-15	36.22	(Annexure-1)
	2015-16	32.63	(Annexure-
	2016-17	35.51	
	2017-18	19.57*	

Financial Year	Gold Jewellery (US \$ Million)	
	Imports	Exports
2010-11	1020	7901
2011-12	2100	10029
2012-13	4546	13038
2013-14	577	8367
2014-15	366	9904
2015-16	290	8557
2016-17	273	8722
2017-18	161*	4949*

Cut & Polished Diamonds (Annexure-3)

Cumulative FDI Inflows (Annexure-

4)

Financial Year	Cut & Polished Diamonds (US \$ Billions)
	Exports
2010-11	28.22
2011-12	23.36
2012-13	17.43
2013-14	24.50
2014-15	23.16
2015-16	20.67
2016-17	22.78
2017-18	13.83*

Financial Year	Cumulative FDI Inflows (US \$ Million)
2010-11	301.90
2011-12	338.15
2012-13	390.76
2013-14	433.32
2014-15	696.48
2015-16	772.05
2016-17	895.96
2017-18	961.62**

Source-GJEPC, Media sources, DIPP and IBEF Report 2017/ compiled as per requirement, availability of data

*- Data from April-October 2017

** - Data as of June 2017

Major Challenges:

- Lack of financial support /investments
- High dependency for raw material
- Lack of favorable trade practices
- Heavy duty and cess
- Inadequate export promotion measures

Future Potential:

- Vast employment generation
- New expertise, entrepreneurs and Innovation in India
- Platform to skilled artisans & craftsmen
- Financial support through MSME's and Make in India campaign
- Promotion to new businesses with govt. campaign of Stand up India & Start Up India
- Export promotion by Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council
- Research, innovation and technology updation prospects

Conclusion : The Gems & Jewellery sector in India has undergone major transformation in recent past with GST enactment. This sector largely affects the growth prospects of the economy in terms of employment generation and export promotion. In this paper recent trend in gems & jewellery business in India is presented with implementation of GST in the Nation. Further future prospects and new avenues have been discussed. This industry has vast opportunities for growth in future.

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Conflict, Unconscious Reference Sketch of Mind and Communication

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Abstract: This article discusses how the unconsciousness human mind is the root cause of most of the conflicts and how our unconsciousness tends other to create conflict among us to satisfy their interest. To analyze the way how a conscious understanding and conscious communication could be a master key for the solution of all individual and universal conflicts; is the aim of this article.

Keyword: Conflict, Communication, Competition, Unconscious, reference sketch of mind, power

Introduction: Division, multiplicity, diversity helps to express the infinite possibilities of the universal reality. But most of the time little differences became the prime cause of the conflict. Does only difference of opinion, interest or goal leads to a conflict? Or conflicts are the outcomes of our misunderstandings? It can be said lack of communication leads to misunderstanding and then conflict. Sometimes people organise conflict because they want to take advantages of conflicts. So, it may be a question, how a third party is able to create conflict among other two people without taking their permission? In Spite of long meeting and peace process among two nations, two parties, two people they are unable to resolve a particular conflict. Though both of the two groups know that peace should be the ultimate solution to any conflict but then also they unable to draw any conclusion.

Mind: The playground of conflict: A narrow thought and an addicted mind (addicted to one state of mind, position and perception) are unable to expand its own vision and unable to stop being addicted because they are habituated (to a condition or idea, perception or practice) and have fear of discomfort or uncertain consequences of changes.

All the time an individual communicates either with themselves or with any other living or non-living entity. During these communications mostly the mind develops a sketch of its own perception of itself or about other person or topic. Based on that sketch mind develop programs for our all the activities like how to take a decision or how to behave with different people. Sometimes this sketch becomes so concrete, that it does not change easily in future. —The Kammic impressions keep getting accumulated during the lifetime of the individual till the individual finally dies.||(King.2018)) Permanent sketch (or Perception) may develop gradually by long interaction with the external world or due to a quick and strong experience of life. —An experience in the sense-plane sinks down into the depths of the subconscious mind (Chitta) and becomes there a 'Samskara' (impression). A Samskara of an experience is formed or developed in the Chitta at the very moment that the mind is experiencing something.||(Sivananda) Further, during any communication or in day to day life of a person these sketches become a reference point to take any decision. It influences the likes and dislikes, what to accept or what to reject, where to invest brain, time, wealth or any kind of resources. Everything is determined by the sketch made by the mind.

For example, as in the story of —The Elephant and Rope" when elephants were a little one, the trainer used to tie them with a rope. As they grow up, It was obvious that the elephants could, at any time, break away from the ropes they were tied to but they did not. The elephants were conditioned to believe that it cannot break away. The elephants believed the rope can still hold them, so elephant cannot able to think that they could go to the jungle and move freely. (Valli. 2016) In fact, the significant truth is all these things happens in the subconscious brain. It means an individual intentionally do not draw any reference sketch (perception) based on own observation or any external training. It is also true that consciously based on these sketches they do not think and act in the society. Mostly it happens unconsciously, automatically or mechanically. Therefore most of the people unable to notice and control this process. Due to this, people unconsciously like an idea, an individual, a group or a religious practice. If anyone goes against this they are considered as a different person, believer, outsider or may be an enemy.

As this process happens mechanically and unconsciously, so most of the time people unconsciously take decisions. They unconsciously engage their logical power and intelligence to establish own thought or perception, therefore they do not get a scope to understand other possible angels of reality. This state of mind may have a little scope of understanding alternate ideas or perceptions. This creates differences between opinion, goal and perception. This rigidity of differences becomes the root cause of conflict. It can be said, this unconscious mind is the playground for all the personal and global conflict.

<p>Mind Unconsciously Mechanically Develop reference sketch and program of action based on observation</p>	<p>Different in Observation Develop differently Reference sketch and program In mind</p>	<p>Due to different reference sketch and program of mind, two people act differently</p>	<p>Differences are the potential source of conflict</p>
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Fig: 1 Unconscious reference sketch and program and conflict

Unconscious mind paralyses communication to resolve conflict —Neuroscientists have shown that the conscious mind provides 5% or less of our cognitive (conscious) activity during the day – and 5% they say is for the more aware people, many people operate at just 1% consciousness. (Anando) People are mostly unconscious about own thought process other possible angels and for every activity, they are guided by mechanically evolved sketch or the mental guide map. This is the perfect reason for any conflict. In this condition all the form of communication like interaction, discussion, debate, meeting becomes less meaningful for mutual understanding. Without self-control, we act as per our own pre-existing mental

interface or program. Due to which any during communication they miss every opportunity to visualize, imagine or take the advantages to understand different views.

This is the reason why people unable to draw any healthy conclusion during community discussion or television debate. This is the important reason for all unsuccessful personal or political meetings. In Spite of long peace process conflict between nations or groups remain unresolved.

Conflict and its causes: Unconsciously developed programs of action in mind greatly influence every individual, social, political aspects of human society. It seems the unconscious mind is running us on its automatic pilot mode, 95% of the time! (Anando) As an individual or a group of individuals behave or interact according to their previous perception of mind and if two group have opposite perception then there is a chance of conflict. This phenomenon is the root cause of almost every individual and social problem. Due to this, we do not understand our own people, family member, friend or colleague or a new stranger. This leads to the interpersonal, social, national and international conflict. " Most cultural clashes happen on the internal unconscious level — on the instinctual level where the parties involved are not even conscious of why they feel and react the way they do." (Law.1993:9,10)

As this phenomenon not only provide ground to any conflict but it also able to support conflict for a long period of time. For example, if there are conflicts between two nations or religious group, then with the passing of time with every incident, people of different grope use their intellectual power and other resources to justify and maintain the difference. This is also responsible to create a secondary or sister conflict of a primary conflict. For example, political conflict has connection with religious conflict, area conflict, cultural conflict etc.

Most of the conflict of the world may be because of the rigid program of mind. —In psychology, rigidity refers to an obstinate inability to yield or a refusal to appreciate another person's viewpoint or emotions (CTI Reviews.2016)

Naturally, when people unknown or unable to understand other, there is a chance of conflict. Sometimes people intentionally made all the arrangement for conflict. So that they can fulfil own interest.

Organized conflict: There are thousands of ways in which people take the advantages to fulfil their own interest. Some people also take advantages of conflict. Therefore they like conflict, create conflict and always try to maintain a conflict. There are two levels of mind who facilitate conflict in individual social life.

Conflict and duality ignite the fire and prevents to think beyond the present condition. But there be said some conflict creator who takes advantages of conflicts. They are the people who put their tent to start their business in a rally or protest. They sale weapon in war. In this world always there are some people who can find the business within a conflict. "Civil wars also provide significant opportunities for "conflict entrepreneurs" to profit from the conflict thereby making them reluctant to see it end (Brahm)

In the category one conflict creator are maybe like any ordinary person or group. They are unconsciously mechanically developing their own mental sketch or program to create conflict

and take advantages of it. This types of people are seen in every field and at very level. They use the concept of duality and division. They want opposition, differences, division based on positive and negative, good or evil, national and international, our or their, to satisfy their own interest. For example, they take the name of caste, religion, geographical location, common history, lifestyle, economic status, colour to project the difference among the groups. These differences help them to create and maintain conflict and take their own advantages. Their prime job is to use every human and mechanical resource to maintain differences or boundary line so that they can use this difference at any moment for own interest. These minds become habituated with these types of conflict making program hence, they unconsciously do it as their own profession. Other peoples also use them to create conflict and satisfy their own needs. These peoples are so addicted that they are engaged in conflict not only for bread and butter but for self-gratification.

<p>Own mind Unconsciously Mechanically Develops Reference sketch and program for conflict</p>	<p>By communication they induce opposite rigid Reference sketch and program In the minds of others.</p>	<p>Due to different reference sketch and program of mind, two people act differently</p>	<p>Differences are the potential source of conflict</p>
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Fig: 2 Category one conflict creator

Type two conflict creators are smart enough to use others unconscious mechanical mind for their own interest. As most of the peoples are guided by unconsciously developed and maintained sketch or programmes of the mind and these programs are unconsciously influenced based on external stimuli, so type two conflict creator take its advantages. They also use category one conflict creator for own interest.

They know if people get divided they will be benefited of unanimous and blind support of a particular group. A leader of a small or big group uses the same tool get public support. They polarize people by emotional speech attractive word like humanity, secular, democracy, nation, religion etc. They try to activate a particular type of sketch in people's mind, which help them to get connected and act as a group.

Their objective is to develop and maintain solid boundary and difference among people and groups. Now a question arises, how they do this? As per the needs and level, they choose the best communication mechanism to give external stimuli. Through influential message they able to develop solid rigid program or sketch in other's mind. Rigid program means rigid perception, an angle of thinking and imagination which could not be easily altered or manipulated. This will make an individual blind enough to see or visualise other's perception rather than own. Conflict creator at the personal level use oral communication in the office, tea

stale or in dinner table and at a social level, they communicate during religious activities, marriage, festival and in a national level they use mass media, rally to a maintain rigidity of unconscious programs of people's mind. At all level, these people use different communication mechanism to maintain the rigidity of mental program or sketch. The rigid difference is the best plot for any conflict.

So intensely they take the advantages of this phenomenon to create conflict and divide people to satisfy own interest in various level and in various kinds. Opportunist people use every occasion, incident or event to enhance the rigidity of others mind. If there is no suitable event to develop differences between groups of people they intentionally create event or issues for conflict. For example, some political leader creates or support communal conflict among the mass. They give fund to religious, class-based, ideology-based group or association so that they can shape the platform for conflict as per their own requirement.

Consciously Develop rigid Reference sketch and program for conflict in other Mind	Use all possible communication tools and every event to induce opposite rigid sketch and program In another mind.	Intensely mentioned different reference sketch and program of mind in other	Conflict created to fulfil own interest
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Fig: 3 Category two conflict creator

Conscious communicator: There are also some people who unconsciously induce rigidity of reference sketch and programs of other minds not to create a conflict. They do this due to their addiction to their own rigid mind to protect own perceptions. They do so to protect the unwanted threat of change, disintegration of unity, external threat, fear of invasion etc. This type of people also uses communication tools to influence others mind so they could develop unity and maintain sociocultural practice generation after generation. Due to this, people of one culture unable to think the emotion of belief system of others.

Consciously About own reference sketch and programs in Mind	Open to all possible communication, angle and perceptions	Able to identify negative intention in the message of conflict creator	Open to innovation and new possibility rather than competition and conflict
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Fig:4 Conscious communicator

—Conflict reveals problems and encourages those problems to be dealt with. Whether they are dealt with constructively or destructively depends on how the conflict is

handled."(Brahm.2017) Unconscious mechanisms of the human mind may be a tool (or reason or cause) for conflict. There is a scope of conflict in diversity or differences. But an understanding of own unconsciousness and effort to become conscious may give a solution to all most all the conflicts of this world. Our alertness and openness to all possible diversity may give us more opportunity to understand the world in more ways.

Conscious Communication helps us to identify the messages coming from the people who want to create conflict. A conscious brain conscious about owns and others unconscious and mechanical nature of mind. Therefore they open to every possible angle of a message. They able to detect intention behind any external message. They can protect themselves intentionally created conflicts. They can understand political exaggeration of any issues or event.

Competition, conflict and innovation: "Conflict is often driven by a sense of grievance, be it scarcity, inequality, cultural or moral differences, or the distribution of power."(Brahm.2017) The human being fast demand for basic need then equality then tray to gain the power to dominant over other. It is a process in which one wants to climb from own miserable condition to power and dominance. Equality may be ideal but commonly people don't want to stay in that position. People try to acquire more and more power and resources and try to secure own status. This leads to developing instinct with in people to protect own position and to acquire others interest. People compete with each other to achieve the goal. Competition is bad; that it pits one person against another and is therefore divisive; that it leads to enmity between people and therefore to a lack of cooperation and eventual ineffectualness."(Gallwey.2015:115,116) Competition is the not the way to distribute the wealth, respect and position. This is an old and faulty way to distribute the resources. It originates so many problems like conflict. For example in early days to marry a girl two people used to fight each other or even one has to kill other to get that girl. There was no scope for finding different options. People should open their mind to get different options. There are thousands and billions of way to get satisfied and fulfil the basic need. In human civilisation for long period of time psychologically people were addicted or trapped to competition. Today also human mind think everything through the glass of competition. Competition between nation, society, groups or between two people to fulfil own objective. If there are limited resources instead of searching new opportunity the engage in competition. Man waste own time and resources in competition and conflict instead of searching new innovation. Due to rigid sketch or programme of mind man unable to thinks beyond competitions. Unluckily our society and social institution train people for competition instead of an infinite possibility.

Conclusion: Differences may be a cause for conflict but different opinions, perceptions, needs, levels of understanding all are the beauty of evolution. It stimulates human brain to think and work. Due to mass engaging issues, people get divided based on religion, ethnic group, humanity. Directly and indirectly, people are in the game of power. There are some major imbalances or conflicts in the society are in the process to become balance and solved. But present human beings are not involving themselves to work on minimizing imbalance, rectify own mistakes and complete the major process of evolution. Example it's not difficult for one person to reveal about own the black money out another person able to accept own mistake.

Though everyone knows that there is no difference between caste, religion and nationality but it is not so easy for anyone to accept it practically. This is because of their immaturity rigid sketch of mind. Few people take the advantages unconsciousness of mind, major imbalances, mistakes in society to make other people confuse, engage in conflict, competition, make them emotional, divided. So one should think how consciously he/she can protect himself from the game of other possible angels and how to protect all the tools of communication to get misused to develop a platform of conflict.

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गीतांजलि श्री के उपन्यासों में नारीवाद और स्त्री अस्मिता

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प्रस्तावना

गीतांजलि श्री हिंदी साहित्य की एक प्रमुख और विशिष्ट हस्ताक्षर हैं, जिनका कथा साहित्य सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक मुद्दों की गहराई में उतरता है। उनके उपन्यासों में नारीवाद और स्त्री अस्मिता का विशिष्ट रूप से चित्रण हुआ है। गीतांजलि श्री का साहित्य स्त्रियों के आत्मसम्मान, स्वतंत्रता और सामाजिक मान्यताओं के प्रति उनके संघर्ष को न केवल उजागर करता है, बल्कि उनके भीतर छिपी चेतना और उनकी अदम्य शक्ति को भी स्वर प्रदान करता है। यह शोध पत्र गीतांजलि श्री के उपन्यासों में नारीवाद और स्त्री अस्मिता के विभिन्न आयामों का मूल्यांकन करता है।

नारीवाद का परिचय

नारीवाद एक सामाजिक और वैचारिक आंदोलन है जो स्त्रियों की समानता, अधिकार और स्वतंत्रता के पक्ष में खड़ा होता है। इसका उद्देश्य पुरुषप्रधान समाज में स्त्रियों के प्रति हो रहे भेदभाव और अन्याय को समाप्त करना है। भारतीय संदर्भ में, नारीवाद ने समाज में महिलाओं की स्थिति सुधारने और उन्हें उनकी अस्मिता पहचानने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।

गीतांजलि श्री का साहित्यिक परिचय

गीतांजलि श्री ने हिंदी साहित्य में उपन्यासों और कहानियों के माध्यम से महिलाओं के जीवन, संघर्ष और उनके अधिकारों को प्रमुखता से स्थान दिया है। उनके प्रमुख उपन्यास, जैसे 'माई', 'हमारा शहर उस बरस', 'तिरोहित' और 'रित समाधि', महिलाओं की संवेदनाओं, आकांक्षाओं और उनके अस्तित्व के संघर्ष का सजीव चित्रण करते हैं।

गीतांजलि श्री के उपन्यासों में नारीवाद

1. 'माई' में स्त्री अस्मिता और संघर्ष

'माई' गीतांजलि श्री का एक उत्कृष्ट उपन्यास है, जिसमें एक माँ के माध्यम से स्त्री जीवन के विभिन्न आयामों को प्रस्तुत किया गया है। उपन्यास एक पारिवारिक पृष्ठभूमि में रचा गया है, जहाँ स्त्री अपनी पहचान और अधिकारों के लिए संघर्षरत है।

- **पारिवारिक दमन:** माई अपने परिवार की परंपराओं और सामाजिक मान्यताओं के बीच दबी हुई है।
- **आत्मसम्मान की खोज:** माई का संघर्ष उसकी स्वयं की अस्मिता और आत्मसम्मान को पाने का प्रयास है। यह उपन्यास यह प्रश्न उठाता है कि क्या एक स्त्री केवल परिवार के लिए जीने के लिए बनी है।

2. 'हमारा शहर उस बरस' और सामाजिक नारीवाद

इस उपन्यास में सांप्रदायिक दंगों के दौरान महिलाओं की स्थिति और उनकी संघर्षशीलता को चित्रित किया गया है।

- **सांप्रदायिकता और स्त्री:** दंगों के दौरान महिलाओं की स्थिति को दिखाया गया है, जहाँ वे दोहरी मार झेलती हैं—एक सांप्रदायिक हिंसा की और दूसरी पितृसत्तात्मक शोषण की।
- **स्वतंत्रता की आकांक्षा:** स्त्रियाँ अपनी पहचान और स्वतंत्रता की खोज में संघर्ष करती हैं।

3. 'तिरोहित' में स्त्री मनोविज्ञान

इस उपन्यास में स्त्री के मानसिक और भावनात्मक पहलुओं का गहन विश्लेषण किया गया है।

- **स्त्री के भीतर का द्वंद्व:** यह उपन्यास स्त्री के भीतर चल रहे द्वंद्व और समाज से प्राप्त बाधाओं के प्रति उसके विद्रोह को उजागर करता है।
- **अस्तित्व की खोज:** 'तिरोहित' में स्त्रियाँ अपनी अस्मिता और अस्तित्व को पुनः पाने का प्रयास करती हैं।

4. 'रित समाधि' में नारीवाद का वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण

'रित समाधि' गीतांजलि श्री का सबसे प्रसिद्ध और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सराहा गया उपन्यास है।

- **मातृसत्ता का पुनर्परिभाषा:** इस उपन्यास में एक वृद्ध माँ के माध्यम से स्त्री की शक्ति और स्वतंत्रता का सजीव चित्रण हुआ है।
- **लिंग द्रवता:** इस उपन्यास में स्त्री-पुरुष के पारंपरिक विभाजन को चुनौती दी गई है।
- **मुक्ति का दर्शन:** वृद्ध माँ का भारत से पाकिस्तान तक का यात्रा-वृत्तांत एक स्त्री के मानसिक और शारीरिक मुक्ति का प्रतीक है।

गीतांजलि श्री के उपन्यासों में स्त्री अस्मिता

1. सांस्कृतिक और पारिवारिक अस्मिता

गीतांजलि श्री के उपन्यासों में स्त्री अस्मिता का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू उनके सांस्कृतिक और पारिवारिक संबंधों में देखा जा सकता है। स्त्री की पहचान को परिवार और समाज के संदर्भ में परिभाषित किया गया है।

2. आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता

उनके उपन्यासों में आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता को स्त्री अस्मिता का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा बताया गया है। यह स्वतंत्रता महिलाओं को समाज में समानता और आत्मनिर्भरता प्रदान करती है।

3. शारीरिक और मानसिक स्वतंत्रता

स्त्रियाँ केवल समाज और परिवार की चहारदीवारी में सीमित नहीं हैं। गीतांजलि श्री के उपन्यास उनकी मानसिक और शारीरिक स्वतंत्रता की अनिवार्यता को प्रकट करते हैं।

आलोचना और मूल्यांकन

1. नारीवाद का सीमित दृष्टिकोण

कुछ आलोचकों का मानना है कि गीतांजलि श्री का नारीवाद मुख्यतः मध्यम वर्गीय और शहरी महिलाओं तक सीमित है। ग्रामीण स्त्रियों की समस्याओं का उनके साहित्य में सीमित स्थान है।

2. वैश्विक संदर्भ में नारीवाद

'रैत समाधि' जैसे उपन्यासों में गीतांजलि श्री ने नारीवाद को वैश्विक संदर्भ में प्रस्तुत किया है, लेकिन कुछ आलोचकों का मानना है कि यह केवल प्रतीकात्मक है।

निष्कर्ष

गीतांजलि श्री का कथा साहित्य न केवल नारीवाद और स्त्री अस्मिता का प्रतीक है, बल्कि समाज में बदलाव के लिए एक प्रेरणा भी है। उनके उपन्यासों में स्त्रियों के संघर्ष, उनके स्वप्न और उनकी अस्मिता की गहरी झलक मिलती है। गीतांजलि श्री ने हिंदी साहित्य को एक नई दिशा दी है और स्त्रीवादी विचारधारा को सशक्त रूप में प्रस्तुत किया है।

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