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*Department of Hindi, Jamshedpur Co-operative College, Jamshedpur*



**People who act to improve their small corner of the world.....!!!**

Gijubhai Badheka was born in Chittal, was an educator who helped to introduce Montessori education methods to India. He is referred to as "Moochhali Maa" ("mother with whiskers"). Badheka was a high court lawyer, however, following the birth of his son in 1923, he developed an interest in childhood development and education. In 1920, Badheka founded the "Bal Mandir" pre-primary school. Badheka published a number of works in the field of education including Divaswapna ("Daydreams").

In a small village of Jharkhand Parmeshwar Yadav is doing similar experiment with primary school students. His lessons of English grammar in local Khortha Language with the help of music and poetry is very simple comprehensible and highly impressive for rural students.

Parmeshwar Yadav is a primary school teacher in a naxal affected village 'Gulidadi' in Dumri block of Jharkhand. He writes his songs in Khortha Language to teach English Grammar. He himself is the composer and singer of the songs. Compositions of this DLD course trainee is now viral on social media and, celebrities like Amitabh Bachchan and Kumar Biswas are his followers.

Nothing impresses me more, and inspires me more than people who act to improve their small corner of the world. These are folks, anonymous to most of us, who have discovered how empowering and uplifting it is to volunteer in the community, or befriend a lonely neighbor, or come to the aid of a bewildered stranger.

**May we all resolve in 2019 to discover that joy for ourselves!**

**With hearties wishes of NEW YEAR 2019!**

**Yours Sincerely**

*Vijay Kumar*

23 January 2019



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## PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL OF FOUR YEARS OF JHARKHAND GOVERNMENT

**Dr. Mithilesh Kumar Choubey**

Director, Gyanjyoti Educational and Research Foundation, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand

The following article is a brief report on four years of BJP led government in Jharkhand.

**Research Methodology:** performance of the state government has been analyzed on the basis of development in six development areas like; Health and nutrition, education, agriculture, water resources, financial inclusion, skill development and infrastructure development during 2015-2018. It is a secondary data based research report. Data used for the analysis has been collected from the sources published and issues by the Government of Jharkhand on the various occasions. Reports, published in the leading national newspapers have also been used after the compulsory verification.

**Key Words:** Naxalism, Tribal community, rural development, education, employment generation, skill development, health services, Lugu Buru Ghanta Bari Ghorom Gadh

Jharkhand is a state in eastern India, carved out of the southern part of Bihar on 15 November 2000. It accounts for more than 40% of the mineral resources of India<sup>1</sup>. 39.1% of the population of the state is below the poverty line and 19.6% of the children under five years of age are malnourished.<sup>2</sup> The state is primarily rural, with only 24% of the population living in cities.<sup>3</sup>

In last 18 years development of Jharkhand has mainly been a matter of politics rather than socio-economic transformation. According to 1991 census report, only 45% of the villages had access to electricity and most of the villages were not connected with roads.

On December 2014, Raghubar Das became the 13<sup>th</sup> chief minister of Jharkhand. The new government was different from the previous governments that it was a majority government and dependence over independents and small allies was less than previous governments. On December 28, 2018 the government completed four years in Jharkhand. The government has so far been stable and development oriented and remained free from any serious allegation of top level corruption. Road construction, electrification, drinking water projects, self-employment opportunities, agriculture development, health sector and tribal development projects have been the key areas where government performed satisfactorily well. Following table exhibit the four year report card of the state government.

**Table 1: Report Card of four Years of BJP led Govt in Jharkhand (2014-2018)**

Areas	Achievements
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>35 lakh employments and self-employments</li><li>Agriculture growth rate 14.2%(2016-17)</li></ul>
Agriculture	
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Sufficient number of desk and benches allotted to all 34,939 schools.</li><li>43 new ITIs established</li><li>Dropout rate reduced to ZERO</li></ul>
Electrification	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Every village in Jharkhand is electrified. Now 67 lakh houses are</li></ul>

	electrified.
Road River Bridge Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3,698 Km new roads constructed @ of 3.18 KM per day.</li> <li>• 11 high quality river bridges</li> <li>• 5 New medical Colleges</li> <li>• AIIMS in Deogarh</li> <li>• Cancer hospital in Ranchi</li> <li>• Number of seats in MBBS increased to 900 from 300.</li> <li>• 112 private and 15 government nursing colleges and training center.</li> <li>• 57 lakh poor families registered under Ayushman Bharat (Pradhan Mantri Jan aarogya Yojna).</li> </ul>
Drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 32% population is now connected through water pipeline.</li> <li>• 8,044 villages are connected through surface drinking water</li> </ul>
Housing – new houses for homes people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3,20859 (rural) 35,932(urban)</li> </ul>

Source: [www.jharkhand.gov.in](http://www.jharkhand.gov.in), [www.prdjharkhand.in](http://www.prdjharkhand.in)

### Control over Naxalism

The biggest success of the Raghubar Das Government has been the control over Naxalism. Many districts like East Singhbhum, Ranchi etc. are now almost free from naxal insurgency. Rural poverty has been the mother of nexalism. So, in last four years the government gave more emphasis upon rural development and tribal welfare. Government improved connectivity with remote and rural areas of the state through building new roads, mobile connectivity and internet connectivity.

Communication with tribal and rural community is considered very important for the socio-economic transformation. Members of Sakhi Mandals, Panchayat representatives, Para teachers and Sahiya didi became the new media for development communication. A few years back Maoists used to run parallel administration in the rural areas of 19 districts of Jharkhand.

Apart from improving connectivity through infrastructure building, the first step the government had taken to control the naxal incidents has been to enhance police presence in naxal affected areas. With the help of the civil administration five camps were established in Parasnath, four camps in Gumla (Zori, Jamti, Banalat and Kurumgarh), one camp at Chainpur in Lohardaga, two camps in Palamau (Tal and Kukukalan) two camps in Bokaro (Chatro Chatti and Jageshwar Bihar)

one camp in Gudari at Chaibasa and three camps in Latehar (Kumandi, Serendag and Chaupat). The government used these camps not for only security but also to facilitate other men engaged in the developmental and welfare activities. It has changed the entire scenario and the Naxals have run away from these areas helping the developmental activities to groom. Peace and security gave the state government to implement development plans in the rural and tribal areas of the state. New surrender policy of the state government rally round many nasals to come back to the main stream. Many insurgent leaders has surrendered to come back into the main stream. There are; Chatra Area Action Plan, Parasnath Area Action Plan, Saranda Action Plan, Saryu Action Development Plan, Banalat Area Action Plan, Giridih-Koderma border area Action Plan, Dumka-Godda border area Action Plan, Khunti-Chaibasa border area Action Plan, Khunti-Simdega border area action plan, Garhwa-Latehar border area Action Plan, Jhumra Area Development Plan, Jamshedpur (Gudabandha, Dumaria and Musabani) Area Action Plan and Palamau-Chatra border area Action Plan. These focused Action Plans resulted into the arrest of over 50 top Naxal commanders in the year 2017 alone and these arrests included area commanders and above in the ranks of the different left wing guerrilla groups. The police action has helped reducing the number of Naxal incidents in the state. Last



year there were 167 vis-a-vis 172 in 2016 and 178 in 2015.

### Focus on tribal and rural development

Four years of the state government has been focused on rural development, 'tribal welfare and employment generation. During the period, government expenditure on tribal development schemes increased from 11997.66cr to 20764.67Cr. In 2017 Economic growth rate (EGR) of Jharkhand (8.6) was second best in the country after Gujarat.

### Employment Generation

The Jharkhand government has provided jobs to the 32 lakh people in four years. 1 lakh youths got government jobs. As government claims 95% of the government jobs were given to locals. Further, appointment process of 50,000 new government jobs will be completed in next one year. The state government has generated 17 lakh self-employment opportunities for women. According to the government report, 10% of the total budget of Jharkhand was allotted for the development and empowerment of women.

### Agriculture

In last four years, Agriculture crop growth rate increased by 19%. Fish production is also doubled. Six new agriculture colleges also started in the state. Krishi Ashirwaad Yojana aims to double the income of farmers. Under

this scheme the state government provides Rs.5000 per acre to the farmers for the purchase of seeds and fertilizers before their Kharif Crop. It is expected that 22.76 Lakh small and marginal farmers will be benefited from this scheme. Until 2014, the irrigation facility was available on 91,323 hectare of land but in these four years it has increased to 2.10 lakh hectare.<sup>4</sup>

North Koel Irrigation Project (Mandal dam), which was stalled for decades has been started again. This ambitious project also known as Mandal Dam can increase the irrigation facility in Palamau and its neighboring districts. Garhwa and Latehar districts have always been drought-prone, due to which the farmers is very high in search of livelihood, despite having their own land. Once the construction work of Mangal Dam is completed, the farmers will be able to grow two-three crops. Chatra, Latehar, Palamu are the areas where nexalism is still active. For the development of these areas Mandal Dam can be useful.

Naxal insurgency still exists in many districts. For the state government it is a matter of worry that Niti Aayog has recently ranked Pakur district of Jharkhand as the most backward district in a list of 111 most backward districts of India. According to the latest report of Niti Aayog, 7 districts of Jharkhand are in the list of 111 least developed districts of the country. Most of these undeveloped districts have long history of Naxal insurgency.

**Table 2: Least developed district of India<sup>5</sup>**

Name of the district(Jharkhand)	Rank in 111 most backward districts in India
Pakur	111
Chatra	109
Giridih	108
Sahibganj	104
Latehar	103
Hazaribagh	102
West Singhbhum	97

Source: <https://www.niti.gov.in>

**Table 3: production of Food Grains- Comparison between 2014 and 2018**

Area	2014	2018
Food grain production	57.55 Lakh MT	70.70 Lakh MT
Milk Production	17.34 Million Ton	19.70 Million Ton
Fish production	1.6 lakh Metric Tonn	2.25 lakh Metric Ton

### Health Sector

Prime Minister Jan Aarogya Yojna “Ayushman Bharat” was inaugurated in Jharkhand on 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2018 by the Prime Minister. So far 57 Lakh families have been insured (for 5 lakh rupee) under this Free Health Scheme. In last three months (September-November 2018) 18,000 patients had benefited. 108 Ambulances-Free Services is an emergency medical ambulance service. Under this scheme 329 medical ambulances fully equipped with

ventilator, basic life support system, and latest medical equipments are available 24X7 all over the state. So far, 1 lakh 25 thousand patients have been benefited. Establishment of five new medical colleges and one AIIMS in Degohar is also under progress. Number of seats in medical colleges has increased to 900. 12 private, and 15 government nursing training centers have also been started. Three dental colleges have also started in the state.

**Table 4: Health infrastructure - Comparison between 2014 and 2018**

Area	2014	2018
No. of medical colleges	3 Medical	5 Medical Colleges
No. of seats in MBBS Course	300	900
Nursing college & training centre	13	112(private) 15(Gov.) nursing training centers.
Milk Production	17.34 Million Ton	19.70 Million Ton
Fish production	1.6 lakh Metric Ton	2.25 lakh Metric Ton
District hospitals	12	23
Blood Banks	18	23

### Drinking water

Drinking water is treasurable in rural areas of Jharkhand. In many areas underground water is contaminated. Rivers are also becoming more and polluted due to mining and heavy industrialization. Jharkhand state government has started Neer Nirman Yojna( 237 Cr.), and aims to provide drinking water in 1200 tribal villages through deep borings. Halidbani, Gadra are the remote areas, where drinking water is supplied through pipelines. Government aims that by 2022 all the villages will be supplied with pure drinking water through water pipelines. Today, 32% population of the state is now

connected through water pipeline and 8,044 villages are connected through surface drinking water.

### Electrification

According to government reports, all the villages of Jharkhand are electrified. Before 2014 only 38 lakh houses had electricity connections but now 65 lakh houses of the state have legal electric connection.

Before 2014, only 30 grid substations were present in Jharkhand. But now number is increased to 60. In last four years, transmission lines have also increased from 2,815 Kilometers

to 3,813 Kilometers. Government plans to provide 24X&7 uninterrupted electricity supply

by the end of 2019.

**Table 5: Health infrastructure - Comparison between 2014 and 2018**

Area	2014	2018
No. of Grid Substations	30	40
Transmission line	2,815KM	3,813KM
No. of houses electrified	35 Lakh	67 lakh

### House for poor

Government has built 3, 20859 houses in rural and 35,932 houses in urban areas for poor homeless people. In the next phase 27000 houses in Jamshedpur and 25000 houses in

Ranchi will be constructed. The state government has performed exceedingly well in road construction. Most of the construction works have taken place in semi urban and rural area. Following comparative chart shows significant improvements.

**Table No 6: Construction of Roads and Bridges- A comparison**

During 2001-2014(14 years)	During 2015-2018(4 Years)
3,103 KM roads	3698 KM Roads
1.55 KM roads per day	3.18 KM roads per day
147 high quality bridges	111 high-quality birdges
Renovation of 7939KM roads	Renovation of 7939KM roads

### Tribal Welfare

Government has formed Gram Samities In tribal villages of Jharkhand, has the power to spend 5 lakh rupees annually for the development works.

Birsa Awas Yojna of Jharkhand government aims to spend 60Cr for the construction of tribal houses. Shahid Gram Yojana aims to make 864 houses for tribes. The government has started a program for the primitive tribes called 'Dakiya Scheme'. Under the Dakia Scheme, 35 Kilogram food grain is directly supplied to the primitive tribal homes. Paharia is a tribal community of Jharkhand. The government has formed two special arm force battalions for providing employment opportunity to the youths of this community. The government so far has distributed 527 lakh rupees among the pre and post matriculate tribal students.

New government has started

honorarium scheme for elders and local heads like Manki, Munda, Gram Pradhan, Dakua, Parganet, Paranik, Jogmanghi etc. Jharkhand The state government has formed a primate tribe development authority. Among the 32 tribes in Jharkhand, eight are under PGT (Primitive Tribe Groups) and they are – Asur, Birhor, Birajia, Korwa, Parahiya (Baiga), Sabar, Mal Pahariya and Souriya Pahariya, The total Tribal population constitutes 27 per cent of the Jharkhand population of 2.70 crore. The PTG population is just 2.23 lakh as per 2011 Census. Preserving the tribal culture is an important objective of current government. A tribal museum is proposed at Lugu Buru Ghanta Bari Ghorom Gadh to showcase the historical importance of the place. Lugu Buru Ghanta Bari Ghorom Gadh is a holy place of Santali Sarna people. Every year thousands of Santhali pilgrims from all over the country come to this place for pilgrimage.

### **Schedule caste welfare schemes**

The state government has taken many other initiatives for ST/SC/OBC community. Under the Gram Swaraj Scheme seven flagship projects have been completed in all the schedule caste dominating villages. Now government provides help of Rs.3500 to the class eight passed students of ST/SC/OBC category for buying bicycle. For Widow women, 799 new homes are constructed in memory of Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar. The state government has formed schedule caste commission. In 2014 backward class development budget was 221.18 Cr. In 2018 government has almost doubled the development budget. Now it is Rs. 401.35 Cr.

### **Jharkhand Freedom of Religion Bill, 2017**

In order to preserve the tribal culture of Jharkhand, the state government has passed 'Jharkhand Freedom of Religion Bill, 2017'. The law prohibits attempting to convert people "by the use of force or allurement or fraud." Its definition of force includes "threat of divine displeasure or social ex-communication," its definition of allurement includes "any material benefit," and its definition of fraud includes "misrepresentation." Penalties for violation are three years' imprisonment and a 50,000 rupee fine or, if the convert is a minor, woman, or member of a Scheduled Caste or Tribe, four years imprisonment and a 100,000 rupee fine.

Jharkhand is the sixth state since 2000 to pass anti-conversion legislation. Laws were adopted in Chhattisgarh in 2000, Tamil Nadu in 2002 (repealed in 2004), Gujarat in 2003, Himachal Pradesh in 2007, and Rajasthan in 2006 (not signed by governor). The earliest laws were adopted in Odisha in 1967, Madhya Pradesh in 1968, and Arunachal Pradesh in 1978 (rules not framed). One state (Gujarat) requires permission to convert, while six require notification (Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu).

### **Conclusion**

Before 2014, the Jharkhand state had registered very unsatisfactory development due to policy paralysis, top level corruption

and political instability. But, in last four years BJP led Jharkhand Government has performed relatively better than previous governments. Rural sector, tribal development, women empowerment and employment generation have been the main focus areas of the government in last four years. Control over naxal incidents and curbing organized crime are the two significant outcome of governance of the current government. Although government has claimed to create huge employment opportunities in the field of employment generation yet at the grass root level situation demands for more efforts.

Various reports released by state government shows that the government has made significant development in many areas, particularly in road construction, electrification, and tribal welfare. As a result, incidents of naxalite incidents reduced in many districts. But at same time the report card of the government shows that public health is a major area where government could have done much better. In Jharkhand mortality rate of mothers of newly born children is quite high. Condition is very poor in rural areas. Government health centers lack doctors and basic medical facilities. Even in the urban areas, medical facilities are inefficient and very costly. Medical treatment is still very costly in Jharkhand and available in major cities only. Treatment of serious diseases is also not proper in the state. Accessibility, affordability and accountability in medical services is still a big question mark in Jharkhand.

Another question mark area is Public transportation system, which is almost absent in the state. Even in the cities like Jamshedpur, public transportation system is non-functional.

An another area still waiting for improvement focus is education. Education in government schools is far from standard. Teachers are busy making and distributing mid-day meal. School fee's in private schools is beyond the capacity of the 80% of the population of Jharkhand. Jharkhand Intermediate Council (JAC) lacks teachers, and infrastructure. Its only responsibility is conducting exams, publishing results and distributing certificates.

Many private universities have come to existence in last four years. But so far their quality of education is not better than state run universities. Most of the technical institutions are unable to produce quality skilled workers for the job market.

Development work is not uniform throughout the Jharkhand. Districts like Ranchi have

improved their status very satisfactorily in 4 years. But at the same time many districts like; Pakur, Hazaribagh, Latehar, Chatra, West Singhbhum etc. remained least developed districts in the country.. The state government has to give more attention on these districts. Employment, education and health services are t going to be the biggest challenge in coming years.

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## JHARKHAND BUDGET 2019-20: AN ANALYSIS

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### Abstract:

The presented article critically analyses the Jharkhand Budget 2019-20 presented by Jharkhand Chief Minister Raghubar Das on 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2019 in the state Assembly, with an estimate of Rs 85,429 crore. Out of the total budget, Rs 65,803 crore is on the head of revenue expenditure, while Rs 19,626 crore is on capital expenditure. The report is based on secondary data.

**Key Words: Jharkhand, Budget 2019-20**

Jharkhand Chief Minister Raghubar Das tabled an estimated Rs 85,429 cr budget for the year 2019- on 22nd January 2019.

But of the total budget, Rs 65,803 crore is on the head of revenue expenditure while Rs 19,626 crore is on capital expenditure. In the budget, Rs 23,377 crore has been earmarked for general area, Rs 28,882 crore for social area and Rs 33,170 crore for financial area. State tax revenue is pegged at Rs 20,850 crore, non-tax revenue at Rs 10,674.20 crore, central assistance at Rs 13,833.80 crore, states share in central taxes at Rs 29,000 crore, public loan at Rs 11,000 crore and loan and advances at Rs 71 crore. Rs 3,16,731 crore has been estimated based on current price for 2019-20 fiscal, which shows an increase of 10.5 per cent compared to 2017-18 GSDP of Rs 2,86,598 crore. For the year

2019-20, it has been estimated on current price for GSDP at Rs 3,16,731 crore. This shows 10.5 per cent increase compared to 2017-18s Rs 2,86,598 crore. On the basis of current price on GSDP, Rs 2,36,866 crore has been estimated for 2019-20, which is 6.9 per cent more than last fiscals Rs 2,21,587 crore.

With 8.73 per cent increase for the year 2019-20 on current price per capita income has been assessed at Rs 83,513. The per capita income in 2018-19 was Rs 76,806 and in 2017-18 it was Rs 70,728. Revenue loss in the 2019-20 has been estimated at Rs 7,155.63 crore, which is GSDPs 2.26 per cent. Following table shows the total revenue receipt of Jharkhand during the fiscal 2018-19 and 2019-20. The budget shows s 7,155Cr fiscal deficit.(2.26% of GSDP( Projected value- 3,16,731Cr assuming 10.50% growth.

**Table 1: Revenue Receipts- Jharkhand**

Source	Year 2019-20	Year 2018-19
Tax Revenue	49,850 Cr	46,250 Cr
Non-Tax revenue	24,508 Cr	22,880 Cr
Total	74,358 Cr	63,130 Cr

**Table 2: Expenditure**

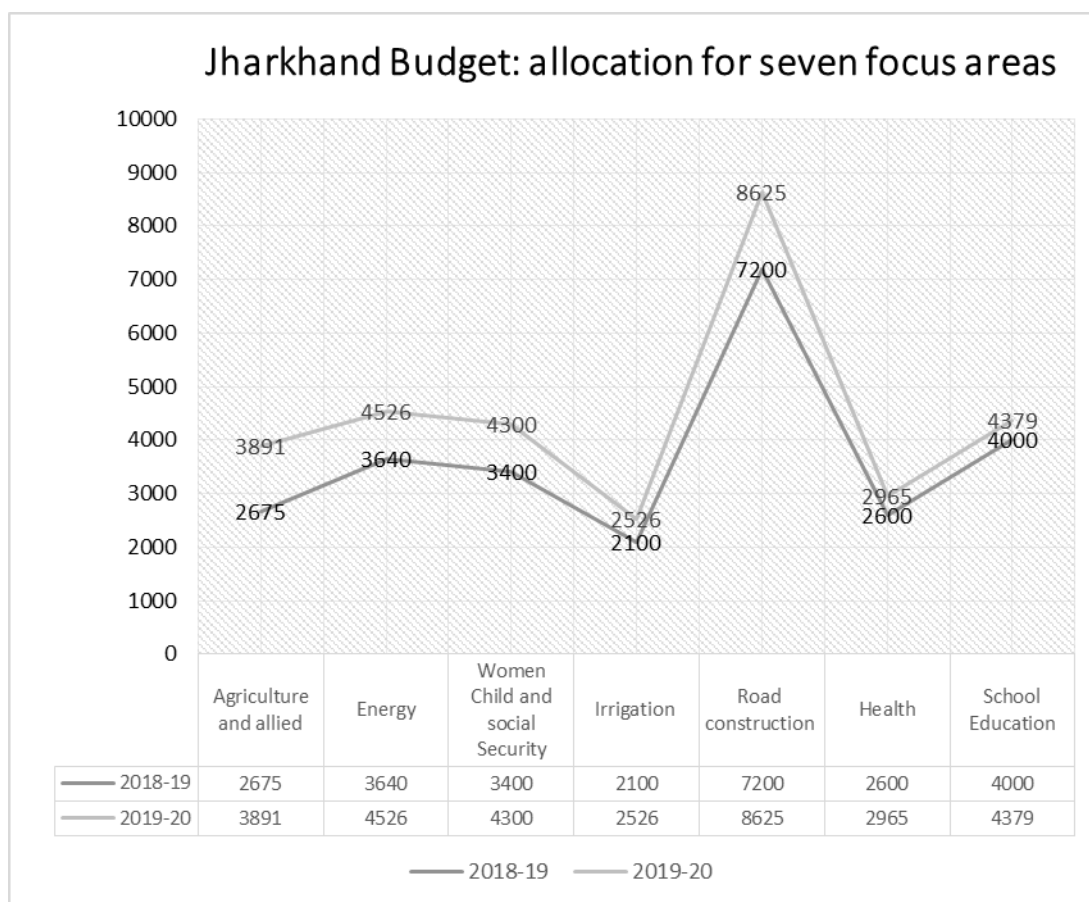
Source	Year 2019-20	Year 2018-19
Revenue Expenditure	65,803	62,744
Capital Expenditure	19626	17,455



Total	85,429	80,200
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**Table 3: Fiscal Deficit**

Source	Year 2019-20	Year 2018-19
Revenue Deficit	6,555 Cr	6,385.55 Cr
Fiscal Deficit	7,155.63 Cr	7,494.45 Cr

**Table 4: Allocation for seven focus areas in 2019-20**

**Source:** Department of Planning Cum Finance, Jharkhand Government

In this budget government has given highest priority to agriculture sector and allotted Rs.3, 891Cr which is up by 45% comparing last fiscal. Women, Child & Social Welfare,

Energy, Irrigation are the other priority areas where government has allotted 4,300Cr, 4,526Cr and 2,526Cr respectively in the budget.

**Table 7: Jharkhand Budget 2019-20 -Priority sectors**

Sector	Amount	Up/Down last budget
Agriculture & allied	3,891cr	Up 45%
Women, Child & Social Welfare	4,300Cr	Up26%
Energy	4,526Cr	Up30%
Irrigation	2,526Cr	Up20%

Rural Development & Panchayti Raj (14.32%), Education (13.56%), Agri and water resource (9.46%) are the major thrust areas.

Following table shows the Weightage on departments in terms of budgetary allocations.

**Table 7: Weightage on departments**

Sector	Weightage on departments
Rural Development & Panchayti Raj	14.32%
Education	13.56%
Agri and water resource	9.46%
Welfare, including minorities	7.72%
Police and disaster management	7.15%
Pension	6.75%
Urban development, Drinking water, sanitation	6.60%
Road & building construction	6.32%
Energy	6.26%
Interest payments	6.07%
Health	4.85%
Loan repayment	4.83%
Others	6.21%

Das has announced several pro-people schemes to provide assistance to people involved with agriculture and allied activities, besides several other development plans just ahead of the 2019 Lok Sabha elections Under Mukhya Mantri Sukanya Yojna, economic assistance of Rs 5,000 to Rs 10,000 will be provided to a girl child from birth to 18 years in different intervals. The budget has provisioned a subsidy of Rs 1 lakh each for 100 pilgrims of Kailash Mansarovar Yatra. Prior to 2014, the state has merely three medical colleges, but now three medical colleges are under construction while two more have been announced. Under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna Ayushman Bharat, the state provided health insurance of 57 lakh poor families. To provide better health facilities, construction of AIIMS is going on at Devipur in Devghar district. From this financial year of 2019-20, Mukhya Mantri Medha Scholarship will be introduced to benefit 7230 male and female students. Cold rooms are under construction at 48 blocks in the financial year 2018-19, while in the FY2019-20 the target is to do the same in 100

blocks. All the districts in Jharkhand will have cold storage with a capacity of 5000 metric tonnes for better marketing of

agriculture products. For the state's women comprising half of the population, Rs 8898.47 crore has been earmarked as gender budget which is more 85% in comparison to the last year. The government has proposed to start many welfare and development programme for schedule tribes, women, farmers, and others. CM krishi Ashirwad Yojana and Atal Gramottah Yojna are initiated for the betterment of 28 lakh farmers of Jharkhand. There is 15 percent hike in the proposed budget of 2019-20 in comparison to previous fiscal. Government is providing smartphones to the farmers. Minimum support price of Paddy has also been increased. 75% percent of the Jharkhand population lives in villages. Hence, key thrust areas of the budget are agriculture, irrigation, drinking water, houses, health facilities, roads, energy-electricity, sanitation and school education. CM krishi Ashirwad Yojana, Sujalam Sufalam Yojana, Sweet Revolution, Ved Vyas Awas Yojana, CM Ajivika Samvardhan Yojana, Atal

Gramottan Yojna, Scholarship for Class VII students and CM vidhyalakshmi Uchcha Shiksha Yojana are the major schemes running

by the government. Budgetary allocation for these schemes have been given below.

**Table 1: Ten special features of the annual budget (2019-20) of Jharkhand**

Schemes	Description
CM krishi Ashirwad Yojana	Farmers get 5,000 aid/acre
Sujalam Sufalam Yojana	De-silting of ponds,dams and other water bodies to bust droughts
Sweet Revolution	12,000 farmers to be trained to bee-keeping
Ved Vyas Awas Yojana	Homes for 21,00 fishing families
CM Ajivika Samvardhan Yojana	Traditional craft, art as livelihood
Atal Gramottan Yojna	Rural infrastructure
Scholarship for Class VII students	For 7,230 annually, highest sum Rs.1,2000 a year
CM vidhyalakshmi Uchcha Shiksha Yojana	For higher education of 84,800 girls
Health	Telemedicine for homeopathy, baby care kits for new moms
Inclusion	Unique disability card for physically challenged

**Analysis:** The budget's thirist areas are agriculture, and allied sector like energy, women and child welfare, irrigation, road construction and health. For agriculture, the government allocated 7,231.40Cr. It is almost 24.50 percent increase from previous fiscal.

The state government has come up with children budge for the first time, converging all child related schemes run by different departments. Convergence of schemes will help to know how much money government is sending to various departments besides helping in proper monitoring ad tabs, if any area is lacking.

Government has come up with gender budget for women empowerment. It was done by converging all women related schemes run by different departments. Government has proposed Rs.8,898.47 crore for its gender budget. It is 8.59% higher than the previous fiscal. Government has started Mukhyamantri Sukanya Yojana for girl education and eradication of child marriage. Empowerment of Sakhi Mandals: Government has come up with special plan for the marketing of products manufactured by Sakhi Mandals in the state in hospitals, schools, government departments etc.

It is quite a pragmatic and pro-poor

budget as government has given emphasized upon farmers, women and children, Government has allotted huge amount for the welfare of schedule tribe and schedule caste population. However, considering the huge scarcity of man power in government departments, spending the allotted budget amount in a fiscal year is a big challenge. Moreover, there is very little for the business community and industries in this budge. Unemployment rate is very high in Jharkhand. Business and industry two areas that have potential to generate employment opportunities. In case of slowdown in the employment sectors skilled human resources will be remained unemployed and likely to migrate.

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## ANAEMIA IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE - A STUDY IN KURNOOL

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### Abstract

The kidneys are two bean-shaped organs, each about the size of a fist. They are located just below the rib cage, one on each side of the spine. They function as filters of the blood, removing waste products and controlling the balance of fluid and electrolytes. Every day, the kidneys filter about 120 to 150 quarts of blood to produce about 1 to 2 quarts of urine. Filtration occurs via bundles of capillaries called glomeruli. A reduction in the glomerular filtration rate (GFR) to  $<60\text{ml/min/1.73m}^2$ .

$73\text{m}^2$  indicates chronic kidney disease (CKD). Healthy kidneys produce a hormone called erythropoietin which promotes the bone marrow to make red blood cells, which then carry oxygen throughout the body. Kidney disease is ranked 3 amongst life threatening diseases in India after cancer and heart disease. Anaemia is one of the many complications of the CKD. Anaemia is a condition in which the body has fewer red blood cells than normal. As the diseased kidney loses its ability to produce the erythropoietin essential to the production of haemoglobin, anaemia occurs. Progression of CKD is often associated with severe anaemia, and epidemiological studies have shown that haemoglobin levels are correlated with creatinine clearance. Anaemia is a risk factor for cardiac dysfunction and is potentially modifiable. It is associated with poor quality of life, and increase in morbidity and mortality. Thus the present study was aimed to study the prevalence of anaemia in CKD.

**Key Words-** Anaemia, Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD), Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR), Erythropoietin, Creatinine.

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD), also known as chronic renal failure, chronic renal disease, or chronic kidney failure, is much more widespread than people realize, it often goes undetected and undiagnosed until the disease is well advanced. CKD is a slow and gradually progressive disease. It is not unusual for people to realize they have chronic failure only when their kidney function is down to 25% of normal. Even if one kidney stops functioning, the other can carry out normal functions. It is not usually until the disease is fairly well advanced and the condition has become severe that signs and symptoms are noticeable, by which time most of the damage is irreversible.

Kidney Disease Quality Outcome Initiative (KDQOI), defined CKD as kidney damage or

glomerular filtration rate (GFR)  $<60\text{ml/min/1.73m}^2$  for 3 months or, irrespective of cause. GFR is an expression of the quality of glomerular filtrate formed each minute in nephrons of both kidneys, calculated by measuring the clearance of specific substances like creatinine. GFR declines with age, sex, race, size, serumcreatinine levels of the individual.

**Table-1: Average estimated GFR based on age**

Age in years	Average estimated GFR
20-29	116
30-39	107
40-49	99
50-59	93

60-69	85
70+	75

CKD with its high prevalence, morbidity and mortality is an important public health problem. With the ongoing pandemic of obesity, diabetes and hypertension, CKD is becoming a leading global health problem.

Between 8 and 10% of the adult population have some form of kidney damage and every year millions die prematurely of complications related to CKD. CKD is an important, chronic, non-communicable epidemic disease that affects world including India with <3% of land mass, India hosts 17% of the Earth's population. The prevalence of CKD ranges from <1% to 13% and recently, data from the International Society of Nephrology's Kidney Disease Data Centre Study reported a prevalence of 17%.

Hypertension and Diabetes are the most common conditions causing CKD include inflammation (glomerulonephritis) or infections (pyelonephritis). Sometimes CKD is inherited (such as polycystic disease) or the result of longstanding blockage to the urinary system (such as enlarged prostate or kidney stones). Some drugs can cause CKD, especially some pain-killing drugs (analgesics) if taken over a long time. Often doctors cannot determine what caused the problems. The aetiology of CKD varies considerably throughout India. Parts of the states of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, and Goa have high levels of CKD of unknown aetiology (CKDu), compounding these issues is the sobering fact that 1.3 billion people are served by 1850 nephrologists who are unequally distributed but mostly concentrated in urban centres. National Kidney Foundation (NKF) divided CKD into 5 stages. They are:

**Table 2- Division of CKD**

Stage	GFR(ml/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup> )	Description
1	>90	Normal or increased GFR, with other evidence of kidney damage.
2	60-89	Slight decrease in GFR, with other evidence of kidney damage.
3(a)	45-59	Moderate decrease in GFR, with or without other evidence of kidney damage.
3(b)	30-44	
4	15-29	Severe decrease in GFR, with or without other evidence of kidney damage.
5	<15 or on dialysis	Established renal failure.

A person can lose up to 90% of their kidney functions before experiencing any symptoms. Most people have no symptoms until CKD is advanced. Signs and symptoms of CKD include anaemia, oedema, hypertension, fatigue, decreased urine output, dark urine, muscle cramps, pain on the side or mid to lower back, proteins in urine, sudden change in body weight, erectile dysfunction in males etc.

Anaemia is a significant and common complication in CKD and associated with progression of CKD, poor quality of life, and increase in morbidity and mortality. Anaemia was first linked to CKD over 170 years ago by Richard Bright. As kidney disease progresses, anaemia increases in prevalence, affecting nearly all patients with stage-5 CKD.

Anaemia in CKD is associated with reduced quality of life and increased cardiovascular disease, hospitalization, cognitive impairment, and mortality. The mechanism of

anaemia in CKD is multi-factorial: erythropoietin deficiency from reduced renal mass, iron and nutritional deficiencies, various pro-inflammatory mediators commonly elevated in CKD may affect the erythropoietin in CKD. The other causes of anaemia in CKD include blood loss from haemodialysis, low levels of iron, folic acid, vitamin B that are necessary for red blood cells to make haemoglobin, bone marrow problems, chronic infections like diabetic ulcers, inflammatory problems (such as arthritis, lupus), malnutrition etc.

Anaemia in CKD is associated with increased risk for cardiovascular disease (CVD),

increased morbidity and mortality. Some studies reported that haemoglobin level start to decrease even early renal deficiency around 70ml/min in males and 50ml/min in females. Furthermore, anaemia in CKD aggravates the adverse outcomes in CKD and worsens the co morbidities of diabetes and hypertension. Anaemia in CKD can be diagnosed by a medical history; physical examination and blood tests. It can be treated by iron, vitamin B-12 and folic acid supplements and dietary sources, red blood cell transfusion, erythropoietin injections. Early identification of anaemia in CKD retards the development of end stage renal disease and consequently improves from CVD, morbidity and mortality. Hence, the researcher is interested to investigate the prevalence of anaemia in CKD.

### Review of literature

DeepikaMuniyandi et al., (2016) conducted a comparative study in Kaveri Delta Region, Tamil Nadu, India, to evaluate the prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia in CKD patients. A sample of 221 CKD patients was selected. Patients were categorized into 2 groups based on ferritin levels, group-1 (n=87) and group-2 (n=134). The results showed that group-1 patients showing significantly lower serum ferritin levels ( $15.04 \pm 12.48$ ) than group-2 patients ( $88.98 \pm 47.39$ ) ( $p < 0.0001$ ), females had lower ferritin levels ( $12.98 \pm 8.84$ ) than males ( $17.11 \pm 10.78$ ). The prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia among CKD is 39%.

Rumi Deori et al., (2016) conducted a cross-sectional study to observe the iron status in CKD pre-dialysis patients. 50 adult CKD patients were randomly selected in Assam, India. The results showed all CKD subjects were anaemia with haemoglobin concentration below 11gms/dl and 48% of them showed moderate degree of anaemia. The serum creatinine level were  $>3\text{mg/dl}$ . The primary aetiologies were diabetes (44%) and hypertension (36%). Serum creatinine and total iron binding capacity were significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) raised in CKD patients while serum iron was significantly low and 26% had iron deficiency anaemia.

Dr.S.H.Talib et al., (2015) conducted a cross-sectional study to determine the prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia in CKD patients and its effect on survival of CKD patients. The results showed that 42.63% had iron deficiency anaemia and are related to stage of CKD.

IshaniAditya et al., (2014) conducted a cross sectional observational to understand the prevalence and treatment pattern of anaemia in CKD patients on maintenance haemodialysis. A sample of 100 CKD patients was selected. The results showed that 92% were found to be anaemic, 47% have haemoglobin value between 6.1 to 9gms/dl, 15% in maintenance haemodialysis, 14% received blood transfusion. Dr.RaveendraN.Mudiyammanavana et al., (2014) conducted a cross-sectional study to understand anaemia in CKD patients. A sample of 50 CKD patients was randomly selected. The results showed that 94% had anaemia, 40 patients were on dialysis and 10 patients were on medical treatment. Most common associated diseases were hypertension (86%), diabetes mellitus (64%), ischemic heart diseases (28%) and dyslipidemia (14%). BibekPoudal et al., (2013) conducted a cross-sectional study to investigate the prevalence of anaemia in CKD patients and association between anaemia and CKD. Total of 163 pre-dialysis CKD patients and 163 non-CKD healthy controls were selected. The results showed that haemoglobin level was significantly lower in CKD patients than non-CKD controls ( $p < 0.001$ ). 47.8% had anaemia. Anaemia was seen in all stages of CKD. Prevalence of anaemia increased as kidney function decreased. A strong association was found between anaemia and CKD.

Swarajsathyan et al., (2008) conducted a descriptive study to study the prevalence of anaemia and cardiovascular disease in CKD patients and establish an association between them. A sample of 333 CKD patients was selected. The results showed that 90.39% were found to be anaemic, 25.53% had haemoglobin value of  $<7\text{gms/dl}$ , 50.15% were found to have some form of cardiovascular disease and the correlation between cardiovascular disease and the level of haemoglobin was highly significant.

### Objectives

- To find out the extent of anaemia in CKD.
- To know the risk factors for anaemia in CKD.
- To identify the signs and symptoms of anaemia in CKD.
- To understand the treatment of anaemia in CKD.

### Methodology-



The study was a cross-sectional study. 50 CKD patients admitted in nephrology unit, Government General Hospital, Kurnool were selected by using purposive sampling technique. The study was conducted in February and March 2018. All CKD patients were evaluated based on detailed history, clinical examination, and laboratory investigations.

### Results

**Table-3 : Frequency and percentage distribution of CKD patients regarding socio-demographic variables.**

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Age in years</b>		
• 20-29	05	10
• 30-39	10	20
• 40-49	13	26
• 50-59	10	20
• 60 and above	12	24
<b>Sex</b>		
• Male	33	66
• Female	17	34
<b>Locality</b>		
• Rural	39	78
• Urban	11	22
<b>Education</b>		
• Illiteracy		
• Primary	19	38
• Secondary	15	30
• Intermediate and above	09	18
	07	14
<b>Occupation</b>		
• No occupation		
• Agriculture	-	-
• Daily wage labour	11	22
• Public employee	15	30
• Private employee	08	16
• Self employee	06	12
• Others	05	10
	05	10
<b>Monthly income in Rupees</b>		
• ≤ 10,000		
• 10,001-15,000	07	14
• 15,001-20,000	19	38
• More than 20,000	11	22
	13	26
<b>Diet</b>		
• Vegetarian		
• Non-vegetarian	32	64
• Mixed	04	08
	14	28

Table: 3 shows the frequency and percentage distribution of CKD patients based on their socio-demographic

variables. Majority of the subjects (26%) were between 40-49 years of age, 60% males, 78% belonged to rural area, 38%

illiterates, 30% daily wage labours, 38% had monthly income between Rs.10,001 -15,000, 64% vegetarians.

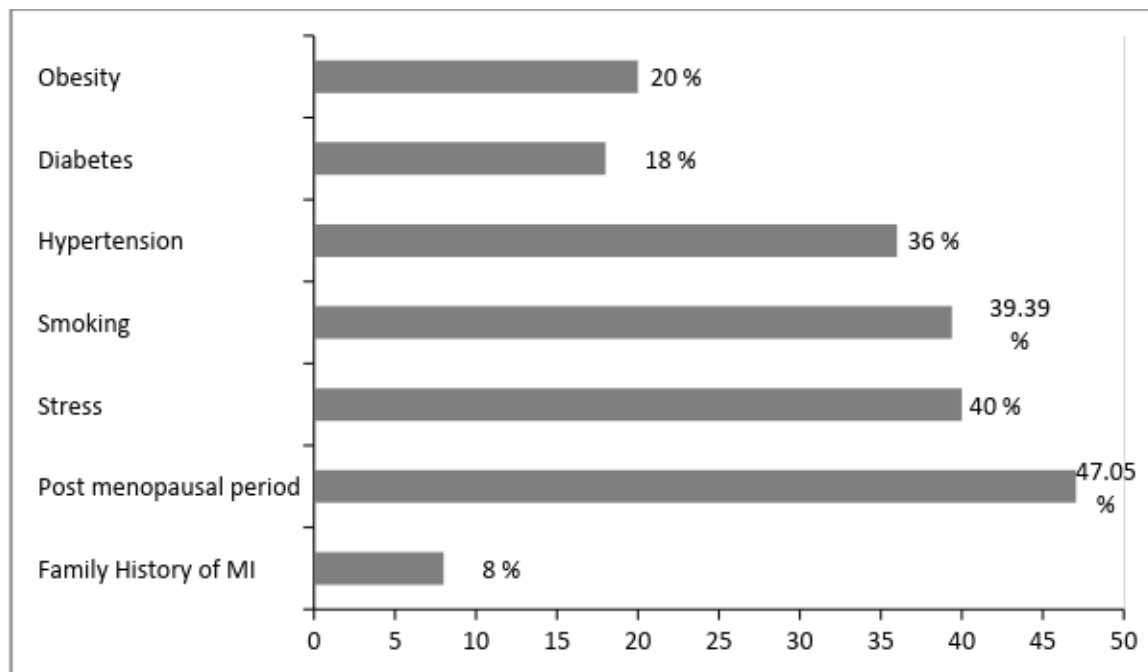
**Table: 4 Frequency and percentage distribution of CKD patients based on clinical and laboratory data.**

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
<b>CKD stage</b>		
• 1		
• 2	05	10
• 3	07	14
• 4	12	24
• 5	10	20
	16	32
<b>Urine albumin</b>		
• 1+		
• 2+	11	22
• 3+	14	28
• 4+	18	36
	07	14
<b>Blood urea (mg/dl)</b>		
• 10-45		
• 46-81	02	04
• 82-117	04	08
• 118-153	15	30
• 154-189	19	38
• 190-225	04	08
	06	12
<b>Serum creatinine (mg/dl)</b>		
• 0.5-1.5		
• 1.6 – 4.6	05	10
• 4.7-7.7	12	24
• 7.8-10.8	14	28
	19	38
<b>Haemoglobin (gm/dl)</b>		
• ≤ 5		
• 5.1-8.0	01	02
• 8.1-11	23	46
	26	52

Table-4 shows the frequency and percentage distribution of CKD patients based on their clinical and laboratory data. Majority of the subjects (32%) belonged to CKD stage 5, 36% had urine albumin

levels 3+, 38% had blood urea level between 118-153 mg/dl, 38% serum creatinine level between 7.8-10.8mg/dl and 52% had haemoglobin between 8.1-11gms/dl.

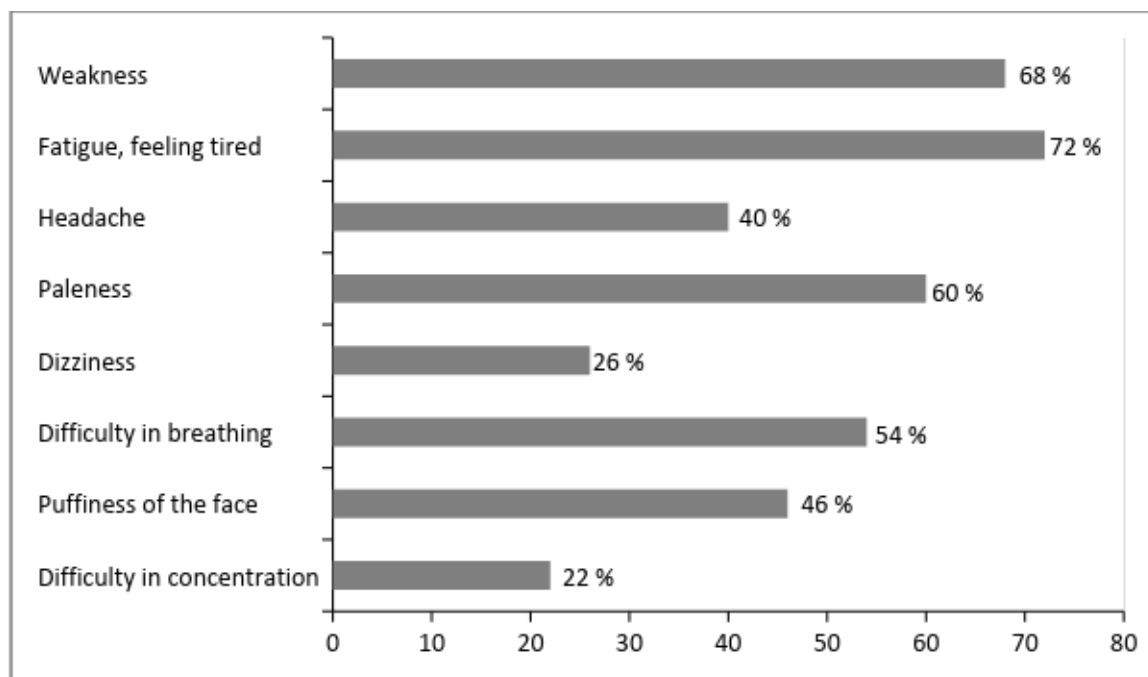
**Graph-1: Percentage distribution of CKD patients based on the risk factors for anaemia in CKD**



Graph-1 shows the risk factors for anaemia in CKD patients. 47.05% female CKD patients belonged to post menopausal period, 39.39% males had smoking, 40% total CKD patients

had stress, 36% hypertension, 20% obesity, 18% diabetes and 12% family history of myocardial infarction (MI), as risk factors for anaemia in CKD.

**Graph-2: Percentage distribution of CKD patients based on their Signs and symptoms of anaemia.**



Graph-2 shows the signs and symptoms of anaemia in CKD patients. Majority of the subjects (72%) had fatigue and feeling of tiredness, 68% felt weakness, 60% had

paleness, 54% difficulty in breathing, 46% puffiness of face, 40% headache, 26% dizziness and 22% difficulty in concentration.

**Table-5: Frequency and percentage distribution of CKD patients based on the treatment receiving for anaemia.**

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Iron pills	50	100
Erythropoietin injections	07	14
Red blood cell (RBC) transfusion	08	16
Vitamin B-12 and folic acid supplements	50	100
Dietary sources of B-12, iron and folic acid.	41	82

Table-5 shows the frequency and percentage distribution of CKD patients based on their treatment for anaemia. All subjects (100%) were taking iron, vitamin B-12 and folic acid supplements, 41% dietary sources of B-12, iron and folic acid, 16% had RBC transfusion and 14% erythropoietin injections

#### **.Conclusion**

A high prevalence of anaemia was found in all stages of CKD. Anaemia in CKD is the established risk factor for the development of cardio vascular diseases. Therefore, it is necessary to identify anaemia in CKD as soon as possible and manage them properly before development of cardio vascular disease. Early

detection and aggressive treatment of anaemia in CKD patients is very essential to improve patient's health related QOL.

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## A STUDY ON AWARENESS AND USE AMONG SENIOR CITIZEN TOWARDS THE SENIOR CITIZENS WELFARE SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT IN MUMBAI

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### Introduction

Due to the rapid urbanization the joint family system has been broken down. The elders are finding difficulties to sustain themselves in old age due to growing of the nuclear families, Migration of their wards to a big cities/abroad for work and increasing congruity. In the present prevailing situation of senior citizens have become very crucial because young people now see senior citizen as a burden. After a certain age, a person faces various problems related to age. Such problems may include Economic problems, Physical and physiological problems and Psycho-social problem. In this day and age, the Senior Citizens are a victim of abuse perpetrated by their own family members, who were supposed to be their backbone.

In view of these facts and circumstances, it is very important for the

Government and the society at large to step in to protect the interest of the Senior Citizens. And in deed, the Government has taken out various schemes and statutes to elevate the position of the Senior Citizens in the society. The society also, through operations of various Non-Government Organisations, has taken a lot many initiatives to protect the Senior Citizens and their rights.

Equally important is awareness amongst the masses. The Rights, Schemes, or NGO activities will not be able to help the position of the Senior Citizens in the society if the Senior Citizens are themselves unaware of these initiatives. It is also necessary for the young generation to know of these Rights, to make sure they are not, unknowingly, treading upon said Rights of the Senior Citizens, and what are the consequences, if they do. It would also help the young to grow better into

their age, knowing their Rights are secured. In this context the research has decided to research on a Study on Awareness and Use among Senior Citizen towards the Senior Citizens Welfare Schemes of Government in Mumbai

### Significance of the Study:

Being one of the most vulnerable section of the society, it is necessary that Senior Citizens are not overlooked in this age of rapid development. The Government, through various Acts and Schemes, and the NGOs, through many activities, are working hard to protect the interest of the Senior Citizens of our society. There is a need to determine whether the society, including the Senior Citizens and the youth, is aware of the Rights, Govt. Schemes and NGO activities taken to protect the Senior Citizens, or not. It is also necessary to ascertain whether the benefits of the initiatives of Government and NGOs are being reaped by the Senior Citizens or not. This would help determine whether the initiatives of the Govt. and NGO are going in the right direction, or there needs to be efforts taken to make the Senior Citizens aware of them.

### Objectives of the Study:

The overall objective of the study is to analyze senior citizens perception towards various beneficial schemes for senior citizens. The specific objectives are

- To study various senior citizens beneficial schemes
- To analyze the awareness of various senior citizens beneficiary schemes among senior citizens
- To understand the perception of senior citizens towards availing the various beneficial schemes for senior citizens.
- To suggest measures to improve economic and social status of the senior citizens.

### Research Methodology

For the purpose of the study both the primary and secondary data has been utilized according to the

objectives of the study to arrive at interferences. Data analysis has been done by using statistical tool to draw suitable conclusions and suggestions. The sources of which will be as follows

### Hypothesis

- H1:Senior Citizens are highly aware about the various beneficial schemes for Senior Citizens.
- H2:Senior Citizens have taken maximum benefits of the various schemes of Senior Citizens.

**Secondary Data**-Secondary data includes data from the published data like journals, books, magazines, websites and other published and unpublished documents available.

**Primary Data**- Primary data is collected by survey, using a structured questionnaire. Survey is a systematic gathering of the data from the respondents through the questionnaire. This is the most widely used method for research.

**Table 1: Sample Size**

Gender	Sample Size
Male	30
Female	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>

### Various Schemes of Government of India for the Senior Citizens of India:

The Government of India has launched various schemes for the security of the senior citizens under the ministry of Finance, Health & Family Welfare, Telecommunications, Railways, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Road Transport and Highway, Rural Development which are explained below

### Ministry of Finance:



Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) vide letter dated 25.5.2009 issued instructions on **health insurance for senior citizens** to CEOs of all General Health Insurance Companies which, inter-alia, includes: Allowing entry into health insurance scheme till 65 years of age. The Ministry of finance provides the following tax benefits to the senior citizens:

- Income tax exemption for citizen of 60 years and above Rs. 3 lakh per annum.
- Income tax exemption for Senior Citizens of 80 years and above up to Rs. 5.0 lakh per annum.
- Deduction of Rs 30,000 under Section 80D is allowed to an individual who pays medical insurance premium for his/ her parent or parents, who is a senior citizen.
- An individual is eligible for a deduction of the amount spent or Rs 60,000, whichever is less for medical treatment of a dependent senior citizen.
- This deduction limit is Rs 80,000 if the dependent older person is 80 years or above.
- No routine Income Tax scrutiny of senior citizens. Senior Citizen not having income from profits and gains of business or profession shall not be liable to pay advance tax and allowed to discharge his/her tax liability (Other than TDS) by payment of self-assessment tax.
- Senior Citizen will be able to avail of monthly income streams by mortgaging a house owned by him/her.
- Senior citizens receive a higher interest (up to 50 bps) on a five year fixed deposit which is entitled for deduction from income tax. They can claim exemption on TDS on interest income earned on deposits by submitting Form 15 H u/s 197 of IT Act
- A senior citizen over the age of 80 years with a total annual income of more than Rs 5 lakh or having a refund claim is exempt from the mandatory e-filing of his/her ITR.
- No deduction of tax at source is required to be made under Section 193, 194, 194A, 194EE or 194K of the Income Tax Act in case of Senior Citizen if he furnishes to the deductor a declaration to the effect that the tax on his estimated total income of the relevant previous will be nil.

- Under the Service Tax law, activities relating to advancement of education programmes or skill development relating to persons over the age of 65 years residing in a rural area by an entity registered under Section 12AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 are exempt from Service Tax.
- The Union Budget 2015-16 also proposed the creation of a Senior Citizen Welfare Fund for subsidizing the premiums paid by old age pensioners, BPL (Below Poverty Line) cardholders, small and marginal farmers and others. This fund would be created using the unclaimed deposits lying in the Public Provident Fund (PPF) and Employee Provident Fund (EPF) (about Rs 9,000 crores in total).

### **The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:**

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare provide the following facilities for senior citizens of:

- Separate queues for older persons in government hospitals.
- Geriatric clinic in several government hospitals.
- The Ministry implemented **the National Programme for the Health Care for the Elderly** (NPHCE) from the year 2010-11. NPHCE forms part of the Non Communicable Division in the Ministry.

### **Ministry of Home Affairs:**

- The Ministry of Home Affairs in its advisories has advised the States/UTs to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens; sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons; regular visit of the beat staff; setting up of toll free senior citizens help lines; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drivers, etc.

### **Department of Telecommunications**

- Faults/complaints of senior citizens are given priority by registering them under senior citizens

category with VIP flag, which is a priority category.

- 
- Senior citizens are allowed to register telephone connection under N-OYT Special Category, which is a priority category.
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- **Ministry of Railways:**
  - Indian Railways provide fare concessions in all classes of Mail / Express including Rajdhani / Shatabadi / Jan Shatabadi/Duronto trains for senior citizens aged 60 years and above, 40% and 50% concession in rail fare for male (60 years) and female (58 years) respectively.
  - Indian Railways also have the facility of separate counters for Senior Citizens for purchase / booking / cancellation of tickets at various Passenger Reservation System (PRS) centres if the average demand per shift is more than 120 tickets
  - Wheel Chairs for use of older persons are available at all junctions, District Headquarters and other important stations for the convenience of needy persons including the older persons.
  - At present, this facility is provided duly escorted by coolies (on payment basis). Zonal Railways have been advised to provide free of cost battery operated vehicles for disabled and old aged passengers.
  - Ramps for wheel chairs movement are available at the entry to important stations.
  - Specially designed coaches with provisions of space for wheel chairs, hand rail and specially designed toilet for handicapped persons have been introduced.
  - Provision of lower berth to male passengers of 60 years and above and female passengers of 45 years and above.
  - Accommodation is also earmarked for senior citizens during specified hours on sub-urban sections of Central and Western Railways
  - After departure of a train, if a vacant lower berth is available then, on request, the Conductor /TTE is authorized to allot the seat to any disabled or older person who has been allotted a middle/upper berth.

#### **Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution:**

- Older people will be provide good grains 35 kg per month. The food grains are issued @ Rs.3/- per kg. for rice and Rs.2/- per kg. For wheat.

#### **Ministry of Rural Development:**

- **Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)** under which Central assistance is given towards pension @ Rs. 200/- per month to persons above 60 years and @ Rs. 500/- per month to persons above 80 years belonging to a household below poverty line, which is meant to be supplemented by at least an equal contribution by the States.
- On 1st April, 2000 the Scheme was launched with the aim to provide food security to meet the requirement of those senior citizens who, though eligible, have remained uncovered under the NOAPS. Under the **Annapurna Scheme** 10 kgs of food grains per month are provided free of cost to the beneficiary.

#### **Ministry of Civil Aviation:**

- Indian Airlines is providing 50 per cent Senior Citizen Discount on Normal Economy Class fare for all domestic flights to Indian senior citizens who have completed the age of 65 years in the case of male senior citizens and 63 years in the case of female senior citizens subject to certain conditions.
- Air India is offering discount of 55% to senior citizens of 60 plus on flights to USA, UK and Europe on economy class. Further, Air India has now decided to reduce the age of 60 plus for discount on their domestic routes as well with immediate effect. For Identity card, 2 passport sized photographs have to be submitted along with the form.
- Jetlite offers a discount of 50% on economy class for citizens of 65 years or above. One passport sized photograph required on the form along with age proof. Jet Airways offers discount to senior citizens of 65 years or above. For availing discount in domestic flights, senior citizens have to fill up a

discount form along with a passport sized photograph and Age proof certificate. Jet Airways also provides Senior Citizen I-card

#### Ministry of Road Transport and Highways:

- Reservation of two seats for senior citizens in front row of the buses of the State Road Transport Undertakings.
- Some State Governments are giving fare concession to senior citizens in the State Road Transport Undertaking buses and are introducing Bus Models, which are convenient to the elderly.
- **Banking: Facilities, Interest Rates:** The Banks offers an additional rate of 0.50% p.a. on deposits of one year and above to senior citizens, on domestic term deposit schemes.
- **Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (SCSS) Account:** Monthly Income Scheme (MIS)

and Senior Citizen Saving Scheme (SCSS) are beneficial for Senior Citizens who desire monthly/quarterly interest. Invest in MIS / SCSS and transfer interest into RD account through SB account through written request and earn a combined interest of 10.5 %.

- **Reverse Mortgage:** For supplementing the cash flow stream of senior citizens in order to address their financial needs. The Reverse Mortgage scheme is introduced by the banking sector to the senior citizen above 60 years of age. Married couples will be eligible as joint borrowers provided one of them is above 60 years of age and age of spouse is not below 55 years at the time of application. The owner of a residential property (house or flat) located in India in his/her own name. Residential property should be used as permanent primary residence (fully self-occupied property

#### SURVEY REPORT

Table 2 states the demographic information of senior citizens who were under study. 50% were male and 50% were female. 88% were in age group of 60-79 and 12% in the age group of 80 and above. 12 % respondents were post graduate, 25% were graduate and 35.50 each

were matric and under graduate. 20% were pensioners 13% are in private sector, 13% were self-employed and 54% were home makers. 85% respondents had senior citizen card with them.

**Table2: Profile of the respondents is given in the Table**

Gender	Male	30	50.00
	Female	30	50.00
Age	60-79	53	88
	80 above	7	12
Education.	Post-Graduation	7	12
	Graduation	15	25
	Matric	19	31.5
	Uneducated	19	31.5
Income	Pensioner	12	20
	Private Sector	8	13
	Self Employed	8	13
	Home Maker	32	54
Senior Citizen Card Holder	Yes	51	85
	No	9	15

**Table 3: Awareness about the different schemes**

Sr. No	Name of Scheme	Yes		No	
		Count	%	Count	%
1	Concession In Railway Ticket Fare	51	85	9	15
2	Concession In Bus Ticket Fare	54	90	6	10
3	Concession In Airways Ticket Fare	27	45	33	55
4	Reservation For Seat In Railway	44	73	16	27
5	Seat Reservation In Buses	57	95	3	5
6	Lower Seat Reserved in railway	42	70	18	30
7	Tax Exemption Benefits	35	58	25	42
8	Extra Interest rate On Savings and FDs In Bank	36	60	24	40
9	Benefits By Telecommunication	17	28	43	72
10	Benefits Of Senior Citizen Id	49	82	11	18
11	Separate Queues For Senior Citizen	58	97	2	3
12	National Old Age Scheme	27	45	33	55
13	Annapurna Scheme	36	60	24	40
14	Reverse Mortgage Loan	21	35	39	65
15	Antyodva Scheme	30	50	30	50

Source: primary data

#### Survey Findings: Awareness towards the Senior Citizen schemes

- 85% of senior citizens are aware about Concession in Railway Ticket Fare.
- 90% of senior citizens are aware about Concession in Bus Ticket Fare.
- 55% of senior citizens are unaware about Concession in Airways Ticket Fare.
- 73% of senior citizens are aware about Reservation for Seat in Railway.
- 95% of senior citizens are aware about Reservation for Seat in Buses.
- 70% of senior citizens are aware about Lower seat Reservation in Railway.
- Only 58% are aware of Tax Exemption Benefits.
- 60% are aware of Extra Interest rate On Savings and FDs In Bank.
- Very few i.e only 28 % senior citizens are aware on Benefits by Telecommunication.
- 97% are aware of Separate Queues For Senior Citizen.
- Only 45% are aware of National Old Age Scheme.
- 60% are aware of Annapurna Scheme.
- Only 35% are aware of Reverse Mortgage Loan.
- 50% are aware of Antyodya Scheme.

**Table 4: Beneficiaries of the schemes**

Sr. No.	Beneficiaries of the Scheme	Yes		No	
		Count	%	Count	%
1	Concession In Railway Ticket Fare	47	78	13	22
2	Concession In Bus Ticket Fare	50	83	10	17
3	Concession In Airways Ticket Fare	17	28	43	72
4	Reservation For Seat In Railway	38	63	22	37
5	Seat Reservation In Buses	52	87	8	13
6	Lower Seat Reserved For senior citizens	36	60	24	40
7	Tax Exemption Benefits	21	35	39	65

#### Does senior citizens gets the benefits of senior citizen schemes?

The next question was asked to senior citizen whether they availed the benefits of the senior citizen schemes or not. The responses on the receiving the benefits of schemes is explained in the table. No.4:

Problem while availing scheme	Frequency	Percent
Yes	38	63
No	22	37

#### Analysis and Findings:

- 78% of senior citizens are the beneficiaries of Concession in Railway Ticket Fare.
- 83% of senior citizens are the beneficiaries of Bus Ticket Fare.
- 28% of senior citizens are the beneficiaries of Airways Ticket Fare.
- 63% of of senior citizens are the beneficiaries of Seat in Railway.
- 87% of senior citizens are the beneficiaries of Seat in Buses.
- 60% of senior citizens are the beneficiaries of Lower seat Reservation in Railway.

#### Difficulties availing senior citizen scheme

The question was asked to senior citizen that they face any problem while availing the senior citizen schemes. This is very important part of this research made by researcher. The result of this question is shown in the following table and chart so easily understand the perception of senior citizen. Table No.5. 63 percent respondents said they had faced difficulties in availing the benefits while 37 percent respondent said they never faced difficulties in availing the scheme.

#### Testing of hypothesis

The researcher has tested using percentage method which is explained in the following section.

#### The senior citizens are highly aware about the senior citizens schemes.

This hypothesis is framed to analyze the awareness level of senior citizen towards the various beneficial schemes for the senior citizens. The framed hypothesis is tested by the researcher using average method and taking the reference of the Table No.3 the hypothesis is partly accepted and partly

**Table 5: Problem while availing schemes**

**rejected** as awareness is less than 50% on schemes of Benefits by Telecommunication, Separate Queues for Senior Citizen. National Old Age Scheme, Annapurna Scheme, Reverse Mortgage Loan, antyodya Scheme, However senior citizens have good awareness about Concession In Railway Ticket Fare. senior citizens are aware about Concession In Bus Ticket Fare, Concession, in Airways Ticket Fare, Reservation For Seat In Railway, Reservation For Seat In Buses, Lower seat Reservation In Railway, Tax Exemption Benefits, Extra Interest rate On Savings and FDs In Bank.

### **Senior Citizens have taken maximum benefits of the various schemes of Senior Citizens**

This hypothesis is framed to analyze the extent to which benefits of the scheme has been taken by senior citizen of the various beneficial schemes for the senior citizens. The framed hypothesis is tested by the researcher using average method and taking the reference of the table No.4 the **hypothesis is partly accepted and partly rejected** as availing of benefits is less than 50 % on schemes such as Benefits By Telecommunication, Separate Queues For Senior Citizen, National Old Age Scheme, Annapurna Scheme, Reverse Mortgage Loan, antyodya Scheme, tax benefits scheme. However senior citizens have received benefits of schemes like Concession in Railway Ticket Fare, Concession In Bus Ticket Fare, Concession, in Airways Ticket Fare, Reservation For Seat In Railway, Reservation For Seat In Buses, Lower seat Reservation in Railway, Tax Exemption Benefits, Extra Interest rate On Savings and FDs in Bank.

### **Suggestions of the Study**

After drawing findings, the researcher has drawn certain suggestions which are as below:

- Still many people are not aware about the senior citizens schemes. So the Government and NGOs needs to bring awareness amongst the people with awareness drives related to the facilities and benefits of the Scheme.

- The schemes must be better advertised by the government and other non-government organisations
- The scheme should be easily accessible by the senior citizen.
- The society has to become cooperative for the senior citizens as they are the integral part of our society. .
- Senior citizen card must be easily provided to the senior citizen.
- Society should be help senior citizen in availing this scheme.
- The younger generation should be made aware of the love and care needed by the senior citizens.
- Social worker can help the senior citizens to be aware about the policies and programs related to the welfare of the senior citizens in our country. This will help to senior citizens to protect their rights.
- Free medical care may be provided to the senior citizens with the help of some organization.
- Separate police cell should be established to handle the cases relating to senior citizens.

### **Conclusion**

The findings of the study state that the awareness level of the respondent on some schemes are good while awareness on is less than 50% on schemes of Benefits By Telecommunication, Separate Queues For Senior Citizen. National Old Age Scheme, Annapurna Scheme, Reverse Mortgage Loan, antyodya Scheme. Even consumption of benefits of schemes is less than 50 % on schemes such as Benefits By Telecommunication, Separate Queues For Senior Citizen, National Old Age Scheme, Annapurna Scheme, Reverse Mortgage Loan, antyodya Scheme, tax benefits scheme. Therefore awareness is necessary among the senior citizen even senior citizens should be motivated to take proper advantage of the scheme provided by government.

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## AN URGENT CALL FOR REQUIREMENT OF AN ALTERNATIVE POLICY FOR DISTRESSED FARMERS

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This paper attempts to illustrate the recommendation of 'National Commission of Farmers' in order to improve the economic conditions of farmers, along with the formula suggested by the noted agricultural scientist M.S. Swaminathan for the calculation of MSP which covers the cost of agricultural production plus 50% profit to the farmers, and the formula adopted by Central Government. for determination of MSP.

**Key Words: Agriculture, Farmers, MSP, Farmers suicide, alternative agriculture policy**

India, a free country with more than seventy years of Independence and developmental works, still withers from the basic flaw of suffering and deprivation of farmers, with

suicide rates at an all-time high. Distress sales and reasons similar to this, has been a major cause for farmer suicides during the past few years. These suicides have mostly been

reported from states such as Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

In response to this, the Central Government has announced an increase in the minimum support price of various crops in the month of July, showing its commitment to doubling the income of farmers. Despite being a long overdue announcement, the step towards increased prices may prove to be a positive one in this direction. But the important question that arises at this moment is whether the rise in minimum support price alone will be able to improve the vulnerable condition of the farmers? Would this increase be effective enough to double the income of farmers? In order to answer these questions, it is of utmost importance to enquire and understand the different aspects of minimum support price.

The first and most important attribute is the method of determining the MSP. The 'Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices' (CACP), evaluates the costs of production of different crops, and then suggests measures to the government for determination of their minimum price, also keeping the minimum income of the farmers in view. The government claims that this increase in MSP will provide the farmers with a profit of at least 50% more than the total cost of production.

This paper attempts to illustrate the recommendation of 'National Commission of Farmers' in order to improve the economic conditions of farmers, along with the formula suggested by the noted agricultural scientist M.S. Swaminathan for the calculation of MSP which covers the cost of agricultural production plus 50% profit to the farmers, and the formula adopted by Central Government for determination of MSP.

The National Commission of Farmers (NCF) was constituted on November 18, 2004 under the chairmanship of Professor Monkombu Sambasivan Swaminathan, who played the leading role in India's Green Revolution. He submitted his fifth and final report on October 4, 2006, which contained suggestions to achieve the goal of faster and more inclusive growth.

The report on NCF finds that agrarian distress is the main cause of farmers' suicide in the recent years. And in turn, the major

causes of the agrarian distress are unfinished agenda in land reform, inadequate irrigation facilities, use of old technology, access, adequacy and timeliness of institutional credit, and lack of opportunities for assured and remunerative marketing. The NCF recommends that Agriculture be included in the concurrent list of the constitution.

Due to failure of land reforms in India, with the exception of a few states, in 1991-92 the share of the bottom half of the rural households in the total land ownership was only 3%, and the top 10% was as high as 54%. NCF recommended the distribution of ceiling – surplus and waste land among marginal and landless labourers and to prevent diversion of prime agricultural land and forest land to corporate sector for non-agricultural purposes. Apart from the size of holding, the productivity levels primarily determine the income of the farmers. Productivity of major crops in India is much lower than other countries. NCF recommends investment in rural infrastructures, i.e. irrigation, drainage, land development, water conservation, research development and road connectivity. Timely and adequate supply of credit is a basic requirement of small farm families. NCF suggest reduction of rate of interest for crop loans to 4 percent simple, moratorium on debt recovery, including loan from non-institutional sources, and waiver of interest on loans in distress hotspots and during calamities, till capability is restored.

In spite of a record production of 277.49 million tonnes of food grain in India in 2017-18, starvation death in many parts of India is still prevalent and a matter of great concern. Unequal distribution of food grains has serious implications for food security in both rural and urban areas. Several studies have shown that poverty is concentrated, and food deprivation is acute predominantly in rural areas. NCF recommends to promote the establishment of Community Food and Water Banks operated by women self help groups, based on the principle of 'store grain and water' everywhere. Formulation of a National Food Guarantee Act, together with the earlier food for work and employment Guarantee programme will also help increase the demand for food grains as a result of increased consumption by poor.



Farmer suicides have become a common citing in the newspapers. The NCF has underlined the need to address this problem on priority basis. A couple of measures that have been suggested by the NCF are to:

- Cover all crop by crop insurance with the village and not block, as the unit for measurement
- Provide for a social security net with provision for old age support and health insurance
- Provide irrigation facilities on priority basis
- Provide agricultural inputs at affordable costs and at the right time and place
- Promote public awareness campaigns to make people identify early signs of suicidal behaviour

Government help is vital for farmers with small land holding for increasing productivity and competitiveness. The NCF suggests measures for this purpose, a few of which are:

- MSP should be set at least 50% more than the weighted average cost of production
- Promotion of commodity based farmers organisations, such as small cotton farmers estates
- State Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee Acts relating to marketing, storage and processing of agriculture produce need to shift to one that promotes grading, branding, packaging and development of domestic and international markets for local produce, and move towards a single Indian Market.

Structural change is needed in India for generating employment opportunities. Shift from primary sector to secondary and tertiary sector is a welcome step. Shift is taking place but its pace is extremely slow. To overcome this, some measures being suggested by NCF for employment strategy are:

- A rise in the growth rate of economy
- Faster growth of more labour intensive sectors
- Improving the labours market
- Creating non-farm employment opportunities

- The 'net take home income' of farmers should be comparable to those of civil servants.

In the fifth report of the National Commission on Farmers S. M. Swaminathan had recommended that minimum support prices should be at least 50% more than the weighted average cost of production. The present Central government. in its poll manifesto had promised to guarantee farmers 50% over costs in line with this proposal. This has now become a key political demand from farmers. Formula given by Dr. Swaminathan for the calculation of cost of production of crops includes three factors, A2, A2+FL and C2. A2 costs basically cover all paid out expenses, both in cash and in kind, incurred by farmers on seeds, fertilizers, hired labours, fuel, irrigation etc. A2 + FL covers actual paid out costs plus imputed value of unpaid family labours. C2 costs are more comprehensive accounting for the rentals and interest forgone on owned land and fixed capital assets respectively, on top of A2+FL. Central government claims that MSP fixed by the government will provide farmers with a profit of 50 percent more than the cost of production. Here however question arises not only on profit but on the determination of cost of productions. MSP is determined on A2+FL. C2 is excluded in the calculation of cost of crops. Swaminathan report recommended that 50 percent profit should be calculated on C2 costs because it is a comprehensive cost. Devinder Sharma has pointed out the loss to the farmers by calculating MSP by government on A2+FL. With an increase of Rs. 200 on paddy, government fixed its MSP at Rs. 1750. This price is fixed by giving 50 percent profit on A2+FL. If MSP is calculated on C2 cost then it comes to Rs. 2340 per quintal. This means that farmers are incurring loss of Rs. 590 per quintal. This loss is incurred for each and every crop. Total cost is calculated far below the actual cost. Hence there is no justification of a profit of 50 percent. However, the increase in MSP is below expectations.

Second thing in this context is that by merely fixing the MSP, farmers do not get reasonable price for their crops. Unless the government purchases crops at this price, its effect is negligible. For different crops

government purchases are different, and at the same time the government purchases for different region is also different. On the one hand, these purchases are high for Punjab and Haryana, on the other this is negligible for eastern and middle India. This means there is full possibility of different effect on different regions of fixations of MSP. Specially backward areas like Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa etc. where the system of government purchases are inefficient it is not easy for farmers to get MSP. If there is some affect then this will be confined to only those crops which government purchases under different plans for distribution among the poor, for example, paddy. But this affect will also be negligible because the share of government purchases out of total production is negligible. For a few crops like corn, mustard seed, pulses, jute etc., since the government purchases is negligible, any increases in MSP is only confined on paper. According to Shanta Kumar committee report, only 6 percent of the farmers are able to sell their crops at MSP and approximately 94% of small farmers are not covered by MSP.

Thirdly since the government purchases are even limited in villages, only big farmers are benefitted by selling their crops at procurement centres. Reach to centres are difficult for small farmers. In Bihar farmers can sell crops in the centre only by producing land receipts, so that a single farmer cannot sell too much of crops. The main disadvantage of this provision is that most of the famers are share cropper or contract farmer for them producing land receipts are not possible. This means that increase in MSP is meaningless for small and marginal farmers.

Most of the sale and purchase of food grains in the country takes place in private sector. There is no law or judicial system which can enforce MSP in private sector. According to Avninder Nath Thakur increase in MSP is a positive step, however, it cannot be assumed as adequate in any way. Unless government purchases reaches to small and marginal farmers and MSP be implemented in private purchases, increase in MSP can be seen as an inadequate policy and its effect will be limited.

Agricultural economists Devinder Sharma suggests that instead of MSP, farmers

need a minimum monthly income. This is the only way which can take out farmers from economic crisis and can put a check on the suicide rates. In addition to this, the minimum income should be implemented for all the farmers. Each and every farmer should get a minimum income of Rs. 18,000 per month. This does not mean that government should give a cheque of Rs. 18,000 to each and every farmer, but if a farmer earns Rs. 10,000 by tilling his land then the remaining amount of Rs. 8,000 should be given to him by government. This might be a move that has been delayed for a long time, but government should start thinking of the 52 percent population residing in the rural areas.

This policy of MSP has been adopted in India since 1965, but still did not prove to be an efficient method for raising income of small and marginal farmers. An alternative policy of price deficiency payments has been suggested by T Haque and P. K. Joshi. This policy is based on the difference between the MSPs and farm harvest prices (FHPs). The government may continue to fix MSPs for 23 agricultural commodities and provide deficiency payments to farmers for all such commodities, whenever the FHPs rule below the MSPs, without purchasing any quantity of concerned crops. This helps the government reduce its agricultural subsidy bill as well as help farmers in improving and establishing farm income.

**Conclusion** – Seventy one years has passed since independence of our country, however, there have not been marked improvement in the economic conditions of farmers. The news of farmer's suicides is heard from many parts of India. The policy of MSPs have not been proved efficient in raising the income of farmers in general and of marginal and small farmers in particular. Alternative policies of minimum monthly income and price deficiency payments could be adopted in order to working towards the improvement of the economic condition of farmers.

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## ENLIVENING GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN NATIONAL CAPITAL DELHI: A STUDY

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Government schools are important component of Indian education system. Almost 70% Indian population is dependent on government schools. In rural areas, that comprises of over 65 percent of Indian population are totally dependent on government run schools for school level education. Now government is spending millions of rupees on government schools, but quality of education is still not up to the mark. Gap is so wide that most of the parents do not want their children to get enrolled in government schools. In last 20 years, gap between government schools and private schools has widened. In states like Jharkhand, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh, primary level education in government schools is facing many problems like scarcity of teachers, infrastructure facilities and poor quality of teaching and teachers etc. But condition of government run schools in national capital is much better than government run schools in other states. In Delhi, government schools are giving tough competition to private schools in terms of quality of education and overall annual results.

In this research article, objectives, initiatives, and strategy of Delhi government regarding government schools have been discussed. It is a secondary data based research article. Articles published in leading newspapers, research journals and, latest government reports have been used for the analysis.

**Key Words:** School Education, Delhi Government, Government Schools, Infrastructure facilities, Quality of education.

Government schools are important component of Indian education system. Almost 70% Indian population is dependent on government schools. In rural areas, that comprises of over 65 percent of Indian population is solely dependent on government run schools for school level education. Today government schools play very important role in socio-economic up gradation of marginalized section of Indian population. Now government is spending millions of rupees on government schools, but quality of education is still not up to the mark. Gap is so wide that most of the parents do not want their children to get

enrolled in government schools. In last 20 years, gap between government schools and private schools has widened. In states like Jharkhand, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh, primary level education in government schools is facing many problems like scarcity of teachers, infrastructure facilities and poor quality of teaching and teachers etc. But condition of government run schools in national capital is much better than government run schools in other states. In Delhi, government schools are giving tough competition to private schools in terms of quality of education and overall annual results.

**Table 1: Comparison between State Government and Private Schools: XII Results**

Year	Government school		Private School Pass in (%)
	State Government Pass in (%)	KV Pass in (%)	
Mar-11	87.54	95.66	89.06
Mar-12	87.72	95.53	90.06
Mar-13	88.65	97.56	91.83
Mar-14	88.67	98.02	92.09
Mar-15	88.11	95.94	89.75
Mar-16	88.91	95.71	86.67
Mar-17	88.36	95.96	84.02

A couple of years back, in national capital Delhi, quality of education in government schools was not satisfactory at all. Just like other parts of the country, government schools in Delhi also were also Subject to decades of neglect and intentional subversion by vested interests of politicians with flourishing private school ‘business’, Delhi’s government schools suffered handicaps at all levels – severe

shortage of rooms and teachers, low motivation among teachers and principals, and most importantly, abysmal learning levels with 3 out of 4 students in Class 6 unable to even read their books. Pass percentage is the highest for KV schools at 95.96% in March 2017 whereas it is relatively less for state government schools (88.36%) and private schools (84.02%). On an average,

government schools have a better pass percentage than private schools.

Over the last three years, students and parents can witness ‘Education Revolution’ in Delhi. The state government’s sustained and systematic effort to rebuild a broken public education system is responsible for the transformation. The first step taken by the government in 2015 was doubling the allocation for education in the budget. In 2016-17, as per a RBI study of state budgets, Delhi allocated 22.8% of its total budget to education, the highest for any state in India and far above the all India average of 15.6%.

Delhi Economic Survey 2017-18 shows that government schools in Delhi are showing healthier trend and quality of education is continuously on improvement. During 2017-18, in 1,715 private schools, the total number of boys enrolled was 9.37 lakh, compared to 6.28 lakh girls in 2016-17, while a different picture in government schools, where 8.10 lakh girls and 7.18 lakh boys were enrolled in 1,017 schools. It means comparatively percentage of girl enrolment in government schools was quite higher than boys.

In 1,715 private schools, the total

number of boys enrolled was 9.37 lakh, compared to 6.28 lakh girls in 2016-17. A similar trend was seen in 2015-16 — 9.16 lakh boys and 6.10 lakh girls were enrolled across 2,113 schools. It’s a different story in government schools, though. According to data from 2016-17, 8.10 lakh girls and 7.18 lakh boys were enrolled in 1,017 government schools. The trend was similar in 2015-16, when 7.95 lakh girls and 7.14 lakh boys were enrolled. While total enrolment at both government and aided schools is 37.92% that of private schools is 39.95%. The survey also shows that the percentage share of private schools in terms of total enrolment has also increased from 35.21% in 2013-14 to 39.95% in 2016-17.

This is the thing with an urban setting — there are more children going to private schools. However, the national ratio of government to private schools stands at 60:40... In some places, it is even 70:30. But in Delhi the ratio is almost 50:50. The pass percentage of students of Delhi government schools has increased by 2.37, touching 90.64, even as private schools of the city lagged behind at 88.35. In 2018, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya and Kendriya Vidyalaya continued to excel with over 99 percent success rate (Table 1)

**Table 2: Total Schools and students in Delhi**

Type of School	Total No. of Schools	Total No. of Students
North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC)	719	3,09,724
South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC)	580	2,63,019
East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC)	365	2,03,353
State Government	1,017	15,09,514
Central Government	46	1,10,546
Other Schools	3,004	18,25,081
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,731</b>	<b>42,21,237</b>

State government has the maximum number of schools (1017) and also the maximum number of students (15, 09,514) enrolled. State

Government schools provide education from class 1 to class 12 while MCD provides education from class 1 to class 5

**Table 3: Comparison between State Government, MCD, Central Government and Other Schools on RTE Indicators**

RTE indicator			No. of School	Enrolment	Teachers	Student-teacher ratio	Separate Toilet for Girls	Separate Toilet for Boys	Playground	Ramp
MCD	NDMC	2014-15	764	3,39,369	8,475	40:1	100%	100%	75%	80%
		2015-16	734	3,30,313	8,276	40:1	100%	100%	75%	78%
		2016-17	719	3,09,724	8,180	38:1	100%	100%	76%	79%
	SDMC	2014-15	587	2,88,922	7,236	40:1	100%	100%	88%	94%
		2015-16	588	2,74,296	7,321	37:1	100%	100%	90%	94%
		2016-17	580	2,63,019	7,120	37:1	100%	100%	89%	92%
	EDMC	2014-15	387	2,10,749	5,441	39:1	100%	100%	78%	83%
		2015-16	387	2,14,098	5,129	42:1	100%	100%	84%	85%
		2016-17	365	2,03,353	4,996	41:1	100%	100%	88%	85%
State		2014-15	999	15,20,829	45,758	33:1	100%	100%	91%	96%
	2015-16	1009	14,92,132	50,236	30:1	100%	100%	91%	95%	
	2016-17	1017	15,09,514	50,428	30:1	100%	100%	90%	95%	
Central Government	2014-15	43	1,00,303	3,371	30:1	100%	100%	100%	81%	
	2015-16	46	1,05,665	3,473	30:1	100%	100%	100%	87%	
	2016-17	46	1,09,598	3,531	31:1	100%	100%	100%	91%	
Other School	2014-15	2963	17,44,815	62,445	28:1	100%	100%	87%	57%	
	2015-16	2991	17,98,657	64,508	28:1	100%	100%	89%	59%	
	2016-17	3004	18,26,029	66,507	27:1	100%	100%	89%	58%	

According to RTE rules, primary schools need to have student- teacher ratio of 30. MCD schools on the contrary had a much high student teacher ratio from 2014-15 to 2016-17. Having a playground in every school is mandatory as per the RTE norms. Contrary to this, 24% schools from NDMC, 11% from SDMC and 12% from EDMC reported not having play grounds in academic year 2016-17. For inclusive education, a ramp for differentially abled is mandatory in every school under RTE norms. However in the academic 2016- 17, 21% of the NDMC schools, 8% of DMC and 15% of EDMC schools did not have ramps for the differently abled students making it difficult for them to exercise their Right to Education.

#### Initiatives taken by state government to improve the quality of education in government schools in Delhi

The Delhi government set its objective as to provide quality and accessible education to all, regardless of one's ability to pay. In

order to meet the objectives the state government emphasized upon:

- modernizing infrastructure,
- Capacity building of school teachers and principals,
- making school administration accountable, and
- Improving learning outcomes.

#### Modernizing infrastructure

**More class rooms and new schools:** There was a acute shortage of class rooms in government schools. So the government constructed over 8,000 classrooms until April 2017, and over 10,000 more classrooms over 2017-18. The government also constructed 21 new schools since until 2017.

**Pilot schools:** Newly constructed classrooms are aesthetically designed. The government has refurbished entire school buildings of 54 pilot schools, and has begun work to expand this to all schools in a phased manner. The pilot schools have been equipped with smart

classrooms that have projectors and screens installed. Modern fibre benches and desk sets have replaced old rickety benches. A fresh coat of paint, and granite coated walls have made the interiors of the school unrecognizable.

### **Managers: Improved maintenance**

The government has appointed Estate Managers in order to relieve the burden of sanitation, upkeep, repair and maintenance of the schools from Principals and teachers. Many of the Estate Managers working in Delhi Government schools are retired military servicemen who wish to continue to serve society. Estate managers use an android app to report their findings which is regularly monitored through customised dashboards by the officials and the Deputy Chief Minister himself. A fixed sanitation staff of four workers, provided with mechanized floor cleaners and other modern equipments, have ensured a drastic improvement in cleanliness levels in schools.

### **Capacity building of teaching staff and Principals**

#### **Teacher Training**

Until 2015, Council of Education Research and Training (SCERT) had the responsibility of undertaking the training programme for teachers. But, the annual summer training was not followed up with supplementary sessions throughout the year, which resulted in low retention among teachers. So the government decided to alter the training model. From the summer of 2016 onwards, the government substantially altered the model of training. In its first year, this meant that over 20,000 teachers underwent workshops in which they were asked to prepare supplementary material for their subjects. They did so in groups of 4-6 teachers, under the supervision of facilitators, which resulted in a peer-based learning experience for the teachers. In 2017 as well, over 45,000 teachers have undergone a similar training workshop over the summer.

### **School Leadership Development**

The Principal Leadership Development Program was launched in 2016, wherein groups of ten Principals assisted by facilitators meet once every month to engage in a dialogue on the challenges of being a school leader and jointly working out ways of dealing with them. A batch of thirty Principals completed a course in school leadership at Cambridge University in 2016. The first batch of Principals has begun a course at Indian Institute of Management – Ahmedabad. The competencies that the course will work on are: making School Development Plans, setting quantitative and qualitative goals, budgeting, ascertaining human resource requirements, etc. The idea is to build a cadre of high performing school leaders, because the Principal is the pillar of a school.

### **Making school administration accountable**

Government schools across the country have been notorious for lacking discipline or seriousness when it comes to running the school. In Delhi, to overcome a systemic inertia, the Delhi government introduced three levels of oversight and supervision. The Education Minister himself inspects schools on a regular basis. The surprise inspections have resulted in some senior officials including Principals, being suspended for corruption and purposeful negligence in administration. The knowledge that the Minister could turn up at any school without notice has forced some to shed their customary lethargy. District officials of the Directorate of Education (DoE) have also been monitoring and tracking management of schools that come under their districts. The third and most important level of monitoring has been through a strong network of School Management Committees.

### **School Management Committees**

School Management Committees or SMCs are mandated under the Right to Education Act 2009. An SMC is a body consisting of parents and teachers of a school, which is supposed to monitor and assist in the affairs of the school.

Before September 2015, SMCs either didn't exist or were defunct. The government, with the help of civil society mobilized parents to participate in these elections. On September 5, 2015 elections were conducted for the first time all the 1023 schools run by the Delhi government. SMCs consist of members who live in the vicinity of the school. They are therefore able to visit and monitor the functioning of the school on a regular basis. They feel a sense of ownership in this process, because their work as SMC members directly impacts the quality of education their own children have access to. The true purpose of SMCs is to bridge the huge gap that exists between the government, the school and the community. By making parents take active ownership of education in schools, holding public servants accountable to the citizenry and by opening up the school to the community, the Delhi model of SMCs has been extremely successful. The model is not only strong in terms of its foundation being on genuine election of parent members, but also in successfully creating a strong sense of ownership and willingness in the community to participate in the education of its children (which also makes it a difficult idea to be abandoned by any party in power). However, the best aspect of this model is that it is not one which derives its strength just from its theoretical soundness like many policy models in India do — it draws its legitimacy from its effectiveness in practice on the ground.

### **Mega Parent Teacher Meeting**

Mega Parent Teacher Meetings (PTMs) are another way in which the government has involved parents in the education of their children. The first such PT was held in July, 2016, during which thousands of parents entered their children's schools for the first time. PTMs have been a common practice in top private schools for many years, but have mostly existed on paper in government schools. This practice has since become a regular feature in all government schools.

### **Improving Learning Outcomes- Every Child Can Read campaign**

The majority of Delhi government schools are senior secondary schools, functioning from Classes 6 to 12. Children who enter Class 6 for the first time from an MCD school have serious learning deficiencies, which reflected for two consecutive years in a Baseline assessment conducted by the government. In 2016, 74% of all Class 6 students could not read their grade-level textbooks. In 2016, the government launched the 'Every Child Can Read' campaign. A systematic effort toward teaching children to read was carried out in every government school, and the results were very encouraging.

- Over a period of 8 weeks, more than one lakh children across Delhi moved from being non-readers to readers. Most of these children were first generation school goers.
- Over 1000 Reading Melas were held across the capital where community members (young and old) volunteered to help children with reading on weekends.
- A visible change in classroom environment was perceived with innovative teaching replacing 'chalk and talk'. Several teachers voluntarily adopted a small bunch of non-reader children to provide them personalised support in being able to read.

### **Mentor Teacher Program**

The longer term aim of the government is to build capacities of teachers and provide support to them by exposing them to new teaching learning methodologies and pedagogy. The Mentor Teacher Program has played an instrumental role in providing academic support to teachers. Mentor Teachers are a cadre of 200 talented, dynamic and experienced teachers, who have been allocated 5 to 6 schools each. Their role has been to provide academic support to teachers in the schools allotted to them. Over the past year, Mentor Teachers have become the bedrock on which the most important and successful programs of the Delhi Government have been built.



### **Pragati – Supplementary Learning Material**

A consequence of the poor learning levels in government schools has been that children are unable to read the NCERT textbooks prescribed for them. It is difficult for teachers to teach the syllabus in such circumstances. A group of mentor teachers developed the 'Pragati' supplementary material for teachers to use in the classroom, to overcome the problem children face due to their inability to read.

The Mentors discussed at length ways to make the lessons interactive through activity based learning and innovative learning exercises, and compiled them in the form of 'Pragati' material for all subjects for Classes 6 to 8.

### **Chunauti 2018 Reforms**

Perhaps the most important intervention of the government has been the 'Chunauti 2018' reforms. These reforms are aimed at reducing the dropout rate by taking special measures for each student so that no one is abandoned by the system. Children from Classes 6 to 9 are organized into two groups Nishtha and Pratibha, according to the learning level of the children.

Nishtha teachers focus on building reading, writing and basic math competency and those in Pratibha will carry on with their regular syllabus. The grouping helps teachers to address the needs of children. In addition to these two groups, Vishwas group has been formed for the students who are unable to clear Class 9 exams. They are provided with the option of appearing for Class 10 examination via the Modified Patrachar Scheme of the CBSE.

### **Transparency in governance**

More than 30,000 children in 2016 and 31,000 in 2017, were admitted into private schools under the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) quota as mandated under the RTE act. Earlier, the entire process used to be conducted in a non-transparent manner which allowed nepotism and corruption to flourish. The AAP government changed rules of admission so that only a transparent online draw could decide who got admission. In 2017, the admission

process for Classes 6 and 9 was made fully online. Gradually the entire admissions process will be made online in the years to come. In conclusion, it can be said that the Delhi Education Revolution is a worthy dream that is a work in progress. The entire might of our young party is driving this change in different ways. In two years, we have achieved what no other party or government has even aspired to achieve. The enormity of the crisis we face when it comes to educating our children is so massive, that despite all our efforts, we still have a long way to go. The major challenge that lies ahead of us is to institutionalise the drive, motivation and vision that the AAP's leadership has set out with, so as to ensure that this revolution outlasts all of us.

In the last three years, Delhi's government schemes have seen a host of measures to boost the quality of education. A nursery curriculum has been introduced, training sessions for teachers have been doubled, appointment of guest teachers has been fast-tracked and parent-teacher meetings have been made mandatory. These schools had bad infrastructure, poor attendance, dirty campus, smelly toilets and more students could be seen loitering outside the school than inside the classrooms. But things seem to be changing now. The learning ability of Delhi government school students has improved significantly over the past year. Government school teachers were better qualified than their private counterparts, but they lacked work ethics. First thing that the government was focused on was in improving the infrastructure. The government build new class rooms new schools libraries, gyms, swimming pools etc. Then the government invested in teacher training. Teachers have gone to Harvard's, Cambridge, Singapore for training. This was a great up-liftment for them. They are already better qualified, all that they lacked was work ethics, so tried to fix that. Third step was to build school management committees. It helped to build parent-teacher kind of a relationship. Special learning programmes were organized to read. Such was the state that class 5th students were not able to read class first text books. Government organized special programs and the children were able to read in just two months 3.5 lakh students in class 6-8

could not read and launched a campaign to ensure they gained basic reading abilities. Students between Class nursery and Class 8 of Delhi government schools have a 45-minute 'happiness period' which includes meditation, storytelling, question and answer sessions, value education and mental exercises. A team of 40 Delhi government school teachers and educators were involved in the drafting process for six months.

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## DEVELOPMENT OF ARCHITECTURE DURING THE MUGHAL PERIOD IN INDIA

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Mughal Empire<sup>1</sup> was an empire in the Indian subcontinent, founded in 1526. It was established and ruled by the Timurid dynasty, with Turco-Mongol Chagatai roots from Central Asia, claiming direct descent from both Genghis Khan (through his son Chagatai Khan) and Timur<sup>2,3,4</sup> and with significant Indian Rajput and Persian ancestry through marriage alliances;<sup>5,6</sup> the first two Mughal emperors had both parents from Central Asian ancestry.<sup>7</sup> The dynasty was Indo-Persian in culture, combining Persianate culture<sup>9</sup> with local Indian cultural influences<sup>10</sup> visible in its traits and customs.<sup>11</sup>

The paper explains the development of art and architecture during the Mughals (1526-1707) in India. The paper is analytical and descriptive in nature. Primary and secondary data have been used for meeting the objectives of the paper.

**Key Words:** Architecture, Mughals, Turko- Afghan, Persian, and Indian architecture.

All the Mughal rulers were great supporters of art and architecture and they planned and built forts, mosques, tombs and new townships. Although Mughals had foreign origin but their architecture became a representative of Indian national Indian architecture of that age. The Mughal architecture was not independent and fully innovative renaissance. It was a continuation and culmination of Turko-Afghan, Persian, and Indian architecture. This new style combined elements of Islamic art and architecture, which had been introduced to India during the Delhi Sultanate (1192–1398) and had produced great monuments such as the Qutb Minar, with features of Persian art and architecture. Hindu influence on architectural style lasted throughout the Mughal period and expressed itself in the narrow columns; Pilasters, corbel and other expressed itself in the narrow columns, pilasters, corbel and other ornamental features of Mughal buildings.<sup>12</sup>

The salient features of the Mughal architecture, writes Sarkar are the pronounced dome, slender turrets and the corners, the bells supported on pillars and the Indo-Savaunic gate which takes the form of a huge semi-dome sunk in the front wall and bearing an admirable proportion to the building while the actual entrance is a small rectangular opening under the arch.

Babur initiated the Mughal architecture begins with Babur, and undertaken many building projects at Agra, Gwalior and other places. But except one or two architectures his contribution was almost negligible. Because of some political uncertainties his son Humayun also managed to built only few architectures. He built a city at Delhi called the Dinpanah (world Refugee) but no remains are available of this first Mughal city. The present citadel at Purana Qila is believed to have been built under Humayun and Afghan Sher Shah Suri ('The Lion King'). The fort was the inner citadel of the city of Din Panah during Humayun's rule who renovated it in 1533 and completed five years later.<sup>13</sup> The founder of the Suri Dynasty, Sher Shah Suri, defeated Humayun in 1540, naming the fort Shergarh<sup>14</sup>

The buildings of Akbar's reign were the combination of Hindu Muslim Style Fatehpur Sikri was the most remarkable

architecture of Akabar Regime. Akbar built Fatehpur Sikari around the hermitage of the pious Shaikh Salim Chishti. The place was much loved by Babur who called it *Shukri* ("Thanks"), after its large lake that was used by Mughal armies.<sup>15</sup> This monumental complex embraces a palace, courtyards, gardens, gazeboes, ceremonial gates, an artificial lake and the Jama Masjid, a mosque big enough for 10,000 worshippers. The buildings are made of the local red sandstone, and they reflect Akbar's expansive worldview, incorporating Persian, Hindu and Muslim elements in their design and decor. "There is hardly a more impressive city in all India," the British travel writer Eustace Alfred Reynolds-Ball opined in 1907. "Here we see the impress of Akbar's architectural genius, as if fresh from the builder's hands." Eighty years later, scholars Michael Brand and Glenn D. Lowry wrote that the buildings "represent a splendid achievement of planning, design, craftsmanship and good taste"—a place that would project Akbar's image as an "absolute ruler."<sup>16</sup>

Buland Darwaza is built of marble and sandstone which forms the second gateway of the mosque. It is believed to be the one of the most perfect architectural evidences in the whole of India. Buland Darwaza or the gate of Magnificence, was built in 1601 A.D. by Akbar to commemorate his conquest of Gujarat. Its gateway is approached by 42 steps. The Buland Darwaza is 40 metres high and 35 metres wide. It is the greatest gateway in the world. The gateway is of red sandstone decorated by carving and inlaying of white marble. On the central face of the Buland Darwaza there is an inscription in beautiful lettering. The inscription is not only famous for its calligraphy, but also throws light on Akbar's religious broad-mindedness. The inscription is a message from Jesus Christ advising his followers not to consider this world as their permanent home. The inscription reads: Jesus son of Mary, on whom be peace, said, "The world is a bridge. Pass over it, but build no house upon it. Who hopes for an hour, hopes for eternity. The world is an hour. Spend it in prayer, for The rest is unseen." Mughal architecture is combination of the best features of the indigenous and foreign styles. Architecture of Jahangir's

period lack the quality and elegance of his father's period. Built of white marble, the Itmad-ud-Daula mausoleum at Agra is decorated with pietra-dura work which emulates, if not surpasses, the style of decoration in Shahjahan's reign is the only Mughal architecture of his period matches the quality of his forefathers.

The style of Shahjahan's principal edifices were based on session heritage. Architecture style of Shahjahan's is clearly distinguishable from Persian works. The lavish use of white marble and incomparable decoration was the characteristic style of Shahjahan's period of architecture. Another salient feature of his structures is the openwork tracery which ornaments the finest buildings, and the 'apt combination of spacious designs with an almost feminine elegance'. It was Shah Jahan (1628–58) who perfected Mughal architecture and erected at Agra its most noble and famous building, the tomb of his favorite wife, which is known as the Taj Mahal. A huge white marble building of simple, symmetrical plan, it is inlaid with colorful semiprecious materials and is set in an equally beautiful and symmetrical garden. The Taj Mahal continues the tradition of Mughal garden tombs, of which Humayun's tomb was the first. Shah Jahan established (1638) Delhi as his capital and built there the famous Red Fort, which contained the imperial Mughal palace. Painting also flourished during Shah Jahan's reign. Portraiture was most highly developed at his sophisticated court, and ink drawings were of high quality. The Diwan-e-khas in it with its original ceilings of silver and its decorative scheme of marble gold and precious stones fully justified the Persian inscription which it bears. Hall of Private Audiences, in the Red Fort of Delhi built in 1571 was the place where the Mughal emperor Akbar received courtiers and state guests. It was also known as the Shah Mahal.

A gate on the north side of the preceding Diwan-i-Am audience hall led to the innermost court of the palace called Jalau Khana and the Diwan-i-Khas. Originally there were two enclosures on the west of the hall, one for the nobles and the other for those of a lower rank.[1] These arcaded courts were destroyed after the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

It measures 90 x 67 feet. It consists of a rectangular central chamber, surrounded by a series of arches rising from marble piers. The lower parts of the piers are inlaid with floral designs, while the upper portions are painted and gilded. The four corners of the roof are surmounted by pillared chhatris.<sup>17</sup>

The ceiling, which was originally inlaid with silver and gold, was stripped bare by successive financial crises of the empire by the Jats or Marattas. The current ceiling was installed in 1911. The later Peacock Throne from after Nadir Shah's invasion once stood in this hall, towards the east side.<sup>17,18</sup>

Through the centre of the hall flowed the Stream of Paradise (Nahar-i-Bihisht). The building used to have red awnings, or shamianas.<sup>19</sup> Over the corner-arches of the northern and southern walls below the cornice is inscribed the verse of Amir Khusrow: "If there be a paradise on earth, it is this, it is this, it is this."<sup>20</sup> The French traveller François Bernier described seeing the Peacock Throne here. Jean-Baptiste Tavernier described seeing the throne in the Diwan-i-Am, to where it was probably moved, and described five smaller thrones with four on each corner and one in the middle of the hall.<sup>21</sup> The interior was completely plundered following the Indian Rebellion of 1857. The throne, the carpets, and any other items went missing. The hall today is, therefore, only a shell of what it used to be. Recent restoration work has been redone on the panels of inlay and has also reproduced the gilded pattern on one of the pillars fronting the hall. In the riverbed below the hall and the connected buildings was the space known as zer-jharokha, or "beneath the lattices

One of the best architectural legacy of Shahjahan's reign is the Moti Masjid in Agra Fort. It stands on ground that slopes from east to west to the north of Diwan-i-Aam complex in Agra Fort. The courtyard of the Moti Masjid has side arcades and arched recessions and the main sanctuary facade beyond. The sanctuary is roofed with three bulbous domes built of light white marble and stand on the red sandstone walls. There are a series of Hindu-style domed kiosks along the parapet. There are seven bays that are divided into aisles which are supported by piers and lobed arches. The Moti Masjid boasts of extensive white marble facing, a typical stylistic feature of

architecture during the reign of Shah Jahan, and took four years to build.

In which the style of purity and elegance introduced by the great Mughals reached its zenith. With the accession of Aurangzeb, the style of Mughal architecture rapidly degenerate Aurangzeb built little as compared to his predecessors and the Indo-Persian architecture is marked by steady deterioration which ends with the crude buildings erected by the rulers of Awadh in the 18th century. Aurangzeb was not much interested in architecture. Aurangzeb constructed a small marble mosque known as the Moti Masjid in the Red Fort complex in Delhi. He ordered the construction of the Badshahi Mosque in Lahore.<sup>22</sup> He also constructed a mosque on Benares. The mosque he constructed in Srinagar is still the largest in Kashmir. The structure of Bibi Ka Maqbara in Aurangabad, which now is a historical monument was constructed by the sons of Aurangzeb in remembrance of their mother. The inspiration came from Taj mahal as is quite visible from its architecture.<sup>23</sup>

The sharp decline in the Mughal architecture that started with Aurangzeb reached its bottom after his death and never took up again thereafter.

Mughals artistic layouts of gardens which even inspired British to lay gardens in New Delhi which are today famous as Lodhi Gardens and Mughal garden of Rashtrapati Bhawan. But other side of the coin is that the forts and cities are still not known for technological advancement or any new idea for their ornamental beauty only. The walls of Red Fort could not face British bombardment in 1857 and was practically indefensible against raids of Nadir Shah, Ahmad Shah Abdali and Marathas also. It can be said that it was not the walls of Red fort but the Mughal empire who failed to defend the fort and India. But a criticism that the Mughals had no military sense when erecting a new fort, Red Fort is best example which proves that vast resources were spent to create an edifice which can never be protected against Seize or improved technology of artillery. They were also not aware how to calculate water needs of cities, water resources of Fatehpur Sikri is prime example. Mughal architecture is also criticized for a failure in designing or laying

out new cities because they overlooked innovative layout for new cities and mainly concentrated on Graves and tombs.

## Conclusion

Indo-Islamic architecture developed by the Mughals in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries It was an amalgam of Islamic, Persian, Turkish and Indian architecture. Mughal buildings have a uniform pattern of structure and character, including large bulbous domes, slender minarets at the corners, massive halls, large vaulted gateways, and delicate ornamentation. Examples of the style can be found in modern-day India, and neighboring countries. Akbar built widely, and the style developed vigorously during his reign. Mughal architecture reached its zenith during the reign of Shah Jahan.

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## A CRITICAL STUDY ON EMPLOYEES SATISFACTION IN BIHAR STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO EMPLOYEES OF SARAN BUS DEPOT

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### Abstract

Employee satisfaction is used to describe whether employees are happy and contented and fulfilling their desires and needs at work. Many measures purport that employee satisfaction is a factor in employee motivation, employee goal achievement, and positive employee morale in the workplace. Employee satisfaction is crucial to the success of any business. A high rate of employee contentedness is directly related to a lower turnover rate. Thus, keeping employees' satisfied with their careers should be a main concern for every employer. While this is a well known fact in management

practices, economic downturns like the current one seem to cause employers to ignore it. In order to execute well-informed business decisions, managers need more than a ledger of numbers to understand what is really taking place “on the front line.” The employees who work day to day with the customers can provide invaluable feedback drawn upon first-hand experience. Encouraging bidirectional communications in this matter can create an organizational culture that breaks down silos and fosters teamwork between management and their staff. This type of employee-centric culture has an effect that extends beyond the internal sphere of an organization – It can actually affect a company’s bottom line with a direct and noticeable impact on profits. Extensive research has shown that motivated and satisfied employees tend to contribute more in terms of organizational productivity and maintaining a commitment to customer satisfaction. In this paper researcher try to present employees satisfaction level as well as also try to know the views and expectations of employees of BSRTC specially employees of Saran bus depot.

**Keywords: Employee satisfaction, Employee engagement, Productivity, Customer Satisfaction.**

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### **Introduction**

Satisfaction is fulfillment of a need or desire and the pleasure obtained by such a fulfillment. Satisfaction is a good measure to evaluate personal attitude to the professional activity of enterprises. It also expresses a level of happiness of a person in his professional environment connected with interpersonal relations with colleagues and superiors.

Employee satisfaction is a key part of successful business. Knowing the employee needs and achieving satisfaction are the basis for successful business activities the employee feedback is most important source of information for improving product and services. Satisfied and convinced employees ensure the company’s success in the long term. Research has shown that companies that encourage or engage their employees to provide ideas or suggestions have a consistently higher employee retention rates, productivity and job-satisfaction. Road Transport occupies a pivotal position in the transport system of the country. No other mode of transport system therefore can adequately or efficiently meet the demand for transport arising out of the economic,

social, wealth, cultural or religious needs of the people.

Road passenger transportation was nationalized after the independence and transport organization were set up under the Road Transport Corporation Act 1950 in almost all states and territories to operate road passenger Transport

### **An Overview of Saran Bus Depot**

Saran bus depot was established in November 1959. It belongs to Muzaffarpur Zone, its Regional Office is also Muzaffarpur. This zone includes Saran, Darbhanga, and Muzaffarpur bus depots. In the past, the regional office of Saran bus depot was in Chhapra under which Siwan and Gopalganj used to come, but in the absence of the staff the regional office was turned to Muzaffarpur. There is currently no sub-depot of Saran bus depot. From here 27 buses are operated every day, out of which 4 buses (52 seaters) are old and 23 buses (32 Seaters) are new, which are being run from 9th June, 2017. About 2700-3000 passenger travels daily from Saran bus depot, including job holders, students, business men, farmers and others. Total 120 employees are

working here, of which 18 staff are permanently, 42 employees are contractual and 60 drivers and conductors are hired from Nishant Enterprises who are given 300/Rs per day for drivers and 247/Rs per day for conductors are given on the daily wages base. The overtime allowances are not given to them. Presently buses of BSRTC of Saran depot are earned 28-30/Rs. per kilometer by maintaining all expenses. The depot is giving 8 to 9 lakh rupees per month to the corporation therefore; financial position of Saran bus depot is satisfactory.

### Literature Reviews

In most of the literature surveys the following points could be highlighted. Employers that are untrustworthy are a burden to their employees and may cause stress. Distrust can result from a variety of situations Branham, (2005). Harassment, in any form, may cause a new level of stress for the employee. It becomes increasingly difficult to do a respectable job at work when one is consistently faced with an uncomfortable working environment. This anxiety is caused by trying to avoid troublesome confrontations and situations. Workers may agonize about the consequences they would face if the harassment were to be reported, as well as the repercussions of not reporting it. Dissatisfaction with the job may come from sources other than stress Dissatisfaction may also arise, with the same result in turn over, when the work environment fails to have any flexibility or any source of amusement for the employees; the tone of the business will become stressful or tedious. (Kaye & Jordan-Evans, 1999).

Lack of communication in the workforce is a major contributor to dissatisfaction. This is usually the result of managerial staff that is

isolated and does not know how to relate to their employees on a personal or professional level. (Timpe, 1986). At the same time, the same employers will pay more to other employees who are not willing to work for minimal compensation. This compensation disparity leads to dissatisfaction because eventually the hard worker will notice that he or she is not being compensated fairly for the amount of work they are doing, and will begin searching for another company that will appreciate his or her labor. Employers should prepare for the interview by doing a job assessment to see what skills are necessary for the position, then testing applicants to see if they have the ability to be trained to the position and have the skills and knowledge that correspond with the job description (Kaye & Jordan Evans, 1999). It is critical that during this phase, the employer give an accurate description of the job to candidates so they can prepare for the challenges ahead.

### Objective of the Study

The following are the specific objectives of the study.

- To analyse the employees satisfaction level in BSRTC with special reference to Saran bus depot.
- To know about the views and expectations of employees of BSRTC especially in Saran bus depot.
- To offer findings & conclusions and suggestions of the study.

### Research Methodology

The study is based on primary and secondary data collected.

**Primary data:-** The primary data is collected through proper questionnaire



distributed to the employees of the BSRTC in Saran bus depot.

**Secondary data:-**The secondary data is collected through books, journals & internet.

- Period of the Study- The period taken for the study is 60 days.
- Size of the Sample-The study was conducted by taking a sample of 110 respondents including regularized, contractual and daily wages employees.
- Tools Applied for the Study- The statistical tools averages and percentage methods are applied for the analysis of the study.

#### Limitation of the study:

- The survey is done with respect to the permanent, contractual and daily wages employees of BSRTC of Saran bus depot.
- Through this study, the satisfaction or the dissatisfaction level of employees is known but analyses could not be made as to which aspect directly leads to satisfaction or dissatisfaction. This actually differs from person to person.
- Only the middle level management and lower level management could be contacted for the survey because the top level management was busy in their work schedule. The duration of the study was for a limited period of 60 days.

#### Data Analysis and Interpretation

**Table -1 Duration of employees working with the BSRTC**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
0 - 5 Years	34	31
6 - 10 Years	40	36
11 - 15 Years	20	18
More than 15 Years	16	15
Total	110	100

It is found that 31% of employees are working since 5 years, 36% since 6 to 10 years, 18% since 11 to 15 years and 15% since more than 15 years are working in the Corporation.

**Table 2: Percentage level of satisfaction of employees towards the training by BSRTC**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Excellent	44	40
Good	19	17
Moderate	22	20
Poor	25	23
Total	110	100

Sources: Primary data

It is found that 40% of the employees are satisfied with the training provided by the organization, 17% of the employees hold that the training facilities are good, 12% are moderate whereas 23% of employees are not satisfied with the training provided by BSRTC.

**Table - 3 Employees opinion towards the work environment in BSRTC**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	66	60
No	44	40
Total	110	100

It can be inferred that 60% of the employees satisfied with the working environment in BSRTC whereas 40 % are not satisfied with the working environment in BSRTC.

**Table – 4 Employees opinion towards the job or work given to them**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Excellent	44	40
Good	39	35
Moderate	11	10
Poor	16	15
Total	110	100

It can be interpreted that 40% of the employees feel the job or task given to them is excellent, 35% feel that the quality of work allotted to them is good, 10% feel its moderate whereas 15% do not feel so.

**Table - 5 Level of satisfaction towards the job security in employees of BSRTC**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
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**Table - 7 Employees expectations towards the further better working environment**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	28	25
No	82	75
Total	110	100

Sources: Primary data

From the above table, it can be concluded that 25% of the employees expect better working environment while 75% of the employees are already satisfied with the working environment of the organization.

**Table - 9 Employees opinion towards the compensation policy as tool of motivation**

Yes	27	25
No	83	75

Sources: Primary data

From the above data it could be found that 25% of the employees believe that there is sufficient job security while 75% feel that they do not have job security.

**Table – 6 Employee opinions towards the Corporation providing LTC facilities to their family**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	22	20
No	88	80
Total	110	100

Sources: Primary data

From the above table, it could be inferred that 20% of the employees say that the provided LTC (Leave Travel Concession) facility for the respective families while 80% of the employees do not believe so.

**Table- 8 Employees level of satisfaction toward the payment of salary to them in BSRTC**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	22	20
No	88	80
Total	110	100

Sources: Primary data

It could be found that only 20% of the employees are satisfied with the salary given by BSRTC while 80% of the employees are not much satisfied.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Excellent	16	15
Good	11	10
Moderate	6	5
Poor	77	70
Total	110	100

Sources: Primary data

From the above analysis, 15% of the employees rate the compensation policy as an excellent effective tool, 10% of the employees rate the policy as good, 5% as moderate

whereas the 70% of the employees are not satisfied with the compensation policy adopted by the Corporation.

**Table – 10 Opinion of employees on the accident insurance provided by BSRTC**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	22	20
No	88	80
Total	110	100

Source : Primary Data

From the table-10 it is inferred that the 20% of the employees are satisfied with the corporation accidental insurance while a large

no. of employees are not satisfied with the accidental insurance policy by the Corporation.

**Table – 11 Employees opinion on satisfaction level towards the other facilities provided by the Corporation**

Response	Yes	%	No	%
Provident Fund & Pension	16	15	94	85
Overtime Allowance	16	15	94	85
Promotion	16	15	94	85
Children Education Facilities	16	15	94	85
Retiral Benefit	16	15	94	85

Sources: Primary data

From the above table it is clear that only 15% of the employees are satisfied towards the provident fund policy, pension, overtime allowance, promotion policy & retiral benefit

provided by the Corporation while majority of the employees 85% do not get these types of facilities by the Corporation.

**Table – 12 Views and Expectations of the employees towards the Corporation**

Response	Yes	%	No	%
Regularized the contractual and daily wages staff	99	90	11	10
Same work Same payment	104	95	6	5
Overtime Allowance	16	15	94	85
Canteen and retiring room facility	96	87	14	13
Provident Fund & Pension	16	15	94	85
Separate grievance redressal Cell	99	90	11	10
Promotion	16	15	94	85

As per the above analysis majority of the respondents expectation that the Corporation should regularized the contractual and daily wages employees, adopt same work same payment policy, provide canteen and refreshment room as well as separate grievance cell to the employees.

### Findings & Conclusions

It is found that Majority of employees are working with BSRTC, Saran bus depot more than 6 years. The Majority of employees feel that they have no job security and they want to be regularised by the Corporation. The employees at the depot are satisfied with training provided to them and but not satisfied with the working environment. Large numbers of employees say that they are not provided with LTC (Leave Travel Concession) and accident insurance is provided to 100%. The children education facilities, canteen and refreshment facilities are not provided to the

employees. Most of the employees are not satisfied with the salary paid to them towards the job performed. Because mostly employees are contractual and daily wages. Employees can strongly contribute to an organization's success by having a customer-centric approach in their work and in their work-related interactions. However, they are more likely to do so if they are satisfied with their job. Most of the employees feel that their role is properly justified. The employees in the organization are placed in the right position but not with the right pay. In a business environment that requires employees who are flexible, creative, and willing to take risks, it is necessary to find ways to help employees feel fulfilled and empowered in their work. The single biggest contributor to these feelings of fulfillment, empowerment, and satisfaction lie in the day-to-day relationship between employees and their managers. Employee satisfaction leads to customer satisfaction. When internal

customers (employees) are happy, they treat external customers well. Customers will keep coming back for more. This grows the relationship and leads to customer loyalty.

### Suggestions

It is suggested that the Corporation should adopt same work same payment policy and to regularized all contractual and daily wages employees as well as increase the Pay-scale of the employees who work fruitfully & productively.

- To improve the depth of training and it must involve more in career programs.
- The employees are expecting better working condition, so the organization is advised to provide the same to the employees.
- To provide the children education facilities and recreation facilities in a better and broader way.
- The organization should improve the Superior-subordinate relationship so that there may be a smooth flow of work in the organization.
- The organizations should take measures to appreciate and reward the employees who find innovative and better ways of doing the tasks.
- It should consider the suggestions and recommendations given by the employees and should take corrective actions.
- A grievance cell should be established so that the employees can put forth their problems without any hesitation or hindrance.
- Employee satisfaction, in turn, translates directly into added value in terms of performance, customer relations, and profitability.
- It is suggested that by opening up channels for feedback and assessing employee satisfaction, management can make informed decisions that will allow for increased productivity, job

satisfaction, and loyalty by targeting key areas of concern. Clearly, while organizational leaders are rethinking how to manage the corporation, they must also rethink how they lead the people who drive it. We found that leadership skills directly related to employee satisfaction include: having a clear direction for the group; having realistic and clear objectives; and being able to give appropriate feedback, recognition, and support.

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## **AEROBIC EXERCISE TRAINING OF COLLEGE STUDENTS IN RESPECT ON PULSE OXYGEN AND PULSE RATE: EFFECT ON HEALTH**

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### **Abstract**

The purpose of the study is to find out the effect of eight weeks (56 days) Aerobic Training Programme of pulse oxygen and pulse rate of B.B.K.M (college) of Physical Education students. For this purpose 60 college students (30 Control Group and 30 Experimental Group) of B.B.K.M (College) of Physical Education students were selected randomly. The Age Groups of subjects were ranged in between 18 to 23 years. The data collected qualitatively on two different test of Pulse Oxygen and Pulse rate of Control Group (N=30) and Experimental group (N=30) were analyzed by using 't' test and Post-test and Pre-test means of both groups. The level of significant was set at 0.05. The finding of this study show significant effect on Pulse oxygen and pulse rate of physical Education students.

**Key Wards: Aerobic, Pulse Oxygen and Pulse Rate.**

## Introduction

Today there is a growing emphasis of looking good, feeling good and living longer. Increasingly scientific evidence tells us that one of the keys to achieving these ideas is fitness and exercises. Getting moving is a challenge because today physical activity is less a part of our daily lives. There are fewer jobs that require physical exertion. We have become a mechanically mobile society, relaying on mechanics rather than muscles to get around. In addition, we have become a nation of observers with more people spending their leisure time can't regain in a few days or weeks what have lost in years of sedentary living, but can get it back if persevere. Fitness refers to the organic capacity of the individual perform the normal task of daily living without undue tiredness of fatigue having reserves of strength and energy available to meet satisfactorily any emergency demands suddenly placed upon him. Physical fitness involves the performance of the heart and lungs and the muscles of the body.

Pulseoximeter was used to measure the Pulse rate and Pulse Oxygen. The training programmes were of eight weeks with six days a week except Sunday. Post-training test after eight weeks of training the post training tests were conducted on both groups.

**Statistical Technique:** For finding out the effect of Aerobic exercises on students

## Methods

Simple random group experimental design was used in the present study. The experiment design was used in the present study. The experimental group received the stimulus for a period of eight weeks where as the control did not. Therefore, researcher has chosen parallel group design by giving them odd and even numbers for classifying the subjects into the experimental and control groups. The subjects were examining with pre-test and post-test methods.

For the present study 60 subjects of Balaghar Bijoy Krishna Mahavidyalaya, Hoogly were ranging from 18 to 23 years. The 60 subjects were divided into two equal groups 30 control group and 30 experimental group. Then the treatment was given on the experimental group and the treatment was continuous for eight weeks. The pre and post-test were conducted on each group.

dependent 't'-test was used. The level of Significance would be tested at 0.05.

Before and after eight week training program the data were analyzed by comparing the means of Pre and Post Tests of Control Group and Experimental Group and were again statistically analyzed by applying the 't' test to check the difference among selected variables.

**Table – 1**

**Pulse Rate During Pre-Test and Post-Test of Control Group and Pre-Test and Post-Test of Experimental Group Age 18-23 Year.**

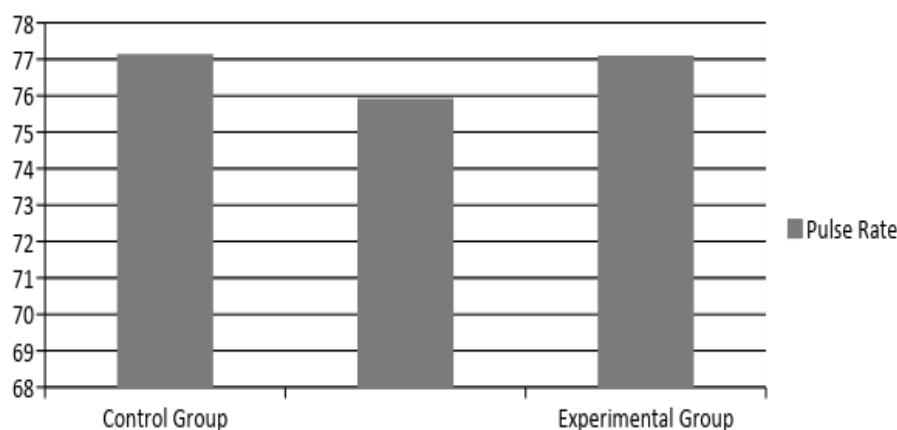
Groups	Test	Means	df	Mean Difference	t-ratio
Control	Pre	77.14	29	1.21	1.24
	Post	75.93			
Experimental	Pre	77.1	29	5.5	6.25
	Post	71.6			

Significance,  $t_{.05}(29) = 2.045$

Table No. 1 reveals that there is no significant difference between means of Pre and Post-tests of control group, calculated 't' value. The finding of this test shows that there is significant difference between the means of experimental group (pre and post), calculated 't' value is less than tabulated 't' value.

The finding of this test shows that there is significant difference between the means of experimental group (pre and post), as the calculated 't' value of 6.25 is higher than the tabulated 't' value of 2.045 (29 degree of freedom at 0.05).

**Figure 1: Pulse Rate- Control Group & experimental Group**



**Table - 2**

**Comparison of means of pulse rate during pre and post measures of Control Group and Pre and Post of Experimental group Age 18-23 Years.**

Group	Test	Means	df	Mean Difference	t-ratio
Control	Pre	95.70	29	0.06	0.27
	Post	95.76			
Experimental	Pre	95.83	29	1.00	3.36
	Post	96.83			

Significance,  $t_{.05}(29) = 2.045$ .

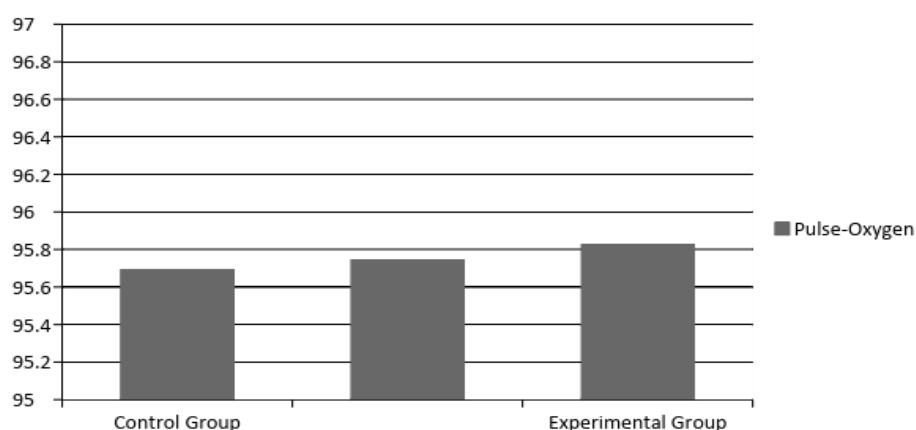
Table No.2 reveals that there is no significant difference between means of Pre-Posttests of Control Group, because calculated 't' value is less than tabulated 't' value. The finding of this test shows that there is significant

difference between the mean of experimental group (pre-post), as the calculated 't' value of 3.36 is higher than the tabulated 't' value of 2.045 (29 degree of freedom at 0.05 level).

**Comparison of means of Pulse oxygen during Pre-Test and Post-Test of Control Group and Pre-Test and Post-Test of Experimental Group Age 18-23 Years**

**Figure 2: Pulse- Oxygen- Control Group & experimental Group**





## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The result showed that there was a significant effect of Aerobic exercises on Pulse Rate after eight weeks training programme on Experimental Group. The result showed that there was a significant effect of Aerobic exercises on Pulse oxygen after eight weeks training programme on Experimental group.

During aerobic exercise it has been seen that there is great improvement in Pulse oxygen and Pulse rate. So research scholar selected as effect of aerobic exercise training on Pulse oxygen and Pulse rate of B.B.K.M.(college) Of Physical Education

Students. There was significant effect of Aerobic exercises on Pulse Rate and Pulse oxygen.

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## ETHICS POLICY OF JAMSHEDPUR RESEARCH REVIEW

Jamshedpur Research Review is committed to engage in the work of enhancing quality and value based research. One avenue to pursue this goal is publication of our quarterly journal, *Jamshedpur Research Review (JRR)*. In order to maintain its quality and standard, the Editorial Team has come up with an ethical policy. This policy is applicable to all partners in the journal production and publishing process, i.e. authors, reviewers, and editorial team *Authors should agree to this ethical code before submitting their contribution.*

### Instructions to Authors, Reviewers and Members of Editorial Board

#### Author's Responsibility

The author's submitted article should be original research work. It can be based on primary (field-based) or secondary (literature-based) research. Ethical standards should be adhered to during primary research, which means that among other things, informed consent should be sought and gained from respondents. Data should not be fabricated or falsified (manipulated) neither should the analysis include any misrepresentation. Data and records should be properly managed, such that if requested, the author can provide clear and accurate records of

the procedures followed. Duty of Care over respondents and others involved in the research (including animals) should be maintained. Thus, the author should not breach confidentiality or place any person in danger or psychological discomfort. Literature and data referred to in the article should be properly cited and referenced (using APA style), including by giving page number whenever required. Photos should be credited to their owner.

After the review process, authors have the responsibility to revise the Research Paper/ Book Review based on the reviewers' comments. Authors should clarify point by point how and where the changes have been done in a covering letter to be submitted along with the revised Research Paper/ Book Review. The time period of the revisions will be handled on the level of revisions, either minor revisions (e.g. within 4 days) or major revisions (e.g. 14 days).

**Novel publication:** Only original research papers should be submitted to JRR. The author should not simultaneously submit his/her paper to another journal; neither should he/she submit an article that has already been published elsewhere. The article will be pre-checked by the Editorial Team before being sent for peer-review.

**Follow the guidelines for submission:** Please refer Guidelines to submission. If these guidelines are not adhered to, the author/s will be requested to re-submit their Research Paper/ Book Review after modifying it according to the set guidelines. Furthermore, if several authors co-author the Research Paper/ Book Review, the main and corresponding author should be the scholar who has contributed most to the research work and the Research Paper/ Book Review production. All institutes, funding agencies and individuals who have played a role in the research process should be acknowledged in the Research Paper/ Book Review.

**Avoiding plagiarism:** JRR is taking a strict stance against any kind of plagiarism. The Editorial Team will check the Research Paper/ Book Review using plagiarism detection software before the peer review process begins. If any plagiarism is found, the Research Paper/ Book Review will be immediately returned to the author. After re-submission, and after the peer review process, the revised Research Paper/ Book Review will also be checked for plagiarism using the detection software.

**Avoiding self-plagiarism:** Authors are requested not to re-use their own published or unpublished data and text from any other Research Paper/ Book Review without proper citation.

## Peer Review Process

Jamshedpur Research Review (JRR) peer review process is based on at least two blind peer-reviews. After checking the initial submission (that it follows the guidelines), the Research Paper/ Book Review will be given a code number to give anonymity to the Research Paper/ Book Review's author until it gets accepted or rejected. It will then be checked for plagiarism using the software. Only if it contains none or minimum levels of plagiarism will it be forwarded to two reviewers, one internal and one external to JRR. On receipt of the peer reviewers' comments they will be cross-checked, and then forwarded to the author. The author should address the peer reviewers' concerns and re-submit the revised Research Paper/ Book Review with a covering letter. At this point, the revised Research Paper/ Book Review and covering letter will be returned to the peer reviewer, who will check that their concerns have been adequately addressed. The final decision regarding publication of the Research Paper/ Book Review will be made by the Editorial Team depending upon the assessment of all the reviewers.

## Reviewer's Responsibility

Peer review is an important activity, because it offers an element of quality control to scholarly work. The process seeks to weed out articles that are not of sufficient quality for the journal. Reviewers will be selected based on their thematic areas of work, and Jamshedpur Research Review encourages scholars to come forward to provide their name for our database of peer-reviewers. In addition to specialist reviewers, Jamshedpur Research review may conduct peer reviewing through a non-expert in the field, for the purpose of checking the readability of the Research Paper/ Book Review.

The reviewer's comments can be critical and tough; however they should be constructive to help the author to revise the Research Paper/ Book Review in a productive way. The reviewer will use the format provided by JRR to give comments/feedback. We highly encourage reviewers to suggest further reading, and to give point by point clarifications. The reviewer can use the Microsoft Word's Track Changes function if they wish; however they should take care not to reveal their identity through the comments (e.g. Track Changes should not reveal their name or initials). Needless to say, reviewers are not allowed to use the data or findings of a Research Paper/ Book Review for their own use without proper permission.

Following receipt of the peer reviewer's comments, the author will be asked to address these comments and resubmit the Research Paper/ Book Review with a covering letter. The reviewer will then be sent the revised Research Paper/ Book Review and covering letter and will be requested to check whether or not the author has sufficiently addressed their raised points.

### **Editorial Team's Responsibility**

The Editorial Team mainly conduct the administrative and contents functions of the journal, ensuring the quality of its contributions. All members of the team share the responsibility to ensure that the journal's quality is maintained to a high level.

- All submissions of Research Papers/ Book Reviews should be acknowledged within 72 hours.
- All Research Papers/ Book Reviews will be converted to anonymous format before sending for review.
- The reviewers' comments will be sent to the author anonymously.
- Quality of submission will be checked against the Guidelines for Submission.
- Plagiarism will be thoroughly checked at several stages in the review process.
- Appropriate communication between authors, reviewers and Editorial Team will be maintained.
- Final decision for acceptance/rejection of a Research Paper/ Book Review should be made within 14 days after the reviewers have submitted their review comments.
- All major decisions and processes should be supervised by the Editor-in-Chief.
- Book reviews and executive-experience sharing texts will not be peer reviewed; rather they will be reviewed by the Editorial Team itself.
- The accepted Research Paper/ Book Review will be proof-read by a member of the Editorial Team.
- All finalised Research Papers/ Book Reviews will proceed to layout and then will be sent to the author for a final check.

**The Editorial Board** consists of scholars from different disciplines. Their responsibilities include helping identify referees/reviewers, acting as reviewers in the peer review process, providing suggestions for improving the quality of the journal, and from time-to-time making an objective evaluation of the journal.

**Special issues:** The Editorial Team may invite Guest Editors to address a theme, or scholars may approach the Editorial Team with a special issue in mind. Either way, the Guest Editors should themselves prepare a list of peer reviewers. The Guest Editors should submit their pre-

selected papers to the Editorial Team, who will check the Research Paper/ Book Reviews before proceeding to the publication stage.

### **Cases of academic misconduct**

If cases of plagiarism or other types of misconduct, e.g. falsification, fabrication, are suspected or detected, the Editor-in-Chief, Dr. Mithilesh Kr Choubey (e-mail: editorjrr@gmail.com) should be contacted directly. Evidence should be provided to support the concerns. Jamshedpur Research Review (JRR) is committed to cooperate with any investigation and to respond to any questions regarding misconduct. Jamshedpur Research Review (JRR) is prepared to issue retractions or corrections when provided with the findings of an investigation that prove misconduct has taken place.

**The Jamshedpur Research Review Editorial Team  
Jamshedpur, 1 January 2019**

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## **Guidelines for the authors**

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Jamshedpur Research Review (JRR) welcomes research articles on issues of current interest in Socio-Economic Development, Social Sciences, Management and Commerce. We publish empirical papers, review papers, executive experience – sharing, book-reviews. All the Research Paper/ Book Reviews under consideration are peer reviewed by two persons

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#### **IMPORTANT**

**All Research Paper/ Book Review** should be structured along these lines: Abstract (up-to 150 words), Key words, Introduction, Review of Literature, Objectives, Research Methodology, Findings and Analysis, Discussion, Conclusion & Recommendations and References. Further, the Research Paper/ Book Review must be typed in letter quality (font size 12 in New Times Roman) in double-space on one side of A4 paper with margins of at least one inch on all sides. Authors should submit their Research Paper/ Book Review to the Editor (JRR) using the email id: editorjrr@gmail.com. Research Paper/ Book Review should not exceed 4000 words.

Research Paper/ Book Review of a paper should have **cover page** providing the title of the paper, the names (s), address (es), phone, fax numbers and e-mail address (es) of al authors and acknowledgements, if any.

Following the cover page, there should be an **abstract page**, which should contain the title of the paper, the subtitle 'abstract' and a summary of the paper in single space, not exceeding 150 words.

**References** should be cited in the 'APA style' with a title REFERENCES. Examples of how the references are to be listed at the end is given below:

#### **Book:**

Deb, D. (2009). *Beyond develop mentality: Constructing inclusive freedom and sustainability*. New Delhi: Daanish Books.

Peet, R., & Hartwick, E. (2009). *Theories of development: Contentions, arguments, alternatives* (2nd ed.). London: The Guilford Press.

#### **Edited Book:**

Munda, R. D., & Mullick, S. B. (Eds.). (2003). *Jharkhand movement. Indigenous peoples' struggle for autonomy in India*. Copenhagen: International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs.

#### **Chapter in an Edited Book:**

Sreedevi, T. K., & Wani, S. P. (2009). Integrated farm management practices and upscaling the impact for increased productivity of rainfed systems. In S. P. Wani, J. Rockström, & T.

Oweis (Eds.), *Rainfed agriculture: Unlocking the potential* (pp. 222-257). Wallingford: CAB International.

**Article in a Journal:**

D'Souza, R. (2004). Rigidity and the affliction of capitalist property: Colonial land revenue and the recasting of nature. *Studies in History*, 20(2), 237-272.  
doi:10.1177/025764300402000204

**Website – magazine, journal or newspaper article:**

Mohanty, B. K. (2016, January 8). Farmland-lease nod on table. *The Telegraph*. Retrieved from [http://www.telegraphindia.com/1160108/jsp/nation/story\\_62759.jsp#.VpN2duZ8tM4](http://www.telegraphindia.com/1160108/jsp/nation/story_62759.jsp#.VpN2duZ8tM4)

**Technical and Research Report, e.g. Government Reports**

Yogi, R. K., Bhattacharya, A., Jaiswal, A. K., & Kumar, A. (2015). *Lac, plant resins and gums statistics 2014: At a glance* (Bulletin (Technical) No. 07/2015). Ranchi, Jharkhand: ICAR-Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums. Retrieved from <http://ilri.ernet.in/~iinrg/Lac%20Statistics.pdf>

**Internet Web Page (html)**

What is rapid rural appraisal? *FAO Corporate Document Repository*. Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/W2352E/W2352E03.htm>

Each Figure/Table should be designed in a separate page. Figures and tables are to be separately numbered, titled, and attached at the end of the text serially. At the end of the blind review process, the editor informs the authors about the acceptance or rejection of the Research Paper/ Book Review.

On acceptance, the author is expected to incorporate the modifications suggested by the reviewers, if any, and submit a CD and hard copy of the final revised Research Paper/ Book Review. Authors should ensure that the Research Paper/ Book Review submitted to Jamshedpur Research Review is not simultaneously submitted to any other journal or publisher. Similarly, it should not be submitted anywhere else during the pendency of the review process which will take about three months. Once a Research Paper/ Book Review is accepted by or published in Jamshedpur Research Review, it becomes the property of Jamshedpur Research Review, whose permission is necessary for any operations covered by the Copyright Act.

**Guidelines for Book Reviewers**

- **Communication-** All communication pertaining to book reviews should be emailed to the Editor, *Jamshedpur Research Review*.
- **Preliminary Requirements-** The preliminary requirements of a book to be reviewed, before it is processed, are appropriateness of the title of the book to the goals and scope of the journal should have been published in the last two years.
- **Expectations of a Book Review-** A book review should comment upon the following, besides the objectives/theme and contents/organization of the book, among others: contemporary relevance, contribution to knowledge, conceptual clarity and logic of analysis, methodology, implications for intervention, originality, language and presentation, applicability to Indian conditions, in the case of a foreign book, and potential readership and utility.

- **Typescript for a Book Review-** A book review should be submitted in duplicate; be typed in double space on one side of A4 paper; and not exceed 1200 words. The book review can also be emailed to Jamshedpur Research Review at [editorjrr@gmail.com](mailto:editorjrr@gmail.com). The title of the review should contain the following details: Title of the book (underlined/italicised), names (s) of the authors (s)/editor (s), year of publication, place of publication and name of publisher (separated by a colon), number of pages and the price of the book.
- **Book Review Essay-** A book review essay is an in depth review of a book presented in an essay like form. While a book review essay should comment upon all criteria outlined in the previous section, it could also present a comparison of books on the same topic. A book review essay may go up to 4,000 words.
- **Copy-Editing-** Every scheduled book review is copy-edited. The reviewer's concurrence to copy-editing is assumed, unless specified otherwise by the reviewer.
- **Scheduling-** Book Reviews on the themes of special issues are scheduled in the respective special issues by the Guest Editor. Other book reviews are scheduled in general issues by the Book Review Editor, according to the order of arrival, quality of the review and contemporary relevance. Priority will be given to invited book reviews. Every book reviewer gets a complimentary copy of the journal issue in which their review gets published.



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**सेवा सम्मान और विकास के 4 साल**  
28 दिसंबर 2018

**रघुवर सरकार ने 4 साल में झारखण्ड के विकास के लिए क्या किया ?**  
**ये बताना हमारा कर्तव्य है और जानना आपका अधिकार**

**खुद देखिए और फैसला कीजिए**

2014	2018
<b>राजधानी</b> साल 2014 में झारखण्ड की राजधानी को झारखण्ड से दिल्ली के लिए रेलगाड़ी के द्वारा जोड़ा गया था ?	• 4 साल में 12 लाख से ज्यादा झारखण्डवासी को रेलगाड़ी और वाहनवाहन मिले।
<b>कुशल</b> साल 2014 में झारखण्ड की कुल जनसंख्या 32-4.35 करोड़ थी। साल 2014 में झारखण्ड की कुल जनसंख्या के 10 प्रतिशत से कम लोग थे जो कि जीवनिक स्थिति में थे ?	• 2014-15 में कुल जनसंख्या 32-4.35 करोड़ थी। 10 प्रतिशत से कम लोग थे जो कि जीवनिक स्थिति में थे। • 2018 में कुल जनसंख्या 32-4.35 करोड़ थी। 10 प्रतिशत से कम लोग थे जो कि जीवनिक स्थिति में थे।
<b>सुरक्षा</b> साल 2014 में झारखण्ड में सुरक्षा के मामले में क्या किया ?	• 2014-15 में कुल जनसंख्या 32-4.35 करोड़ थी। 10 प्रतिशत से कम लोग थे जो कि जीवनिक स्थिति में थे। • 2018 में कुल जनसंख्या 32-4.35 करोड़ थी। 10 प्रतिशत से कम लोग थे जो कि जीवनिक स्थिति में थे।
<b>विकास</b> साल 2014 में झारखण्ड में विकास के मामले में क्या किया ?	• 2014-15 में कुल जनसंख्या 32-4.35 करोड़ थी। 10 प्रतिशत से कम लोग थे जो कि जीवनिक स्थिति में थे। • 2018 में कुल जनसंख्या 32-4.35 करोड़ थी। 10 प्रतिशत से कम लोग थे जो कि जीवनिक स्थिति में थे।
<b>शिक्षा</b> साल 2014 में झारखण्ड में शिक्षा के मामले में क्या किया ?	• 2014-15 में कुल जनसंख्या 32-4.35 करोड़ थी। 10 प्रतिशत से कम लोग थे जो कि जीवनिक स्थिति में थे। • 2018 में कुल जनसंख्या 32-4.35 करोड़ थी। 10 प्रतिशत से कम लोग थे जो कि जीवनिक स्थिति में थे।
<b>स्वास्थ्य</b> साल 2014 में झारखण्ड में स्वास्थ्य के मामले में क्या किया ?	• 2014-15 में कुल जनसंख्या 32-4.35 करोड़ थी। 10 प्रतिशत से कम लोग थे जो कि जीवनिक स्थिति में थे। • 2018 में कुल जनसंख्या 32-4.35 करोड़ थी। 10 प्रतिशत से कम लोग थे जो कि जीवनिक स्थिति में थे।
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**न झारखण्ड, न बंधाव, न मर्यादा, न जातिवाद**  
**सिर्फ... विकास के पथ पर बढ़ रहा है झारखण्ड**

