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The Transformative Role of Artificial Intelligence in Modern Agriculture

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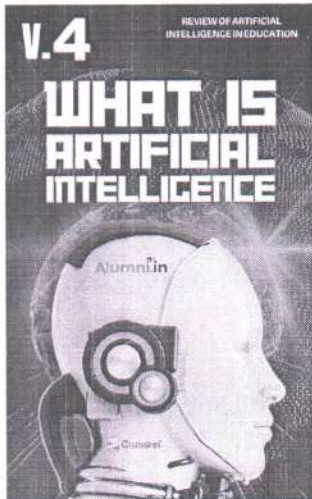
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Abstract

Objective: To examine the impact and potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in revolutionizing traditional agricultural practices to meet the increasing global food demand.

Method: A comprehensive review of the integration of AI technologies in agriculture, focusing on advancements in crop cultivation, real-time monitoring, harvesting, processing, and marketing.

Results: AI has emerged as a pivotal technology in the agricultural sector, addressing challenges such as climate change, population growth, employment concerns, and food safety. Advanced AI-driven systems have been developed to identify crucial factors, including weed detection, yield estimation, crop quality assessment, and other parameters. These innovations have elevated modern agricultural practices, ensuring enhanced productivity and efficiency.

Conclusions: AI holds significant promise in reshaping the future of agriculture. Its potential, combined with machine learning capabilities, presents vast opportunities for the sector's growth. However, the full adoption and integration of AI solutions in agriculture remain a challenge, with the sector still being relatively underserved in terms of AI-driven solutions.

Implications: The strategic implementation of AI in agriculture is paramount for the sector's future sustainability. While some advancements are evident, there is a pressing need for more predictive solutions tailored to real-world challenges faced by farmers. Embracing AI will not only ensure increased productivity but also the long-term viability of the agricultural sector.

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Economic Conditions of the Tribal Communities in India

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ABSTRACT

On the basis of distinctions in their demography, geographic locations, and cultural practises, various aggregations of native people or members of Indian tribes are categorised as belonging to different "tribes." Language, religion, diet, clothes, mode of life, job, race, geographical location, and political philosophy are some examples of such differentiating qualities. Other examples include things such as geography, race, and ideology. Even though the study of tribes is significant to many areas of sociology, this article will focus on anthropology because it allows for the most in-depth analysis of these societies. Even though the study of tribes is relevant to many branches of sociology, this article will focus on anthropology because it allows for the most in-depth investigation of these societies. Studies conducted in the field of anthropology revealed that India is home to a total of 693 Scheduled Tribes, 1500 Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, 150 Denitrified Tribes, and 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. It is believed that several different Indian tribes currently exist in extremely poor conditions. According to the opinions of several experts, their difficult topography prohibits them from obtaining government projects. Others maintain that they are unable to participate in these courses under any circumstances. Both their economy and their literacy levels are low. According to the opinions of several industry professionals, the indigenous communities in India and the government authorities are in a state of perpetual conflict over the development plans. They have become more conscious of their cultural identity and their location as a result of rapid industrialization, which has led to protests against the development schemes of the government.

Keywords: Economy, Tribal, Development, Constitution, Population

INTRODUCTION

Despite the fact that only a very tiny portion of the indigenous people of the nation lives in tribal settlements, the whole indigenous population of the country is accorded the status of tribal status. Throughout the course of history, a broad variety of strategies have been utilised with the intention of excluding them from the cultural mainstream. Although the Constitution has a number of provisions that were written with the intention of easing human suffering, it cannot be said that these laws have been very effective in resolving the problems that are now being experienced by the people. The government of India acknowledges the indigenous tribal communities of the nation as the first people to occupy the land that is now known as India. They have been able to develop a civilization that is completely distinct from any other in the world due to the fact that for millennia they have had no other source of nutrition except the land itself. These identities have intricate connections to the historical, cultural, and geographical environments in which they find themselves at home. Additionally, the works of literature that were written during the ancient time, such as the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, provide evidence and references to the ethnic groups that were covered in the preceding section of this article. L.P. Vidyarthi provided the following definition for what constitutes a tribe: "a social group with clearly delineated boundaries, a common name, a common ancestor, common superstitions, and common taboos, and a high degree of autonomy." The indigenous population of the world consists of around 200 million people, who live in one of the hundreds of indigenous communities found across the globe. This constitutes something in the neighbourhood of 4% of the total population of every single country on the whole earth. The vast majority of people on the planet are surviving in appalling conditions of poverty, and one can find them in every part of the world. The results of the Census that was carried out in 2011 revealed that persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes make up 8.6 percent

of the total population. Numerous misfortunes have left their imprint on the lives of indigenous peoples, and as a result, their level of happiness has decreased as a direct result. Since the moment they became an independent nation, they have been stuck in a condition of chronic destitution and underdevelopment the entire time. This situation has persisted since the day they gained their freedom. They are currently stuck in a predicament, and the only way out of it is for them to strictly adhere to the directions that have been given to them. They do not have any other options open to them at this time.

STATUS-RELATED SOCIAL & ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Agriculture is the principal way by which people in India's tribal tribes support themselves and their families. The majority of the people who reside in these communities are farmers. The only option for a sufficient number of indigenous communities to continue living their traditional way of life is for them to keep their connection to the land and continue to take part in agricultural pursuits. Agriculture in tribal communities often requires close collaboration between family members and other members of the society during a variety of different phases of agricultural activity. This type of close collaboration can be required at any point in the agricultural process. This kind of collaboration might take place at any point in the agricultural production chain. The "Apatanis, the Cheros, the Deoris, the Miris, the Hos, the Jaintias, the Khambas, the Kharias, the Khasis, and the Kolams" are all examples of agricultural tribal societies. Nomadic farming is a form of agriculture that is practised by the people who have chosen to build their homes in the hills. The vast majority of people living in this region make their living off of the land in the surrounding hills. Hill farming is known by a number of names in each of these regions, including "Jhum in the state of Assam"; "Kurwa or Khallu in the district of Santhal Parganas; Podu, Rema, Dahi, Gudia, and Bringa in the state of Orissa; Penda, Dahiya, and Bewar in the state of Madhya Pradesh; and Kondapady in the state of Andhra Pradesh.. In the state of Andhra Pradesh, farming atop hills is known as kondapady". These are only some of the many names that may be used; there are many more.

The production of rope, the melting of iron, weaving, and basketry are only a few examples of the traditional crafts and small enterprises that offer a means of survival for a vast range of different Indian tribes. Other examples include; the "Birhor people of Nepal are known for their skill as blacksmiths, as are the Asurs of Bihar, the Goduliya Lohars of Rajasthan, the Agarias of Madhya Pradesh, the Garas of Jammu and Kashmir, and the Kammarus. Rope is one of the many different types of items that the Birhors create, and the Birhors are quite skilled in the process of making rope". People who belong to a wide variety of racial and ethnic groupings can, on occasion, find employment possibilities in non-agricultural settings such as factories and other types of work situations. Members of indigenous communities whose primary source of subsistence is agriculture and handicrafts are sometimes required to travel significant distances in order to obtain seasonal work in mines, industries, tea gardens, road and railway construction, forestry, and other types of municipal labour such as the construction of dams and bridges. These members of indigenous communities may also be required to work in other types of municipal labour such as the construction of dams and bridges.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Native Indian communities were already well-established and thriving in the land that is now known as the Bharat before the arrival of other colonists from other areas of the world. They established their settlements in parts of the forest that were previously inhabited by people who were indigenous to the region. Members of the tribe who were experiencing financial difficulties and needed loans were subjected to exorbitantly high interest rates set by moneylenders inside the tribe. However, these members were forced to submit to these charges since they required the money so desperately. The fulfilment of the most fundamental needs of the people who live within a tribe should be the primary objective of the economy that that tribe maintains. They produce a relatively small quantity of goods using manufacturing methods that are not only economical but also straightforward in character. The most fundamental problem with such an economic system is that, in the event that it suddenly ceases performing as planned, it offers absolutely no benefit to society as a whole. This is the case even if the system has been functioning as intended. This is the case regardless of whether or not it is operating regularly. This is the point in the argument that has received the greatest criticism. The natural environment, in this vision

of how the economy should function, functions as a place of production in and of itself. People have very little options available to them at the moment as a direct result of the state that the economy is in at the moment, which contributes to the feeling of despair that they experience as a direct result of the predicament that they find themselves in. This endeavour is not intended to result in the greatest possible amount of financial gain that is even remotely imaginable, and it is not intended to do so either.

GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND INITIATIVES

The Indian government, in addition to putting in place the standard government aid programmes, has also developed a few special projects that are intended to provide assistance to the tribe specifically. These projects were developed with the explicit intention of assisting the tribe. The "Micro credit schemes," the "Tribal Forest Dwellers Empowerment Schemes" and the "Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojna" are just a few of the several programmes that are made available to the scheduled tribes of India by the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Cooperation. It was with the intention of providing financial support to India's scheduled tribes that the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Cooperation was founded. Because of this, the children and women who live in tribal communities will see improvements in their health and happiness in a variety of different ways, most notably with relation to the quality of education they get and the stability of their financial positions.

TRIBAL ECONOMY IN INDIA: ITS STRUCTURAL FEATURES

Tribes and castes divide Indian society. The various indigenous groups are dispersed around the country. There is a wide range of both cultural and economic backgrounds among them. This makes it difficult to generalise about the tribal economies of India. Nine distinct structural traits distinguish the economies of India's indigenous peoples, as outlined by L.P. Vidyarthi and B. K. Rai (1976). Following is a list of them:

ECONOMY BASED ON FORESTS

Tribal economics focuses around forest ecology. The tribal economics, culture, and social order are intertwined with woods. Forests are the primary natural resource supporting indigenous livelihoods across the country. Tribals rely on trees for fundamental needs. The tribals use rudimentary tools to access forest resources without much outside technical assistance. Forest dwellers gather edible roots, fruits, vegetables, flowers, honey, insects, fish, pigeons, hares, and pigs for nourishment. The economic typology of tribes in the country affects their forest dependency.

DOMESTIC OR FAMILIAL MODE OF PRODUCTION

Tribal economics focuses around forest ecology. The tribal economics, culture, and social order are intertwined with woods. Forests are the primary natural resource supporting indigenous livelihoods across the country. Tribals rely on trees for fundamental needs. The tribals use rudimentary tools to access forest resources without much outside technical assistance. Forest dwellers gather edible roots, fruits, vegetables, flowers, honey, insects, fish, pigeons, hares, and pigs for nourishment. The economic typology of tribes in the country affects their forest dependency. Rai (1967) states that the "Birhors of Chotanagpur, Chenchus of Andhra Pradesh, Juangs of Orissa, Kadars of Kerala, Paliyars, and Paniyars of Tamil Nadu and many tribes of Gujarat like Bhil, Rathva, Gamit, Chaudhary, Kukana, Tadvi, Varli, Ghodia, Vasava, Ninama, Naika, Hadpati, Damor, Patara, Taviyad, Kotvadiya etc." rely on forests for survival and nourishment.

SIMPLE TECHNOLOGY

The level of technological advancement determines the development of an economy. It is generally believed that technology innovation leads to economic growth. Technology is the use of tools and implements to utilise natural and human resources for productive purposes. The tribal economy relies on basic, unsophisticated tools and implements built without outside assistance for production and distribution. Most tribes in the country

use basic technology that requires physical labour and causes waste and hardship, suitable for subsistence production. The Birhor tribe, a woodland hunting group, uses simple knives to gather raw materials and manufacture ropes manually. Hill growers utilise everyday axes to down trees for shifting farming, requiring heavy labour. Agricultural tribes like Munda, Oraon, and Bhil use single-piece wood ploughs that cannot plough deeply.

NO PROFIT MOTIVE IN EXCHANGE

Profit maximisation drives modern capitalist economies. Indian tribes lack profit incentives in their commercial transactions. Collective tribal economies and the lack of money as a medium of transaction are the key institutional factors. No surplus comes from reciprocal duty and free work, because goods and services are bartered rather than bought. Tribal economies in India lack money. No mechanism to quantify product and service value and save exchange profits as future wealth.

MARKETS THAT OCCUR ON A REGULAR BASIS

The global trade of goods and services depends on markets. Indigenous societies had no persistent markets, researchers found. Tribal economies depend on periodic markets and barter transactions. Tribal areas of "Andhra Pradesh, Jarkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Orissa" have weekly, fortnightly, or bimonthly marketplaces. "Bazars, Hats, Pithias, and Shandies" service tribal settlements within 5-10 kilometres at regular periods. These markets bring together all tribes and castes to trade. Barter and money coexist in markets today. Prof. Vidhyarthi found that food grains and hand-woven clothing are traded through barter, while salt; mill garments, readymade clothes, cosmetics, and soaps are traded using money. Periodical markets greatly impact tribal culture and economy. They aim to promote cultural exchange and integrate tribal economies with national and global economies. Tribal economies need the weekly market to connect to the national economy. Innovation and tribal economics monetization increase. Sinha claims the tribal market drives the economy. This resource and material redistribution centre serves many occupational populations in the region.

CONCLUSION

The lack of awareness of policies and initiatives and ignorance among tribal community members is the main obstacle to sustainable development. Literacy is needed to empower policies and programmes. Tribal literacy should be increased. According to the 2011 census, 59% of Tribals are literate. A huge portion of literates have dropped out of school early and don't know their rights. Government policy must be comprehensive. It should focus on tribal development and sustainable development through their rich culture, heritage, and distinct language from their predecessors. The indigenous group needs goal-oriented and particular strategies to maintain and preserve its culture and identity in the age of globalisation. The development should not compromise scheduled tribes' identities. System corruption should end. Leaders routinely steal financial help and subsidies. These undermine trust in institutions' transparency and democracy. Government and society should work towards system transparency. Thus, government schemes and provisions have improved the tribal status in India in various ways. Education, literacy, employment, economy, and poverty have improved significantly. Due to constant industrialization in India, numerous tribal communities and the Indian government battle over developmental ambitions, according to experts.

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A Study of Psychological Well-Being of Working and Non-Working Women

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ABSTRACT

In today's world, there is a lot of rivalry and there are also a lot of innovations that are on the cutting edge. Even the most cutting-edge technology typically has some fascinating unintended consequences. It fosters a spirit of competitiveness and contributes unneeded stress and worry to our everyday lives. The mechanisation of the human being, which is occurring at an alarming rate, is harmful to the individual's aspirations, emotions, and capacity for self-control. In a setting such as this, everyone's objective should be to achieve their highest possible level of performance. Realising one's full professional potential is one of the components, and this is a task that, as time goes on, becomes increasingly difficult for women to do. These women's addiction, their discomfort, and their inability to practise self-control might push them to the breaking point, which would make the situation much more dangerous than it already is. It's possible that animosity and melancholy are the two emotions most suited to describe the psychological fallout of being placed in such a trying circumstance. This study attempts to examine aggressiveness and depression, in addition to the attainment of locus of control and psychological well-being, among working and non-working menopausal women. The research presented in this article is a comparison study of working and non-working menopausal women. Women in paid employment were the subjects of the study.

keywords: Women, Profession, House-wife, Psychological well being, Situation.

INTRODUCTION

It is reasonable to assume, from the point of view of public health, that humans have never held a considerable stockpile of violent reactions ever since their inception. This is a reasonable assumption. The standpoint of health seems to point in this direction. Aggression, like other complex kinds of social interaction, is something that can only be learned by observation and, later, through the practising of behaviours related to aggression. People have an inclination to model their conduct after the unrelenting expectations that are demonstrated by the protagonists of popular culture, whether on screen in movies or television shows or in virtual worlds such as video games. This tendency exists regardless of whether the protagonists of popular culture exist in the real world or in a virtual environment. People learn (1) a wide variety of methods for causing harm to other people, (2) which individuals or groups are fair game for aggressive behaviour, (3) which actions by another person can be rationalised as a means of retaliation or vengeance, and (4) which circumstances or settings are acceptable for such behaviour. People learn a wide variety of methods for causing harm to other people and for aggressive behaviour. These things are learned by individuals after being subjected to the violent behaviour of other individuals.

The "General aggression model (GAM)" is a more modern concept that draws on the well-being viewpoint and focuses on the foundations of human aggressiveness. This paradigm was given the acronym GAM. According to this theory, there are two basic types of input elements that have the ability to set in motion a chain of events that can ultimately end in overt hostility. These two kinds of input factors are as follows: (1) environmental factors and (2) social factors. Many different types of provocations, such as insults, depressions, and exposure to the aggressive behaviour of other people, fall into the first category to other people. Additionally, nearly anything that causes people to become aware of discomfort, from uncomfortable high temperatures to the

equipment used by dentists or even an extremely uninteresting address, also falls into this category. This category also encompasses almost everything that makes individuals conscious of feeling uncomfortable in their bodies or minds. Individuals can be predisposed to engage in aggressive or depressive behaviour if they have a high level of irritability, certain attitudes and beliefs regarding aggression (such as acting as if it is suitable and proper), a desire to mimic the antagonism embedded in the behaviour of others, and specific abilities associated with aggressive behaviours.

CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

Even though hostility is frequently initiated by the words or acts of a different individual, society plays a part in the occurrence. This is the case since the concepts, norms, and expectations of a particular society imply that hostility may be deemed to be acceptable or maybe even important in certain circumstances. The modern studies of "civilizations of honour," which are the result of recent study carried out by social psychologists and are popularly known as "civilizations of honour" studies, have paid particular attention to this trait. These are the societies in which one could come across stringent legal codes that legitimise the use of physical force as a suitable reaction to an offence committed against one's honour. In addition to other kinds of corporal punishment, the northern region of India is well known for the high rate of homicides committed for honour-related reasons. When a young woman in such a society begins a romantic connection with a man who belongs to a different caste than she does, this can frequently result in her family and/or the community ostracising her, and in some cases, even leading to her death. There are a lot of films made in China that feature these epic clashes between masked warriors who have some kind of mysterious power. These fighters wear masks. Why did these practises become ingrained in the community? Cohen and Nisbett (1994) propose that this may be explained by the fact that in the past, the wealth of many different areas was concentrated in easily obtained commodities like as livestock and dangerous slaves. They say that this may have been the case because these assets could be easily traded for other goods. Because of this, proving that one would not accept dishonourable behaviours such as stealing became an extremely vital need to fulfil. In what particular method exactly, but the use of physical force as a means of retaliation in response to a breach of honour came to be regarded as an acceptable social norm which directly affect to the psychological well-being of the women.

The author of this article is of the opinion that the social viewpoint on human melancholy is more helpful and informative than other methods in assisting us in comprehending what may be referred to as "normal depression." Research conducted in various areas of this concept has helped shed light on the prevalence of depression among highly disturbed persons. Surprisingly little, however, has been learned from these studies regarding the factors that lead apparently "normal" persons to commit acts of violence against other people."(Baron, Robert A., 1994)"

PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING

There is a positive correlation between a greater degree of psychological well-being and enhanced mental and emotional health. If a person's mental health is good, the presence of a mental illness or the pressures of everyday life will not prevent them from being able to get satisfaction from life or from making valuable contributions to society. The degree to which an individual is able to thrive in spite of the challenges that they are faced with and emerge victorious in spite of the adversity that they face is referred to as their level of psychological well-being. The effects of having this frame of mind are experienced not just in the mind but also in the body as a whole. In daily language, the term "well-being" refers to a specific collection of good states of being. These include states in which a person feels safe, respected, and respected by others; is capable of meeting the challenges of everyday life; is joyous; and has the power to overcome these issues. In order to reach the highest possible level of health, individuals and communities alike should make it a top priority to look after their own health as well as that of their members. It is possible to explain well-being in two distinct ways: first, by defining the 'What' of wellness, and second, by describing the wellness criteria (Veenhoven, 2004). Both of these descriptions are valid. Literature regularly uses a range of phrases interchangeably, including "satisfaction," "happiness," "hope," "positive effect," "positive mental health," and "well-being" and "life quality." The phrase "well-being" refers to

the factors and conditions that contribute to an individual's optimistic attitude on his or her existence. It encompasses concepts such as "happiness," "morale fulfilment," and "good affect." According to (Crow and Crow, 1951), the idea of well-being refers to not just a person's physical health but also their mental health, social health, emotional health, and sex health as well. This definition of well-being incorporates all aspects of a person's health.

WORKING & NON-WORKING WOMEN

As women now are enjoying same rights as men, an increasing number of them are going at work or participating in other constructive activities. Previously, this was not the case. In today's world, women are held accountable for a plethora of different obligations. They have a lot on their plates, which causes them to become physically agitated, which in turn leads to further problems. It may be quite difficult at that time, when the woman is going through worst mental state through without adding inconsistencies. This may be because of the fluctuating hormone levels that occur which is more in women than to men. There are numerous situations when the phrase "life transition" is employed. It's conceivable that the mood of the women may change due to more work burden, social in-acceptance, dual responsibilities of work and home etc. It is possible to have an increase in negative feelings such as anxiety, a lack of self-control, despair, severe sadness, hopelessness, and so on. Because of these changes in temperament, it's also feasible to draw the conclusion that: it is possible that this will have a negative impact on women's mental health. Mental conflicts may be just as many and complicated as physical ones. As a consequence of this, problems such as restlessness, aggressive and furious personality, familial arguments, becoming irritated with family members regarding toilet problems, getting off to a disappointing start, crying over trivial matters, and experiencing various forms of illusions may occur. Because of this, it may be difficult for her to keep up strong ties with her friends, family, and workplace. The women's close relatives and co-workers are unable to grasp the women's mental state because they lack the capacity to do so. It's possible that the lady is completely ignorant to the change that's taking on inside of her. Women already have equal rights, but depending on the role she plays, she may have to adopt a variety of personas. The positions of mother, wife, and respected member of society are examples of such responsibilities. When these conditions exist, the value of the contribution that a woman makes in any setting where she offers help is significantly increased. It's possible to make the case that the woman goes through such internal conflicts while she's still playing her role. In such situation, a woman retains at least part of her personality, which puts her in the driver's seat to a certain extent. A woman whose personality is more focused on the outside may be more likely to experience the loss conflict than a woman whose personality is more focused on the inside. Keeping this in mind, the goal of this research is to evaluate whether or not the fact that a woman goes through a range of challenges and conflicts throughout the life transition of various roles has an effect on the psychological well-being of that woman. In light of this, the research was carried out with the intention of providing guidance to the woman's family, the community at large, the organisation or industry in which the woman is employed, women's service providers, gynaecologists, and the government with the findings and suggestions of the study.

FINDINGS

The key findings based on the secondary study on this subject are presented herewith:

➢ When compared to "working women," the "non-working women" had more of an introverted demeanour.
➢ Interaction between "locus of control of types of areas" and "age of women" among "working & non-working women" has major interface consequences.
➢ The "aggression & working & non-working women" dichotomy reveals a wide gender pay gap. The "aggression" levels of the "non-working women" are significantly higher than those of the "working women."
➢ "Depression of working & non-working women" demonstrates a wide gulf between the two groups. "Working women" have much higher rates of "depression" than "non-working women."

SUGGESTIONS

Each and every piece of study carried out in the field of social science is subject to a certain set of constraints. Despite this, there are a number of restrictions to consider. At this time, preventative measures are being implemented, and future research projects are being prepared in order to pave the way for researchers who will come after we have completed our work. It is possible that more research on the same topic that is comparable to the current research can assist reveal solutions to the questions raised by the limitations of the existing research. Because of this, the advice that is provided in the following paragraphs may be given to those who will engage in academic pursuits in the future.

- This research was carried out based on the available secondary data, so there is a vast scope of study in this segment based on the primary data.
- The study was based on selected past researches, so further study with a big scale has a wide scope.
- The study with the selection of women from various cultural backgrounds may also provide a spot-light on the subject.
- A study including other psychological factors other to the psychological well-being can provide us more information.

CONCLUSION

Now that women have equal rights as males, an increasing number of them are entering the work force or engaged in other economic pursuits. Women in the present period are responsible for a wide range of tasks. They have a lot on their plates, therefore they naturally face bodily charges and new problems. It can be difficult to explain a woman's mental state, especially if she is suffering from any of the various symptoms linked with the physical or mental change. It is also reasonable to deduce that as a result of these temperamental alterations, This tmay be terrible for women's mental health. Mental disputes may be just as many and complicated. As a consequence, difficulties such as restlessness, aggressive, furious personality, familial inequalities, getting irritated with family members about toilet matters, a dissatisfied start, tears over petty worries, and the experience of various illusions may occur. This might have a negative impact on her personal life, family and friends, and professional connections. Women are already one in a million, but in order to grow in society, they must play several roles. Mother, wife, and high-ranking member of society are examples of such positions. In these conditions, a woman's contribution is significantly enhanced anytime she provides aid anyplace. It might be suggested that the woman has internal pressures while performing her duty throughout her life span. A woman with an outer personality may be more susceptible to the loss conflict than a woman with an interior personality. Taking the aforementioned elements into consideration, the goal of my research is to assess whether or not a woman's psychological well-being worsens as a result of the difficulties she confronts throughout the life transition. This study was undertaken in this context, with the good intentions of guiding the woman's family members, the entire society, the entity or area where the woman works, the institutions operating for women, gynaecologists, and the government. The findings of this study confronts that there are various symptoms and factors affecting to both "working and non-working women". But the ultimate result is that the women as a whole are suffering. We can infer from the data collected and processed that the amount of time spent in one area and the type of employment they do have a substantial influence on their chances of suffering. This stage of both "working & non-working women" can be made better with care, support and guidance.

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Gujarati Literature and Its Effect on the Society

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ABSTRACT

The ideals, anti-colonial campaigns, and personality of Mahatma Gandhi had a significant impact on many facets of Indian society during the entirety of the 20th century. His influence may be seen in many areas of the arts, as well as the literary traditions of the many different Indian languages. His ideals had a considerable influence on the writing of Gujarati; in fact, historians of Gujarati literature refer to the three decades beginning in 1915 as the Gandhian era (Gandhi Yug). This is because his beliefs had such an impact on the writing of Gujarati. This occurred as a result of the significant effect that his ideals had on the writing of Gujarati. This article analyses how the principles of Gandhi and India's battle for independence produced a shift in the focus of Gujarati writing away from the wealthy and towards the oppressed. Specifically, the study looks at how this transition occurred. In addition to this, it calls attention to the one-of-a-kind aspects of Gandhi's personal writings in Gujarati as well as his contribution to the process of lexical standardisation in Gujarati. In other words, this aspect of the book is very important.

This study also seeks to classify modern Gujarati literature into the categories of "mainstream," "feminist," "Dalit," "diasporic," and "nativist" to better comprehends its wide range of styles and subjects. Some of the distinguishing characteristics of these groups and their central figures are also outlined. In addition to a massive increase in the number of literary works, this survey of recent developments in Gujarati literature demonstrates a qualitative shift towards more diverse forms of literary expression and a broadening of themes. Such writing lauds the society's tolerance and diversity. The study argues that because literatures are continually changing and evolving in response to shifting parameters of time and geography, Gujarati criticism must likewise adapt to account for and assess literatures in their new global context.

Keywords: Gujarati, Literature, Gandhian Era, Independence, Society.

INTRODUCTION

The combination of inspiration and originality in one's writing is an essential ingredient in the formula for a successful writing career. In contrast to the author's internal process, which is where creativity is born, inspiration is something that comes from the outside world. A notable person who has impacted other people via their words, ideas, and actions is an example of the sort of influence that comes from the outside. Both during and after his lifetime in India and other parts of the world, the life and work of Mahatma Gandhi served as a key source of motivation for an entire generation of authors and literary characters. This was true both in India and in other parts of the world. The revolutionary social and spiritual ideology of Gandhi, as well as the mass Satyagrahs that Gandhi coordinated, were two of the key elements that contributed to India's final independence from British control in the 20th century. As a result of these circumstances, Gandhi was able to exert a tremendous influence not only on the political system of India but also on the society of that country.

Jawaharlal Nehru said something that would live in infamy forever: "And then Gandhi came." This phrase encapsulates the significance of Gandhi's arrival in India. He blew in like a blast of fresh air, compelling us to open our chests and take deep breaths; he shone like a light that cut through the fog and cleared the cobwebs from our sight; he blew like a whirlwind, disrupting the equilibrium of many things but, most importantly, the way in which people's brains functioned. He blew in like a light that cut through the fog and cleared the cobwebs

from our sight. He did not come down from on high; rather, he arose from among the countless millions of people who live in India, adopting the vernacular of the country, and relentlessly drawing attention to himself and his fellow countrymen. He did not descend from the lofty position. (The title of Indira Nehru's book from 2004, "Nehru") Gandhi's participation in a broad range of social activities had an effect on the development of India's civil society, which in turn exploited a broad range of forums to disseminate his own brand of nationalism. In addition to restoring Swaraj to India's social and economic structures, one of the goals of the Gandhian movement was to revitalise India's spiritual life. According to Mukherjee (1971), the Indian independence movement that took place throughout the 1920s and 1930s was "not merely a political struggle, but an all-pervasive emotional experience for all Indians." The Gandhian movement and the teachings that came out of it had a particularly profound impact on the cultural and literary landscapes of the world. The three decades of the twentieth century beginning in the middle of the 1920s and ending in the late 1940s have been referred to as the "Gandhian era" in Indian literature as a result of the major impact that Gandhi had during this time period. This is because Gandhi was active during these decades. The impact that Gandhi had on writing in the several Indian languages was, of course, not always of the same kind and might take on a great many different forms. This was due to the fact that the character of the literature itself varied greatly.

The representation of a dignified resistance against colonial tyranny is one area in which Gandhi's influence may be shown to be having an effect on literature, both overtly and subtly. This is one area in which Gandhi's influence can be detected. Gandhi's political and philosophical views captivated authors not just from India but also from other nations and languages who wrote in English and other languages. These authors were inspired by Gandhi's political and philosophical beliefs. In Indian English literature, authors such as "R. K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao, and Sarojini Naidu" infused Gandhian characters and concepts into their works. Some of the numerous authors from all over the world who have written about Gandhi and the ideas he stood for include "George Orwell, Edmund Jones, Ellen Horrup, Romain Rolland, Pearl S. Buck, Herrymon Maurer, and Dominique Lapierre". These are just a few of the many authors who have done so.

The political, social, and cultural shifts in Gujarat have had a significant influence on the growth and progress of the language's literary canon. These epochs of transition are referred to as 'Yugas' in Gujarati literature, and they span from the "Vedic through the Mediaeval to the Modern". "Pre-Narsinh Mehta" period is another term for this time frame in Gujarati literature. It is commonly accepted that Jain scholars and monks were the first to write in Gujarati. "Hemchandracharya", a Jain monk, authored the oldest Gujarati grammar (about 1088). While living in Patan, Gujarat, he laid the framework for the eventual growth of Gujarati poetry under the Solanki dynasty by writing a handbook of poetics in Gujarati. "Mediaeval literature" covers a vast range of time, from "Narsinh Mehta's 15th-century poetry through those of numerous 19th-century Bhakti movement" poets. The beginning of the modern period is typically placed somewhere around the year 1850. Scholarly attempts to classify the ebb and flow of literary creation in Gujarati history have been scrutinised on historio-graphical and methodological grounds, and this is something that has to be emphasised.

WRITINGS OF MAHATMA GANDHI

Gandhi was able to generate a considerable corpus of written work despite the fact that he lived a tremendously active public life and national movement. This author is responsible for the compilation of more than one hundred volumes, and the topics that are addressed in those works span widely, ranging from politics and religion to spirituality and health to social and economic challenges. Together, these works make up this author's body of work. His autobiography, "The Story of My Experiments with Truth" (1927), which is a best book all over the world, has been translated into dozens of Indian languages in addition to other languages. His other writings, including "Hind Swaraj" (1909), "Satyagraha in South Africa" (1925), "Mangal Prabhat" (1930), and "Anashaktiyog" (1930), amongst others, have been an important source of motivation for a large number of political and social activists in India and elsewhere in the world. While Gandhi was residing in South Africa, he launched a publication that would later become known as Indian Opinion. After coming to India, he began working as an editor for a number of different magazines, some of which included the Gujarati daily Navjivan and Harijan as well as the English periodical Young India. Gujarati was Gandhi's first language, and as a result, it was the

language in which he felt the most at ease expressing the most in-depth thoughts and viewpoints he had. Gandhi was a prominent political figure in India throughout the early 20th century. In addition to this, he was an excellent speaker and writer of the English language.

According to the standards that we make use of today, Gandhi did not compose any texts that can be categorised as creative writing. He never "wrote anything for the pleasure of writing or of self-expression, as pure literature," yet the vast majority of Gandhiji's work displays characteristics of true literature. This is despite the fact that it always had a practical objective and purpose (he never "wrote anything for the pleasure of writing or of self-expression, as pure literature"). To put it another way, Gandhiji was not a writer in the conventional meaning of the word. 1981 as a calendar year (The Patel) Even though Gandhi was not a writer in his own right, he had a profound grasp of the creative works that were produced by others. His intellectual interpretation of the words of religious hymns stood out in particular as something that stood out. Gandhi is recognised for his contributions to a wide variety of literary genres, including autobiography, correspondence, essay, and translation. The singularity of Gandhi's work sets it apart from the works of other authors of Gujarati literature, and he is known for his contributions to these areas. He established a writing style and a vocabulary that were unmistakably his own and targeted to the ordinary, semi-educated people who had not yet been indoctrinated into more complex forms of literary expression. He wrote in a way that was accessible to the general public. The speech that Gandhi made did not contain any pretensions or embellishments of any kind. His works were difficult to comprehend, and they had very little to no filler at all. The distribution of information about his dedication to truth and nonviolence as well as the requirement to apply these ideals in order to oppose British oppression was their major objective; the growth of literature or the production of beauty was not their primary concern at the time. The literary style and vocabulary that Gandhi employed have been adopted by a sizeable number of modern authors working in Gujarati. (Modi, 2012)

MAHATMA GANDHI & GUJARATI LITERATURE

During the early modern period, the spread of printing presses and education in the English language were two aspects that were vital to the development of literary works written in Gujarati. These causes were both essential to the creation of literary works written in Gujarati. Authors such as "Narmad & Dalpatram" used the influence of their writings to bring unfavourable cultural norms to the notice of the wider reading public. Their writings were excellent examples of how the spirit of the reformist period in Gujarati literature, also known as the "Sudharak Yug", was well portrayed. This era spans the years roughly from 1850 and 1885, give or take a few years here and there. "Nandshankar & Mahipatram" are two additional well-known authors who are thought to have been active during this time period. This time period is referred to as the Vedic period. During the subsequent time period, there was a development towards a writing style that was characterised by a greater emphasis on academic concerns. The writers of this era were highly educated professionals who created their works largely for the consumption of other highly educated professionals of this time period. The canonical works of English literature that they were required to read and that served as a source of inspiration for them when they were students at the educational institutions established by the "British colonial government" are frequently referenced in their writings. When the writers were students at the universities and colleges that were established by the British rulers, they read the works that are discussed in this section.

The years approximately between 1885 and 1915 make up what is referred to as the "scholarly age" (also termed the "Pandit Yug"), which is the era in which we presently find ourselves. Authors like as "Govardhanram Tripathi, Anandshankar Dhruv, and Narsinhrao Divetia" manage to capture the ethos of this historical era extraordinarily well in the works that they have produced. In the three decades that followed Gandhi's arrival in India in 1915 and the announcement that he planned to build an ashram in Ahmedabad, both the output of literary work and the concentration of authors in the state of Gujarat underwent a profound transition that brought about substantial changes. Gandhi's proposal to establish an ashram in Ahmedabad came forth as a direct result of this decision. Around the same time that Gandhi was leading a series of Satyagrahs and Ahmedabad was emerging as a key location in the struggle for independence, there was a shift that took place in the literary canon of the period. This change took place around the same time that Gandhi was leading the movement. As a result of this, the time

period from 1915 to 1945 was referred to as the Gandhian era (or "Gandhi Yug" in Gujarati literary circles). As a result of an increase in the quantity of written works in Gujarati as well as an increase in the degree of complexity found within those works, this historical period came to be recognised as one of the most significant in the present history of the genre as a whole. This recognition came about as a result of the fact that.

The intellectual elite of the nation served as the major influence for pre-Gandhian Gujarati literature, which was mostly produced during this time period. The general populace, rather than the elites, became the focus of this literature as a direct result of Gandhi's magnetic personality. The outcome was significantly affected by these adjustments. In addition, Gandhi had a significant role in launching the writing careers of a number of female Gujarati authors. The accomplishments of a number of prominent female authors of the period, such as "Lilavati Munshi, Vidyagauri Nilakanth, Hansa Mehta, and Sharadagauri Mehta", are ascribed to Gandhi's patronage. If you look at the themes that authors who were active during the Gandhian era chose to explore in their prose and poetry, you may get an idea of the degree to which Gandhi's ideals have influenced contemporary Gujarati writing. This trend had an effect not only on the writing style that was well-liked by the general audience but also on that style of writing. It was not just the job of literature to stoke emotions of patriotism; its purpose was far broader than that. In addition to that, it talked on the importance of societal changes being made. The perils of unchecked industrialisation, the end of untouchability, the advancement of "Dalits", the revival of village industries, the protection of Indian culture against Western ideals, and other issues of a similar kind should all find their way into works of literature. The celebrated poets "Umashankar Joshi & Tribhuvandas Luhar's" work "Sundaram" is the book that most exemplifies the spirit of writing that prevailed during the time of Gandhi. There are many recurring themes throughout their poetry, such as the oppression of the vulnerable, revolt and resistance, economic inequality, public pride, and the yearning for personal and societal regeneration, amongst other things. Many people, including farmers, artists, and women living in rural regions, utilise their trade as a way to express their feelings and communicate those feelings to the rest of the world. Not just "Umashankar Joshi & Sundaram," but a large number of authors were influenced by the lessons and example that Gandhi set. Only a select number of the writers on this list include "Kakasaheb Kalelkar, Swami Anand, Kishorlal Mashruwala, Mahadev Desai, Zaverchand Meghani, Jugatram Dave, Ishwar Petlikar, and Ramnarayan Pathak. Other names on the list include Ishwar Petlikar, Jugatram Dave, and Zaverchand Meghani". To mention just a few, we have "Dwiref, Indulal Gandhi, Ravishankar Maharaj Jhinabhai Desai 'Snehrashmi', Pannalal Patel, Gaurishankar Joshi 'Dhumketu', Vijayraj Vaidya, Vishnuprasad Trivedi, Sundarji Betai, and Mansukhlal Jhaveri", along with many others.

GUJARATI LITERATURE: CURRENT SCENARIO

There has been a massive increase in the quantity of published works in Gujarati during the past three decades, particularly since the start of cultural and social globalisation. The number of literary works written and published in Gujarati, including poetry, prose, drama, and criticism, is significantly higher now than it was in the years leading up to and immediately following independence. Of course, the qualitative merits of this burgeoning literary output can be evaluated in a variety of ways, some of which may be at odds with one another. Comparing creative works from different time periods reveals a wide range of topics and styles. Gujarat is a state rich in cultural and linguistic diversity. The literature of a given location can be easily identified by its distinctive cultural setting. As a result, modern works written in Gujarati reflect present cultural identities. In addition to what may be termed the mainstream literature, there is also literature that reflects the culture of a certain location and provides clues about developing fields. This nuance permeates the literary works from the inside out, permeating both the experience and the expression.

When contrasted with Gujarati's several other literary subgenres, the mainstream literary canon is the one that can lay claim to having the longest history in the language. A writer who comes from a literary background strives to zero in on and express the most profound and universal experiences of life. These kinds of writing do not focus primarily on cultural identities or on the geographical or chronological conditions of their subjects' experiences. A postmodern epistemology and perspective serves as the basis for the creative and critical activity of mainstream modern Gujarati authors as well. A significant number of postmodern authors play with chronology, moving either ahead or backwards in time. As a consequence of this, the cultural and historical

allusions that they utilise could appear to be out of place. Those authors who write in the mainstream literary tradition, such as "Bhagavatikumar Sharma, Raghuveer Chaudhari, Sitanshu Yashaschandra, Ramesh Parekh, Suresh Dalal, and Vinesh Antani", amongst others, are regarded as those who are responsible for maintaining the universal and broad human expression in literature. The most well-known post-modernist Gujarati writers now active in the industry include people like "Suman Shah, Harish Minashru", and others like them. The voices of people who live in abject poverty and hopelessness are reflected in Dalit literature. The dissatisfaction and pain of the oppressed people, who have been battling for social, economic, and cultural justice for millennia, may be heard via the medium of literature, which is the medium through which literature is written. The Dalit communities have benefited from this sort of literature since it has assisted them in defining themselves as separate and independent groupings. During the violent anti-reservation demonstrations of the early 1980s, Dalit literature in Gujarati received a considerable boost in momentum and began to take shape. This literature, in comparison to others, has a tendency to utilise vocabulary that is less refined. They demonstrate to the audience how persons who are exploited feel when interacting with the dominant castes in all of its unfiltered, terrible realism. A dedication to human rights, human dignity, the eradication of social injustice, and the advancement of equality underpins the production of Dalit literature. There are presently a number of dedicated magazines and institutions in Gujarati that cater particularly to Dalit authors. Some of these publications are written in Gujarati. The most significant Dalit voices in modern Gujarati literature are those of "Mohan Parmar, Harish Mangalam, Nirav Patel, Yashwant Vaghela, Tikesh Makwana, Dalpat Chauhan, Joseph Mackwan, & Chandu Maheria", amongst others.

CONCLUSION

Changes were made to a wide range of India's institutions and practises as a direct result of the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi and the escalation of the country's fight for independence under his leadership. When India was still a colony, the ideas and personality of Gandhi had a profound impact on writing of all varieties, including creative writing and critical writing. This was during the time before India attained her independence. The bulk of writers in Gujarati literature mirrored the nationalist ethos of Gandhi's liberation fight for close to three decades throughout the early part of the twentieth century. This mentality persisted for close to three decades. This mentality lingered for close to forty years after it was first expressed. The concentrate of literature shifted in order to more properly depict and fulfil the requirements of the mass audience. An investigation into the several ways in which Gandhi has influenced the literature in Gujarati may supply academics and literary critics with a plethora of knowledge that is useful to their respective lines of inquiry.

Previous research has shown that there are several distinct types of contemporary Gujarati literature. It's a compendium of gripes about how globalisation threatens to make everyone the same. Despite what many may remember from its prime, it is no longer a unified entity. The literary universe is vast and varied, both in its composition and its history. Contemporary literary works written in Gujarati help to preserve the unique legacy of the region. There is a name for this kind of writing, too: "literature of identities." Traditional Gujarati writing has been used to transmit such identities since at least the seventeenth century. Reading current literatures of identities reveals a fundamentally different approach to dealing with and expressing identity than was typical in the past. Identity politics in contemporary literature tends to be more nationalistic, confrontational, and elitist than its forebears. Understanding the factors that led to the current disarray and diversity in Gujarati literature is essential. Both broad and narrow explanations may be found in the several types of Gujarati literature that have contributed to this phenomenon. Gujarati authors' perspectives and imaginations have been profoundly impacted by globalisation and the literatures of various languages from around the world. Globalisation may seem more tempting if we see it through the prism of economic and technical development. As a result, people all across the world have easier access to things like migration, new technology, and international trade. Many people worry that the spread of information and communication technology and the international trade in Western cultural goods would lead to a homogenization of society and the eradication of traditional cultural diversity. The cultural homogenising impacts on modern society may be traced back to globalisation. Because of this uniformity, Gujarati writers feel compelled to defend the uniqueness of the Gujarati language and culture in their writings. One such explanation is the mainstream literary canon's acceptance of authors from marginalised groups like as scheduled

castes, scheduled tribes, nomadic communities, and so on. Increased opportunities for formal education and literacy training, as well as concerted efforts to encourage writing on the part of previously underrepresented groups, have all contributed to increased diversity. There has been a significant qualitative shift and expansion in the range of expression and aim within modern literary works in Gujarati, demonstrating not merely an increase in the amount of literary works. It's a festival of acceptance and tolerance in today's multicultural culture. Today's global environment encourages a wide range of literary expression and literatures of identity to be produced and consumed, and it is imperative that Gujarati criticism, like literary criticism elsewhere, adjust accordingly. Instead of relying on critical assessment theories developed for mainstream literature, an in-depth investigation of the normative and epistemological basis of the many identity-based literatures is required. Therefore, in order to meet these new requirements, Gujarati critique will need to have a more in-depth theoretical debate.

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Liberalization - Women And Employment: An Evaluation Approach

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Abstract:
This research paper critically examines the impact of liberalization on women's employment in India, employing an evaluative approach. It delves into the historical context of government responsibilities, particularly in the pre-liberalization era, where the primary focus was on safety, law, and order. The advent of democracy brought about a paradigm shift, necessitating the government's engagement in public welfare, including addressing issues of unemployment and poverty. Post-1947 India witnessed a government role centred on planning for public and women's welfare as a marginalized section. The 1980s marked a global structural adjustment program, commonly known as Reaganomics or Thatcherism, and now recognized as globalization. This initiative aimed to reduce government control over import duties, expand markets, and foster industrialization. Developed nations sought cheap labour and natural resources from underdeveloped countries, leading to the exploitation of the latter's population.

Key Words: Liberalizations, Women, Employment, Evaluation, Historical

Introduction:

In the evolution of governance, the historical role of the state was primarily confined to ensuring safety, law, and order, with welfare activities considered beyond its purview due to the perceived natural creation of wealth and poverty. The advent of democracy, however, redefined the state's responsibilities, emphasizing public welfare, unemployment solutions, and poverty alleviation. Post-1947, India embraced this ideal, with the government focusing on planning for the welfare of the public and, notably, women as a vulnerable demographic.

The global scene witnessed a transformative phase in the 1980s with the introduction of a structural adjustment program under the leadership of U.S. President Ronald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, paving the way for globalization. This era saw a shift toward liberalization, privatization, and globalization, driven by developed nations seeking economic gains through the exploitation of underdeveloped countries.

Evaluation of Governance:

In the old edge of the kingdom the work of state or Government was safety, law and order. Welfare of poor people was not work of state Government because the creation of poor or rich by nature. But when concept of democracy was came in state then we accepted the public welfare. As an ideal. So the state had responsibilities to safety, solutions of unemployment, poverty of public. if we talk about India since 1947 the government worked as this system. The work of government was not production or selling so there was not matter of profit or loss. But was for planning of welfare for public welfare and for women welfare as a weaker section.

In eighties a structural adjustment programme was held at global level under the leadership of U.S.president Ronald Regan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thacher in which policies were introduced to remove the control of government over import duties to expand the market and to encourage industrializations. This policy was earlier known as regonomics or Thacherism and now it is known as Globalization world wide.

The developed countries of Europe intend to take cheap labour as well as natural resources from poor and under developed countries. in such a way they used to exploit the under developed country people. It is said that there exists Liberalization, privatization and globalization of developed countries are we don't find so in this global world.

On account Liberalization, privatization and globalization are getting boost. Today our expectation about reducing poverty and increasing employment because of Liberalization, privatization and globalization in India. But since 1990-91 the process of Liberalization is start but we are failed reducing poverty.

According to census 2001 Report, today there are 36% population living under below poverty line and on other side governments are fail in creation of employment.

When we talk about liberalization are should understand it in the context of India. In India liberalization means opening of trade by reduction of import duties and removal of some restrictions.

Due to liberalization in India privatization has also been initiated. Country goods are exported to foreign and foreign goods are speedily imported to our country. To increase the profit margin, Multinational companies are also entering

Indian market. Indian government is also taking steps to initiate liberalization. The production of our country is exported to foreign countries and foreign goods are imported to our country. There was a time when the advertisement of government of India was exercised and after that tender notice on the advertised on which "export" or "perished" was written.

Thus authorities of developing countries came to know that it is beneficial to implement liberalization along with privatization, globalization. But the today two decades are completed of liberalization then too our expectations are less for development will be due to liberalization.

There are many changes in various policies because of more importance to the market and its bad effects on unorganized sectors, Maximum women employees are in unorganized sectors In India and increase their exploitation because of privatization. On one hand the various business industries are coming because of privatization, price rising, poverty, population more and more female workers enters in unorganized sector but the effects of development was beneficial to remove poverty, is only ideal but not in real.

Here I discuss all these topics about the condition of female entrepreneur because of not only liberalization but also liberalization, privatization and globalization.

> **Skilled –unskilled women and inequality:**

Those women who have education and skill, they get benefit because of liberalization but in India out of two, there is one woman is uneducated. There is inequality in employment, income and opportunities for unskilled women workers. Our technologies are change day by day , every day new technology is coming in the market, so working women feels always insecurity in her job because if some skill of today it will be useless tomorrow.

> **Gender discrimination in Wages:**

In the comparison of male labour, the female worker as in lower hierarchy in our society. There is not top position of female in unorganized sector.

U will not find women mason in construction work. Thus in contact with globalization we can not find equality among women and men in the construction field.

> **Contract – sub contract and exploitation:**

There are many fields in which employment has increased due to Liberalization but in various fields women are not given due recognisation as compaded to men, women are paid less wages. To increase the profit margin multinational companies carry on the production functions in our country because labour and resources are very cheap. According to the government labour laws to avoid paying are given taxes contract and sub contracts are given to different agencies in this way multinational companies use to increased profit by taking more labour work and paying less wages to women.

> **Women loss their traditional employment:**

In employment sector with the extensive use of tractors, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, picker machine, more men are indulged in agriculture field. Earlier manual work was done by women, but now machine work is carried out men. Liberalization creates such situations. Such situation also prevails in hosiery industry. To day in construction industry a large number of women are seeking employment. But until manual work is concern they will get employment and as soon as machine works starts they will be replaced by men.

> **Import and unemployment:**

In India export is carried out in different period in the same way path for import are also open. Majority women of India are associated with handicraft industries. But due to import of silk yarn of China and Korea, women worker used to unemployed.

Thus with minor issues liberalization, privatization, and globalization use to reduce women employment opportunities.

Suggestions:

1. In manual work more employment should be given and less importance should be given to machine work.
2. Analysis should be done regarding policy employment and their impact on nation's progress.
3. Standard should be set up for those agencies that take contract and sub contract for multinational companies and properly what should be given.
4. In the traditional industries like agriculture, fishing, handicraft etc. women should be given compulsory employment.
5. Majority of women are working in unorganized sectors thus benefit should be provided to them by special welfare scheme.
6. Various avenues have been open for employment but, women with skill and education are in less proportion. Thus they should be guided with various professional development skills.

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A Study of Trends and Patterns of Poverty in Gujarat State

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Abstract :

Poverty in any economy is a symptom of economic backwardness. In majority of developing economies of the world poverty is chronic. However, the extent, nature and causes of poverty varies from nation to nation. And so, as it has been found in country like India too. The extent of poverty in various States of India differs from one another. Also, incidence of poverty is different in urban and rural areas. Basically, poverty is a state of lack. In simple terms if a person fails to satisfy his necessities, then the situation is called poverty. In addition to the basic needs of food, water and shelter; health, education, lack of other basic facilities has been added to it. There are various indicators to measure poverty, among them mainly income and consumption have been emphasized to measure poverty in India.

This paper tries to investigate the trends and pattern of poverty in the one of the fastest growing states called Gujarat and to examine the extent of poverty in various districts of Gujarat. At present incidence of poverty is 18 percent in Gujarat. In 2018 approximately, more than 31 lakh families live below the poverty line. In the state of Gujarat, which is rich, dynamic and developing, one fourth of the total population lives below the poverty line. Moreover, researchers also try to understand the various types of poverty in the paper. The entire research work is based on secondary database.

Keyword : Poverty, Pattern, Trends.

L The plot :

One of the most important objectives of any country is to raise its economic growth and to accelerate the pace of economic development. For years and decades together, we tried to emphasis on G.D.P. to accelerate the pace of economic development. However, it is Mehbul-Ul-Haq a leading Pakistani economist, who make us understand that if any country wants economic development, then raising G.D.P. is not sufficient effort but one has to concentrate on the components of human development. In the history of economic thoughts there are two approaches for measuring economic development viz., traditional approach and new welfare-oriented approach. The later approach tries to define the concept of economic development not from its G.D.P. or G.N.P. point of view but from the poverty point of view. It has been traced in the history of economic literature that if any nation wants to accelerate the pace of economic development, then it must be done via reducing the level or incidence of poverty. Poverty is one of the greatest obstruct for economic development in many of the developing economies and so as it is found in India.

After independence, India has been trying to develop by using its human resources and natural resources in various ways. Globally, there has been a powerful development in various fields like environment and energy, procurement of raw materials, communication, science and technology and so on. However, on the other hand, today poverty, illiteracy, population growth, lack of optimum utilization of human resources has become an emerging challenge for majority of developing nations including India. India is facing these challenges since long. Among these problems poverty is a chronic problem which India experience since independence. Since the inception of planning there were many studies conducted to measure poverty in India. Among them few notable studies

are done by Dandekar and Rath, Minhas, Tendulkar, Bardhan etc. and of course, there were some official surveys also conducted by Planning Commission, Government of India. According to the official estimates of the Government, in the year 1973-74 almost 55 percent of total population of India were living below poverty line which has been consistently reducing over a period. In the year 2004-05 this figure has been trickled down to 21.8 percent which is a good sign for the development of India. (Economic Survey, 2007-08) Here, it's worth noting that poverty is largely spread among the various States of India. On one end we have BIMARU (Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh) states where the incidence of poverty was very high at the same time, we also have the States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, and Punjab where the incidence of poverty is found to be low. Amongst the developed States of India, Gujarat is to be considered as a State where the pace of economic development is registered to be very high. And this is acknowledged to the high degree of industrialization. However, at the same time poverty is a major concern for the Gujarat State. According to few surveys on Poverty of Gujarat state, it has been seen that in the year 2016, as high as 18 percent incidence of poverty was found in Gujarat. More than 31 lakh families are living below the poverty line in Gujarat in the year 2018. Moreover, in the last two years, the proportion of people living below the poverty line has increased by 18,992 in the Gujarat State. Looking to this problem, researchers were tempt to investigate into the trend and pattern of poverty in one of the fastest growing State called Gujarat.

II. Theoretical Framework :

II. I. Meaning of poverty :

Poverty is not a natural phenomenon but a man-made problem. It has several socio-economic aspects. Poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon, where a person lacks basic necessities of life or financial means. Poverty not only means low per capita income but it includes poor health, low educational attainment, lack of physical security, lack of other basic amenities like water, sanitation, drainage etc. Experts tried to define the concept of poverty from different dimensions and indicators. In India there are many indicators through which one can measure and define poverty namely per capita income, monthly per capita consumptional expenditure, Calorie Intake, level of literacy, Housing, Size of Family, Pattern of Income Distribution, Unemployment & underemployment.

Some defined poverty as lack of the minimum necessities of life, some defines as when people of a society are deprived of their necessities of life, they are considered as poor. While others said, a person is considered poor when he is not able to access his bare minimum necessities like food, clothes, and housing.

The term poverty has two interpretations viz., conventional interpretation where emphasis is placed on minimum required income or expenditure and modern interpretation which includes knowledge, health and standard of living in addition to income.

Moreover, poverty estimation has predominantly relied on income as the sole indicator. However, the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), based on the Alkire-Foster (AF) methodology, captures overlapping deprivations in health, education, and living standards. Like the global MPI, India's national MPI has three equally weighted dimensions - Health, Education, and Standard of living - which are represented by 12 indicators. These are depicted by the following graphic :

Indicators and their weights
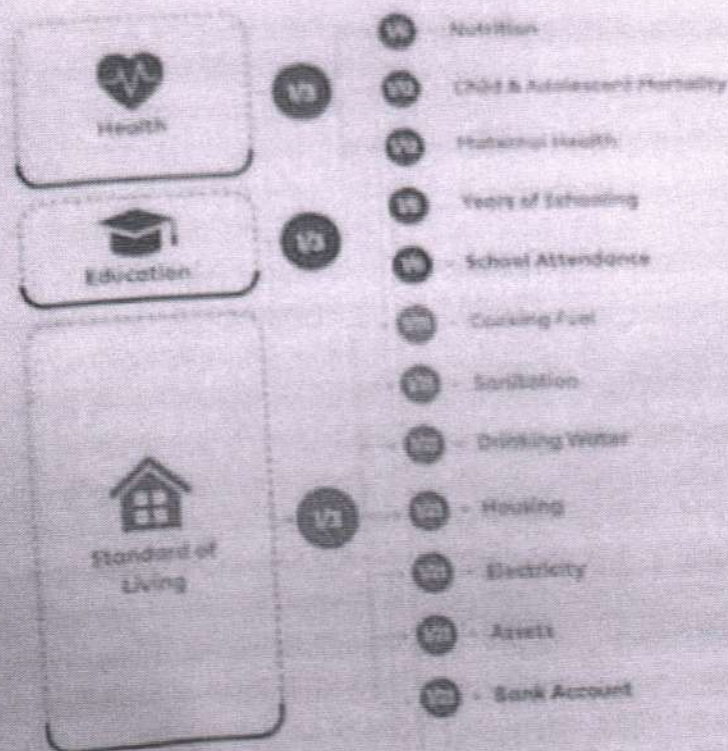
The indices of the national MPI comprise: (i) Headcount ratio (H): How many are poor? Proportion of multidimensionally poor in the population, which is arrived at by dividing number of multidimensionally poor persons by total population. (ii) Intensity of poverty (A): How poor are the poor? Average proportion of deprivations which is experienced by multidimensionally poor individuals. To compute intensity, the weighted deprivation scores of all poor people are summed and then divided by the total number of poor people. MPI value is arrived at by multiplying the headcount ratio (H) and the intensity of poverty (A), reflecting both the share of people in poverty and the degree to which they are deprived. MPI = H x A

According to the AF methodology, an individual is considered MPI poor if their deprivation score equals or exceeds the poverty cutoff of 33.33%. India has achieved a remarkable reduction in its MPI value and Headcount Ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21, indicating success of the country's commitment and action to address the multidimensional nature of poverty through its multisectoral approach. The intensity of poverty, which measures the average deprivation among the people living in multidimensional poverty improved from about 47.15 % in 2015-16 to 44.39% in 2019-2021.

II .II. Types of Poverty :

Broadly poverty is bifurcated into two categories namely, absolute poverty and relative poverty. However, there are other types of poverty also found like rural and urban poverty, inherent poverty, extreme poverty (a concept developed by World Bank) etc. But economists are mainly concerned to measure absolute and relative poverty. Let us know the difference between absolute and relative poverty.

• Absolute poverty implies laying down the absolute norms for living like minimum physical requirement & these physical quantities are then converted in to monetary terms as per price quotations. Absolute poverty is also known as

plenary poverty.

* Relative poverty measures the pattern income distribution amongst the various sections of population & a comparison of levels of living. In other words, the concept of relative poverty is related to income inequality.

* According to the World Bank, a person living on an income of less than $1.90 per day is called extreme poverty. According to the World Poverty Clock, in 2015, the world's population living below the extreme poverty line decreased from 36 percent to 10 percent. It is noteworthy that in India, over a period of time the extent of extreme poverty is reducing.

* Primary poverty is a condition in which income is insufficient to sustain mere material existence even if money is spent wisely while secondary poverty is a condition in which material existence is sufficient but not spent wisely.

III. Research Methodology :

In any research work, a method should be chosen according to the study. The primary objective of the present study is to investigate the trends and pattern of poverty in Gujarat state and to examine the incidence of poverty in various districts of Gujarat state. In the present study secondary database is taken into consideration. These data have been extracted from reports of Gujarat State, Department of Economics and Statistics; government or semi-government publications, newspapers, magazines, articles, books, and online information.

IV. Poverty Rate in Gujarat :

The problem of poverty is universally found in all over India. However, the degree or incidence of poverty varies from state to state. In the present research work the researchers tried to investigate the incidence of poverty in one of the fastest developing State called Gujarat.

As per the report on "National Multidimensional Poverty Index: Progress to 2023". The total population of Gujarat State is 60,439,692 (Census,2011) out of which 31.46 lakh families are living below poverty. The table 1 gives an overview of poverty in Gujarat state.

Table -1. Snapshot of Multidimensional Poverty in Gujarat

Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity(A)	MPI (H x A)
2015-16	18.47%	44.97%	0.083
2019-21	11.66%	43.25%	0.050

Source: https://niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-08/India-National-Multidimentional-Poverty-Index-2023.pdf pp.124.

Form the table no. 1 it can be easily interpreted that just in a span of four years the value of MPI has reduced by 0.033 in Gujarat during 2015-16 to 2019-21. The intensity of poverty in Gujarat has also reduced from 44.97 percent in 2015-16 to 43.25 percent in 2019-21. While examining the multidimensional poverty in the rural and urban area of Gujarat state one can easily come to the conclusion that both in rural and urban areas of Gujarat the value of MPI has been reduced which is a good sign of prosperity in the State. The table no. 2. gives an idea on Gujarat's rural and urban poverty.

Table- 2. Multidimensional Poverty in Gujarat's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (H x A)	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (H x A)
2015-16	27.25%	45.11%	0.123	6.49%	44.19%	0.029
2019-21	17.15%	43.47%	0.075	3.81%	41.79%	0.016

Source: https://niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-08/India-National-Multidimentional-Poverty-Index-2023.pdf pp.124.

Examining the trend of MPI in Gujarat's Rural & Urban areas one can infer that the extent of poverty in rural Gujarat is higher than urban area of the state for both the periods. However, the reduction in the value of MPI is higher in rural area (0.048) as compare to urban area (0.013) which is a good sign of development in rural area for the said period.

Table 3: Rural and Urban Poverty Rates in Gujarat (Headcount Ratio)

Year	Rural (In %)	Urban (In %)	Total (In %)
1994	43	28	38
2005	39	20	33
2012	22	10	17
2021	17	04	15

Source: World Press. Com

From table no. 3 we can infer that consistently since 1994 to 2021 the percentage of rural and urban poor has been reduce in Gujarat. The rate of poverty in rural Gujarat reduced at a greater extent as compare to urban area. In rural Gujarat the rate of poverty reduces by 26 percent while that of urban Gujarat it is reduce by 24 percent for the period 1994 to 2021. This signifies that in both the rural and urban areas the level of poverty has trickled down.

According to the report on National Multidimensional Poverty Index -2023, the range of MPI scores of Gujarat, based on values for 2015-16 and 2019-2021 is provided. There were 7 categories kept by the report to measure MPI value ranging in between 0.001 to 0.242 for the 33 districts of Gujarat State. Here it is noteworthy that in 2015-16 only 9 districts were below 0.059 value of MPI which has been significantly increased to 23 districts for the period of 2019-21. In other words, a greater number of districts were now place under the category below 0.059. This is a testimony of a dramatic reduction in poverty in Gujarat.

Based on last two rounds of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) conducted for the period 2015-16 and 2019-2021 now we will examine the extent of poverty in various districts of Gujarat state. The table no. 5 represents the value of Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI in various districts of Gujarat.

The lowest MPI value among all the districts of Gujarat state is found to be in Rajkot (0.016) followed by Navsari(0.020), Ahmedabad and Surat with MPI score of (0.022), Gandhinagar (0.023) and Vadodara (0.027). While on the other hand, the highest MPI value among the districts of Gujarat is found in Dahod (0.174) followed by Chhotaudepur (0.116), Dang (0.113), Banaras Katha (0.110) and Arvalli (0.080). In other words, the poorest district in terms of MPI in Gujarat is Dahod & the least poor district is Rajkot for the year 2023.

Based on the Headcount Ratio method for measuring poverty the picture is slightly different. Table no -4 A & 4 B depicts the Five most poor and five least poor districts of Gujarat state.

Table 4: Top five Most poor & Least Poor Districts of Gujarat State (NFHS- 5: 2019-23)

4 A: Top Five Most Poor Districts		4 B: Top Five Least Poor Districts	
Districts	Percentage of Poor	Districts	Percentage of Poor
Dahod	38.28	Rajkot	3.98
Dang	26.61	Porbandar	4.07
Chhotaudepur	25.24	Navsari	4.84
Banaras Katha	23.83	Surat	5.29
Narmada	22.62	Ahmedabad	5.49

Note: The data is based on Headcount method for measuring poverty.

Source: India: National Multidimensional Poverty Index -2023.

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The results of table no 4 is eye catching. In the top five least poor districts of Gujarat Porbandar and Navsari is economically better than the capital city Ahmedabad and economic capital of State called Surat.

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Ahmedabad	5.86%	46.47%	0.034	5.47%	40.40%	0.022
Amreli	11.95%	42.62%	0.091	7.47%	39.86%	0.030
Anand	14.82%	41.91%	0.062	10.47%	41.66%	0.044
Aravalli	--	--	--	19.19%	41.63%	0.080
Banas Kantha	31.24%	46.14%	0.144	23.83%	46.13%	0.110
Bharuch	17.58%	43.81%	0.076	12.28%	41.59%	0.051
Bhavnagar	17.90%	41.85%	0.075	12.12%	44.00%	0.053
Botad	--	--	--	9.77%	43.90%	0.043
Chhotaudepur	--	--	--	25.26%	45.85%	0.116
Dang	57.13%	48.54%	0.278	26.61%	42.40%	0.113
Devbhumi Dwarka	--	--	--	17.93%	43.73%	0.078
Dahod	54.93%	46.92%	0.258	38.27%	45.39%	0.174
Gandhinagar	16.57%	47.19%	0.078	5.66%	41.11%	0.023
Gir Somnath	--	--	--	9.41%	39.71%	0.037
Jamnagar	13.05%	46.24%	0.060	7.16%	43.54%	0.031
Junagadh	10.08%	43.64%	0.044	7.02%	42.84%	0.030
Kachchh	28.30%	49.69%	0.141	10.52%	45.10%	0.047
Kheda	25.52%	42.50%	0.108	17.06%	40.86%	0.070
Mahesana	10.43%	43.74%	0.046	9.11%	44.32%	0.040
Mahisagar	--	--	--	16.72%	40.97%	0.068
Morbi	--	--	--	8.60%	41.86%	0.036
Narmada	37.11%	43.31%	0.161	22.62%	41.83%	0.099
Navsari	9.75%	42.57%	0.041	4.84%	41.34%	0.020
Panch Mahals	41.52%	45.50%	0.189	18.11%	42.18%	0.076
Patan	21.10%	43.98%	0.093	12.93%	41.53%	0.054
Porbandar	6.45%	42.43%	0.026	4.07%	39.10%	0.016
Rajkot	8.57%	43.54%	0.037	1.98%	41.28%	0.016
Sabar Kantha	24.85%	43.46%	0.108	19.96%	47.36%	0.095
Surat	9.22%	44.14%	0.041	5.29%	41.11%	0.022
Surendranagar	24.97%	48.16%	0.120	11.43%	42.34%	0.048
Tapi	27.59%	41.38%	0.114	16.03%	43.96%	0.070
Vadodara	21.24%	46.08%	0.098	6.53%	41.77%	0.027
Valsad	19.95%	48.10%	0.096	8.11%	41.93%	0.034

Source: India: National Multidimensional Poverty Index,2023, pp.130.

V. Key Finding :

The main findings of present study are as under :

1. The incidence of poverty in India reduced from almost 54.9 percent in 1973-74 to 14.96 percent in 2019-21.

2. The NFHS round 5 (2019-21) results highlight that 19.28 percent population lives BPL in rural area while 5.27 percent population lives BPL in urban area.

3. In terms of number of MPI poor, Uttar Pradesh topped the list with 3.43 crore people escaping multidimensional poverty in the last five years, followed by Bihar (2.25 crore) and Madhya Pradesh (1.36 crore).

4. The total population of Gujarat State is 60,439,692 (according to Census, 2011) out of which 31.46 lakh families are living below poverty.

5. The intensity of poverty in Gujarat has also reduced from 44.97 percent in 2015-16 to 43.25 percent in 2019-21.

6. The extent of poverty in rural Gujarat is higher than urban area of the state for both the periods i.e., 2015-16 and 2019-21. However, the reduction in the value of MPI is higher in rural area (0.048) as compare to urban area (0.013) which is a good sign of development in rural area for the said period.

7. In rural Gujarat the rate of poverty reduces by 26 percent while that of urban Gujarat it is reduce by 24 percent for the period 1994 to 2021.

8. In 2015-16 only 9 districts were below 0.059 value of MPI which has been significantly increased to 23 districts for the period of 2019-21. In other words, a greater number of districts were now place under the category below 0.059. This is a testimony of a dramatic reduction in poverty in Gujarat.

9. The lowest MPI value among all the districts of Gujarat state is found to be in Rajkot (i.e., 0.016) while the highest MPI value is seen in Dahod (i.e., 0.174).

10. In terms of headcount ratio method too the least poverty is found in Rajkot (3.98 percent) while the highest poverty is found in Dahod (38.28 percent).

VI. Concluding Remarks :

Poverty is not a natural but a man-made phenomenon. In which a section of the society cannot meet the basic needs. Thus, poverty is a state of deprivation. The government has implemented many programs to eliminate poverty. However, there has not been a significant reduction in the proportion of poverty.

But the scenario in Gujarat state is altogether different. There has been a consistent decline registered in the rate of poverty. This reduction is because of industrialization in Gujarat state.

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রবীন্দ্রভারতী পত্রিকা

Rabindra Bharati Patrika

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PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH IN BHAGVAD GITA

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Abstract

The Bhagavad Gita, a 700-verse Hindu scripture that is part of the epic Mahabharata, is a profound text that addresses the moral and philosophical dilemmas faced by the warrior Arjuna on the battlefield of Kurukshetra. It is a dialogue between Prince Arjuna and his charioteer Lord Krishna, who is an incarnation of the divine. The text is revered for its deep spiritual insights and has been analyzed through various lenses, including psychology, for its teachings on the mind, emotions, and paths to personal growth.

Keywords: Bhavat Gita, Psychology, Karma yoga, Mental Health

Introduction

The Bhagavad Gita, an ancient Indian scripture, is a profound text that encapsulates the essence of human psychology and offers guidance on navigating the complexities of life. This sacred dialogue between Prince Arjuna and his charioteer Lord Krishna unfolds on the battlefield of Kurukshetra, presenting a philosophical discourse that addresses the psychological dilemmas faced by individuals. The psychological approach in the Bhagavad Gita emphasizes understanding the self, managing emotions, and achieving personal growth through duty, action, and inner reflection.

The text delves into the nature of the self, advocating for self-awareness and the realization of the soul's eternal nature beyond the physical and mental constructs. It introduces the concept of Karma Yoga, or the path of selfless action, encouraging individuals to perform their duties without attachment to the outcomes, thereby fostering intrinsic motivation and reducing anxiety. Furthermore, the Gita provides insights into controlling the mind and emotions, promoting practices such as discipline, mindfulness, and detachment, which align with contemporary psychological therapies aimed at emotional regulation.

The Bhagavad Gita also outlines various paths of yoga, including the paths of devotion (Bhakti Yoga), knowledge (Jnana Yoga), and action (Karma Yoga), presenting a holistic approach to personal development and spiritual realization. It emphasizes the importance of living according to one's dharma (righteous duty), guided by ethical principles, and advocates for detachment from material desires as a means to inner peace and happiness. The practice of meditation is highlighted as a crucial tool for achieving mental clarity, self-realization, and a deeper connection with the divine.

In essence, the psychological approach in the Bhagavad Gita offers valuable insights into human behavior, emotion management, and the pursuit of meaning and purpose in life. Its teachings on self-awareness, duty, and inner peace provide a timeless framework for personal development, highlighting the relevance of ancient wisdom in addressing contemporary psychological challenges. Through its profound philosophical discourse, the Bhagavad Gita encourages individuals to lead lives of integrity, compassion, and wisdom, fostering psychological well-being and spiritual growth.

BHAGAVADGITA
THE BOOK OF PSYCHOTHERAPY

The Bhagavad Gita, often regarded as a pivotal spiritual and philosophical classic, also transcends its religious confines to offer rich insights into psychotherapy and mental health. Its dialogue between the prince Arjuna and his charioteer, Lord Krishna, unfolds not just as a narrative on righteousness and duty but also as a profound exploration of the human psyche, emotional resilience, and paths toward inner peace. Viewing the Bhagavad Gita as "The Book of Psychotherapy" involves interpreting its teachings as therapeutic guidance aimed at alleviating psychological distress, fostering self-awareness, and promoting mental well-being.

Core Psychological Themes in the Bhagavad Gita

1. *The Struggle with Inner Conflict*: The opening scene, where Arjuna is paralyzed by doubt and moral dilemma, mirrors the internal conflicts faced by individuals when confronted with difficult life choices. The Gita addresses these conflicts through a compassionate understanding of human nature, encouraging a balanced and reflective approach to decision-making.

2. *The Concept of Detached Action*: Central to the Gita's teachings is the principle of Karma Yoga, the yoga of action performed without attachment to outcomes. This concept aligns with therapeutic strategies that emphasize focus on the present, mindfulness, and acceptance, encouraging individuals to engage in actions aligned with their values while releasing control over results.

3. *Understanding and Managing Emotions*: Krishna's counsel to Arjuna includes advice on regulating emotions and maintaining equanimity. This resonates with modern cognitive-behavioral techniques aimed at helping individuals recognize and modify unhelpful thought patterns and emotional responses.

4. *Self-realization and Identity*: The Gita's discourse on the nature of the self and the importance of self-realization can be seen as an invitation to explore one's deeper identity beyond social roles and personal narratives. It promotes a journey towards understanding one's true self, echoing the goals of psychotherapeutic practices focused on self-discovery and personal growth.

5. *Coping with Change and Loss*: Through its philosophical exploration of life, death, and the eternal soul, the Gita provides a framework for understanding and accepting the impermanence of life. This perspective can offer comfort and resilience in the face of change and loss, themes commonly addressed in therapy.

6. *The Role of Duty and Ethics in Well-being*: The Gita emphasizes the importance of dharma, or duty, in contributing to social order and personal fulfillment. This notion supports the idea that ethical living and a sense of purpose are foundational to psychological well-being.

The Therapeutic Application of the Bhagavad Gita

Incorporating the Bhagavad Gita's teachings into psychotherapy involves using its insights as tools for reflection, growth, and healing. Therapists and clients can draw upon its wisdom to navigate life's challenges, develop coping strategies, and cultivate a deeper sense of peace and fulfillment. Whether through meditation, mindfulness practices, ethical reflection, or the exploration of one's life purpose, the Gita's teachings can enhance psychological resilience and promote a holistic approach to mental health.

"The Bhagavad Gita: The Book of Psychotherapy" offers a timeless perspective on the human condition, providing profound insights into managing life's existential dilemmas. Its emphasis on self-awareness,

detached action, emotional regulation, and ethical living presents valuable lessons for psychological well-being. As both a spiritual guide and a source of psychotherapeutic wisdom, the Bhagavad Gita remains a relevant and enriching resource for those seeking to navigate the complexities of the mind and the challenges of life.

Krishna as a Cognitive Therapist

Viewing Krishna as a cognitive therapist in the context of the Bhagavad Gita reveals a compelling parallel between ancient wisdom and modern psychotherapeutic techniques. Krishna's dialogue with Arjuna, set on the battlefield of Kurukshetra, can be interpreted as a profound session of cognitive therapy, where Krishna helps Arjuna confront and reframe his cognitive distortions, such as catastrophic thinking and all-or-nothing attitudes, which paralyze him with doubt and despair at the prospect of fighting. Through a series of logical arguments, teachings about the nature of the self, and the duties of a warrior, Krishna guides Arjuna toward cognitive restructuring, helping him to challenge and change his maladaptive beliefs. He encourages Arjuna to adopt a more balanced perspective on his duties and responsibilities, emphasizing the importance of action without attachment to outcomes, which aligns with modern therapeutic practices that aim to modify thought patterns to alleviate psychological distress. Krishna's role as a guide in this epic narrative showcases the timeless relevance of cognitive behavioral principles, highlighting how changing one's thought process can lead to more rational decisions and emotional well-being. Through his teachings, Krishna not only addresses Arjuna's immediate crisis but also imparts a philosophical framework for understanding and managing the mind's tendencies, illustrating the profound therapeutic potential of cognitive restructuring long before the advent of contemporary psychology.

'Sthitaprajna' - A Person with Positive Mental Health

The concept of 'Sthitaprajna,' derived from the ancient Indian scripture Bhagavad Gita, epitomizes the ideal of positive mental health from a philosophical perspective. Literally translated as 'one who is steadfast in wisdom,' a Sthitaprajna is someone who has achieved a profound state of mental stability, emotional balance, and intellectual clarity. This individual remains undisturbed by the vicissitudes of life, maintaining equanimity in both joy and sorrow, success and failure. The hallmark of a Sthitaprajna is the mastery over desires and impulses, leading to an inner peace that is not contingent upon external circumstances. They are characterized by a deep sense of self-awareness, compassion, and detachment, demonstrating an unwavering commitment to ethical principles and duties. From a psychological standpoint, the concept closely aligns with modern understandings of resilience, emotional regulation, and mindfulness, underscoring the timeless relevance of this ancient wisdom in promoting mental well-being. In essence, a Sthitaprajna represents an ideal state of mental health, where one's mind is in harmony with the self and the external world, embodying the principles of balanced living and insightful wisdom.

'Jnana' or Cognitive Appraisal

'Jnana,' a Sanskrit term often translated as 'knowledge' or 'wisdom,' holds a pivotal place in various Indian philosophical traditions, particularly in the context of Vedanta and the Bhagavad Gita. In the realm of psychology and personal development, Jnana can be likened to cognitive appraisal, a concept that underscores the importance of one's thoughts, perceptions, and understanding in shaping their reactions and emotions towards different situations. Jnana involves a deep, discerning insight into the nature of reality, the self, and the universe at large, fostering a profound understanding that goes beyond mere intellectual accumulation of facts. It encourages individuals to question and reflect upon their own

beliefs, values, and assumptions, leading to a transformative realization of the interconnectedness and transient nature of the material world. This form of knowledge is not passive; it actively engages the individual in a process of self-inquiry and contemplation, facilitating a shift in perspective that can dramatically alter one's emotional responses and behaviors. In this light, Jnana or cognitive appraisal acts as a powerful tool for mental liberation, helping individuals detach from unhelpful patterns of thought and emotion, and guiding them towards a state of inner peace, clarity, and enlightenment.

'Karma' being and not becoming as appropriate action

The concept of 'Karma' in the philosophical and spiritual traditions of India, particularly within the Bhagavad Gita, transcends the simplistic notion of action and consequence, evolving into a profound principle of 'being' rather than 'becoming'. Karma, in this elevated context, emphasizes the purity of action performed without attachment to outcomes, where the focus lies on the act itself rather than its results. This perspective of Karma as appropriate action highlights the significance of engaging in duties and responsibilities with a sense of detachment from personal gains or losses, embodying a state of selflessness that purifies the individual's consciousness. By prioritizing the quality of 'being' in the present moment over the constant striving for 'becoming' something in the future based on the fruits of action, one aligns with the inherent righteousness and ethical dimensions of Karma. This approach fosters a deep inner harmony and peace, as actions become expressions of one's true nature and commitment to the greater good, rather than means to an end. Thus, Karma, as understood in this context, offers a transformative path that blends ethical action with spiritual wisdom, guiding individuals towards a life of integrity and fulfillment, free from the shackles of desire and expectation.

'Bhakti' : The path of faith

'Bhakti' represents a profound and deeply personal spiritual path within the diverse tapestry of Indian religious practices, emphasizing devotion and unconditional love towards the divine. Unlike paths that prioritize ritualistic observance or philosophical inquiry, Bhakti is characterized by the heart's simple, sincere, and passionate devotion. This path of faith transcends mere intellectual understanding, inviting followers to cultivate a direct, intimate relationship with the divine, often personified in deities such as Krishna, Rama, or Shiva, but also manifesting as a universal and formless presence. The essence of Bhakti lies in the dissolution of the ego and the realization of a oneness with the divine, achieved through practices like chanting, prayer, meditation, and the singing of hymns. This devotional surrender not only fosters a deep sense of peace and contentment but also serves as a powerful means to navigate life's trials and tribulations, providing a steadfast anchor of support and guidance. Bhakti, as the path of faith, offers an accessible and transformative spiritual journey, where the purity of devotion clears the mind, heals the heart, and elevates the soul towards divine love and liberation.

Relevance of the Bhagavadgita to current psychological medicine

The Bhagavad Gita, an ancient Indian scripture, holds remarkable relevance to current psychological medicine, offering profound insights into the nature of the mind, emotions, and well-being. Its teachings on understanding the self, managing distress, and achieving inner peace resonate deeply with modern psychological practices and therapies. The Gita's discourse on the interconnectedness of mind, body, and spirit underscores the holistic approach increasingly embraced in mental health care. Concepts such as mindfulness, detachment, and the regulation of emotions are echoed in contemporary therapeutic techniques, including cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) and mindfulness-based stress reduction (MBSR). The text's emphasis on self-awareness and self-reflection provides a framework for personal growth and resilience, aligning with the goals of positive psychology. Furthermore, the Gita's teachings

on duty (dharma) and the importance of meaningful action can inform approaches to existential therapy, helping individuals find purpose and satisfaction in their lives. By integrating the psychological wisdom of the Bhagavad Gita with evidence-based practices, mental health professionals can offer a more nuanced and culturally sensitive approach to healing and well-being, addressing the needs of diverse populations in a globalized world.

Conclusion

"The Bhagavad Gita: The Book of Psychotherapy" offers a timeless perspective on the human condition, providing profound insights into managing life's existential dilemmas. Its emphasis on self-awareness, detached action, emotional regulation, and ethical living presents valuable lessons for psychological well-being. As both a spiritual guide and a source of psychotherapeutic wisdom, the Bhagavad Gita remains a relevant and enriching resource for those seeking to navigate the complexities of the mind and the challenges of life.

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RABINDRA BHARATI PATRIKA

রবীন্দ্র ভারতী পত্রিকা

PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH IN BHAGVAD GITA

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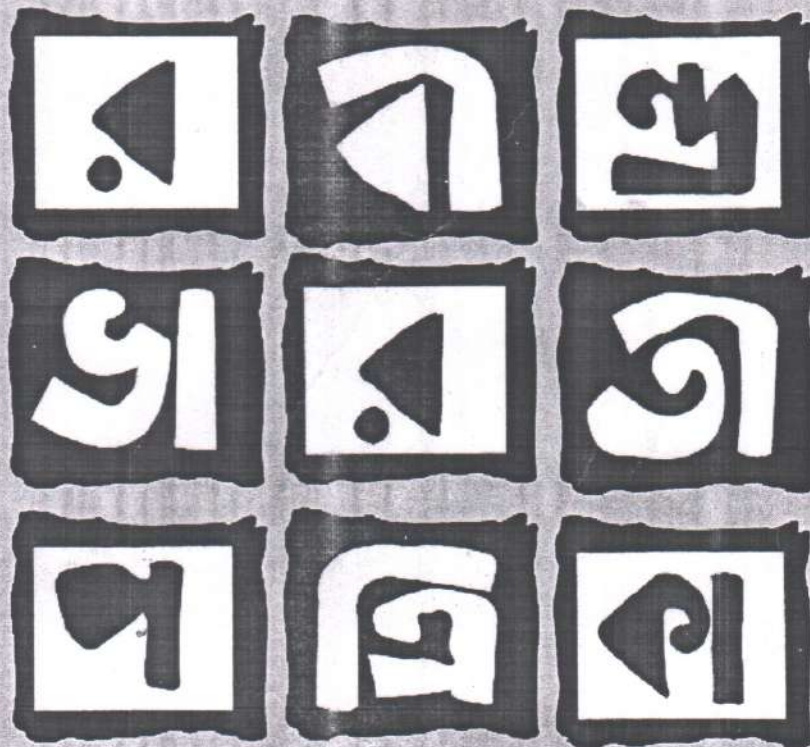
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SPORTS PSYCHOLOGY

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Abstract

Sports psychology is a specialized field that explores the interplay between the mind and athletic performance. It delves into the psychological factors that influence sports and physical activity, examining how mental processes impact an athlete's behavior, motivation, and overall well-being. This branch of psychology has gained significant recognition and importance in recent years as athletes and coaches recognize the vital role the mind plays in achieving peak performance.

In this comprehensive exploration of sports psychology, we will delve into various aspects of the discipline, ranging from the psychological challenges athletes face to the strategies and interventions employed to enhance mental resilience and optimize performance..

Keywords : Psychology, Health Psychology, Sports Psychology, Exercise, Behavioural psychology

Introduction

The roots of sports psychology can be traced back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. However, it wasn't until the 1960s that sports psychology emerged as a distinct and recognized field. Pioneering psychologists like Coleman Griffith played a crucial role in establishing the foundations of sports psychology by applying psychological principles to improve athletic performance.

Over the decades, sports psychology evolved, incorporating insights from cognitive psychology, behavioral psychology, and other psychological disciplines. The field expanded beyond performance enhancement to include aspects like motivation, goal setting, teamwork, and the psychological well-being of athletes.

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN SPORTS PERFORMANCE

Motivation

Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation: Athletes are motivated by a combination of internal and external factors. Intrinsic motivation, driven by personal satisfaction and enjoyment, often leads to sustained engagement in sports. Extrinsic motivation, on the other hand, involves external rewards or avoidance of punishment.

Achievement motivation: Athletes often possess a strong desire to achieve success and avoid failure. The achievement motive can significantly influence an athlete's approach to competition and training.

Goal Setting

The significance of clear goals: Goal setting is a fundamental aspect of sports psychology. Well-defined, challenging yet attainable goals provide athletes with direction, motivation, and a sense of accomplishment.

Short-term and long-term goals: Athletes benefit from setting both short-term and long-term goals. Short-term goals help maintain focus and build momentum, while long-term goals provide a broader perspective and purpose.

Concentration and Focus

The importance of concentration: Maintaining focus during competition is crucial for optimal performance. Athletes must concentrate on relevant cues and block out distractions to execute skills effectively.

Techniques for improving concentration: Sports psychologists employ various techniques, such as visualization, mindfulness, and attentional control exercises, to enhance an athlete's ability to concentrate.

Anxiety and Stress

Pre-competition anxiety: Athletes often experience anxiety before competitions. While moderate anxiety can enhance performance, excessive anxiety may impair cognitive function and motor skills.

Coping strategies: Sports psychologists work with athletes to develop effective coping strategies, including relaxation techniques, positive self-talk, and stress management, to mitigate the negative impact of anxiety.

Self-Confidence

Building and maintaining confidence: Self-confidence is a key factor in sports performance. Athletes with higher levels of confidence tend to set more ambitious goals, persist in the face of challenges, and perform better under pressure.

Self-efficacy: The concept of self-efficacy, introduced by Albert Bandura, refers to an individual's belief in their ability to succeed in specific situations. Enhancing self-efficacy is a central focus of sports psychology interventions.

Team Dynamics

Group cohesion: Team sports require effective communication, trust, and cohesion among team members. Sports psychologists work with teams to foster a positive group environment and address interpersonal conflicts.

Leadership and communication: Effective team leaders play a crucial role in maintaining team morale and cohesion. Sports psychology interventions often involve leadership training and communication skills development.

INTERVENTIONS AND TECHNIQUES

Visualization and Mental Imagery

The power of mental rehearsal: Visualization involves mentally rehearsing a skill or scenario, creating a mental image of successful performance. This technique helps athletes improve motor skills, build confidence, and reduce anxiety.

Imagery scripts: Athletes work with sports psychologists to develop detailed imagery scripts that encompass sensory experiences, emotions, and successful outcomes.

Mindfulness and Meditation

Mindfulness in sports: Mindfulness involves being fully present in the moment without judgment. Athletes practicing mindfulness can enhance concentration, manage stress, and improve overall well-being.

Mindful breathing and meditation: Techniques like mindful breathing and meditation are incorporated into training regimens to help athletes develop mindfulness skills.

Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT)

Addressing negative thought patterns: CBT is widely used in sports psychology to identify and change negative thought patterns that can hinder performance. Athletes learn to challenge irrational beliefs and replace them with more adaptive thoughts.

Goal-setting in CBT: CBT often involves goal-setting techniques to help athletes establish realistic objectives and monitor progress.

Biofeedback

Physiological feedback: Biofeedback involves providing athletes with real-time physiological information about their bodies, such as heart rate and muscle tension. This feedback helps athletes learn to regulate their physiological responses and manage stress.

Neurofeedback: Some sports psychologists utilize neurofeedback to enhance cognitive functions, such as focus and attention, through monitoring and influencing brain activity.

Positive Psychology Interventions

Strength-based approach: Positive psychology interventions focus on identifying and leveraging an athlete's strengths. This approach emphasizes building on what is already working well, promoting resilience, and enhancing overall well-being.

Gratitude exercises and positive affirmations: Athletes may engage in gratitude exercises and positive affirmations to cultivate a positive mindset and foster a sense of gratitude for their abilities and achievements.

SPORTS PSYCHOLOGY ACROSS DIFFERENT STAGES OF AN ATHLETE'S CAREER

Youth and Adolescent Athletes

Developmental considerations: Sports psychologists working with young athletes take into account developmental stages and the unique challenges associated with adolescence. This includes issues such as identity development, peer pressure, and balancing sports with academics.

Parental involvement: Parents play a crucial role in the psychological development of young athletes. Sports psychologists often work with parents to create a supportive and positive environment for their children.

Collegiate and Elite Athletes

Transition to collegiate sports: The transition from high school to collegiate sports can be challenging. Sports psychologists assist athletes in adapting to new expectations, managing academic pressures, and maintaining mental well-being.

Coping with performance pressure: Elite athletes face intense scrutiny and pressure to perform at the highest level. Sports psychologists collaborate with elite athletes to develop coping strategies and resilience in the face of high expectations and competition.

Retirement and Transition

The psychological impact of retirement: Retirement from competitive sports can be emotionall challenging for athletes. Sports psychologists help athletes navigate the psychological aspects c retirement, including loss of identity, transition to new pursuits, and maintaining mental health.

Career transition assistance: Sports psychologists offer support in career planning and transitioning t new roles or careers post-retirement. This may involve exploring education opportunities, mentorship and skill development.

SPECIALIZED AREAS WITHIN SPORTS PSYCHOLOGY

Exercise Psychology

Psychological benefits of exercise: Exercise psychology explores the psychological effects of physica activity on mental well-being. Regular exercise is associated with improved mood, reduced anxiety an depression, and enhanced cognitive function.

Motivational factors in exercise adherence: Sports psychologists working in exercise psychology stud the factors that motivate individuals to initiate and maintain regular exercise habits. This include intrinsic motivation, social support, and goal-setting.

Injury Rehabilitation

Psychological impact of injuries: Injuries can have a significant psychological impact on athletes. Spor psychologists collaborate with medical professionals to address the emotional and mental aspects c injury rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation adherence: Athletes may struggle with adherence to rehabilitation protocols. Spor psychologists work with injured athletes to enhance motivation, manage frustration, and promote positive mindset during the recovery process.

Performance Enhancement

Mental skills training: Performance enhancement involves the systematic development of mental skil to optimize athletic performance. This includes training in goal-setting, imagery, concentration, an relaxation techniques.

Psychological profiling: Sports psychologists may conduct psychological assessments to identify a athlete's strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement. This information guides the development c personalized mental training programs.

Sports Counseling

Emotional support: Sports counseling provides athletes with a safe space to discuss personal an performance-related concerns. Counselors help athletes manage stress, cope with setbacks, and enhanc their overall well-being.

Mental health awareness: The field of sports psychology has increasingly recognized the importance c mental health in athletes. Sports counselors play a crucial role in raising awareness, reducing stigma, an providing support for mental health challenges.

Challenges and Ethical Considerations

Confidentiality in sports psychology: Maintaining the confidentiality of athlete-client information i essential, but it can be challenging in the context of team sports where information may impact the entir team.

Dual relationships: Sports psychologists must navigate potential dual relationships carefully, especially in cases where they have multiple roles, such as coach and therapist.

Performance-Enhancing Drugs and Doping

Ethical considerations: Sports psychologists may face ethical dilemmas related to performance-enhancing drugs and doping. Encouraging or condoning such practices conflicts with the principles of fair play and sportsmanship.

Mental health implications: The pressure to succeed in sports can contribute to mental health challenges, and athletes may turn to performance-enhancing substances to cope with stress and expectations.

Cultural Sensitivity

Cultural diversity in sports: Sports psychologists need to be culturally sensitive, recognizing the impact of cultural factors on an athlete's psychological experience. Cultural competence is essential for effective communication and understanding of diverse perspectives.

Stereotypes and biases: Sports psychologists must be vigilant about avoiding stereotypes and biases that may influence their perceptions and interactions with athletes from different cultural backgrounds.

Technology and Sports Psychology

Virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR): VR and AR technologies are being explored for immersive training experiences and performance enhancement. Athletes can use these technologies for mental rehearsal and skill development in realistic virtual environments.

Wearable technology: The integration of wearable devices for monitoring physiological and psychological parameters provides athletes and sports psychologists with real-time data. This information can inform personalized training and intervention strategies.

Mental Health Advocacy

Breaking the stigma: The field of sports psychology is increasingly involved in mental health advocacy. Athletes, coaches, and organizations are recognizing the importance of addressing mental health challenges openly and providing support for athletes in need.

Mental health education: Sports psychologists are actively involved in educating athletes, coaches, and the public about mental health issues in sports. This includes workshops, seminars, and campaigns aimed at raising awareness and reducing stigma.

Holistic Approaches

Integrating holistic practices: Sports psychologists are exploring holistic approaches that address not only the psychological but also the physical, social, and spiritual aspects of an athlete's well-being. This includes incorporating practices such as yoga, mindfulness, and nutrition into mental training programs.

Interdisciplinary collaboration: Collaboration with professionals from various fields, including nutrition, physical therapy, and sports medicine, is becoming more common to provide athletes with comprehensive support.

Conclusion

Sports psychology has evolved from its early roots to become an integral part of the athletic landscape. The understanding of the mind's role in sports performance has grown, and the field continues to adapt to new challenges and opportunities. As athletes strive for excellence, sports psychologists play a crucial

role in optimizing mental well-being, enhancing performance, and promoting a holi athletic success.

The future of sports psychology holds promise as technology advances, mental health a and interdisciplinary collaboration becomes more prevalent. By addressing the psychol sports, athletes can unlock their full potential, both on and off the field, creating a han between physical prowess and mental resilience.

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ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) IN RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The role of information and communication technology in carrying out research work and how it will help in improving an existing system. Many problems beset research and development in the past before the invention of information and communication technology. Some of these problems are scarcity of research facilities, scanty information base, illiteracy, lack of good statistical analysis tools, security issues. Information and communication technology are a top national objective in many countries, often enshrined in laws that govern the sector. One of the distinctive features of human beings is their ability to acquire knowledge, and what makes this knowledge an ever-thriving entity is man's ability to impact" this knowledge to others. The rapid development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), particularly the Internet, is one of the most fascinating phenomena characterizing the Information Age. ICT powers our access to information, enables new forms of communication, and serves many on-line services in the spheres of commerce, culture, entertainment and education. Applications of ICTs are particularly powerful and uncontroversial in higher education's research function. Four areas are particularly important.

(**KEYWORDS:** ICT, Research, Computer, Internet, Networking.)

Introduction

Ensuring universal service and access to information and communication technology is a top national objective in many countries, often enshrined i nships with students is something that frequently explains why faculty takes pleasure in the challenge n laws that govern the sector. One of the distinctive features of human beings is their ability to acquire knowledge. Transfer of knowledge, which is one of the foundations of learning, is among the most fundamental social achievements of human beings. Building strong relation of working at a small university.

Communication Technology (ICT), particularly the Internet, is one of the most fascinating phenomena characterizing the Information Age. ICT powers our access to information, enables new forms of communication, and serves many on-line services in the spheres of commerce, culture, entertainment and education. Over the last decade in the United Kingdom there has been growth in support for the use of technology within teaching and learning in Higher Education.

Role of ICT Tools - Use of ICT tools for making research data and information available are plenty in numbers today, but the best use of ICT tools would be to improve cognitive skills and thus help discriminate, analyses and create information rather than simply accumulate (BoyerCommission, 1996). As usually research process deals with large amount of complex information and requires a lot of skills to analyse and organize these well, any ICT tool which helps the researcher give meaning and precision along with adding value to the information generated would be rated above the ones which help in just gathering information.

Generally, ICT tools help researcher in the following research related tasks

1. identify appropriate information sources
2. research effectively
3. manage information
4. use information to extend and communicate knowledge across subject field.
5. search up to ten databases and electronic resources simultaneously.
6. receive results in a common format
7. link to individual databases for more specialized searching
8. select favorite resources and e-journals, save searches and records, and setup email alerts.

The possibilities of conducting research with Internet and its virtual components by individuals and organizations are innumerable. While going through the research papers among others, several authors have mentioned that ICTs support, instantaneous information exchange despite geographical distances , costless accumulation of data and documents, improvements in the precision of knowledge reproduction, innovative and more effective routines to design new products and conduct problem solving activities both at individual and organizational level.

Research starts with an idea that researcher has, and now to conduct a research, that idea needs to be converted into a proper research question. ICT has to come in first stage while the researcher needs to discuss the ideas with others to get better user involvement.

Search Engines A feature of the Web that enhances learning and research is the use of search engines. A search on the Web can be very effective in providing a context for an unknown quote or theory, in a timely manner. The use of search engines can save precious time in research.

Research indicates that about 85% of Internet users use basic search engines and search services like google to find specific information. However, it is also found that users are not satisfied with the performance of the current generation of search engines for not giving focused results by way of providing articles and notes from personal blogs etc. along with quality research articles. so ordinary search engines are helpful for researching business and popular culture, but they're not very useful for finding academic research papers or scholarly journal articles. Journal articles are available in a variety of formats, ranging from citations or brief abstracts to full text delivered electronically or in hard copy. Some articles are provided free. Often, a fee is required, or access is restricted in some way. Searching the invisible web resources also can be very useful.

RESEARCH (1960s – 1980s) -Many studies were conducted in the past to evaluate the effectiveness of computers in the learning environment. The earliest took place in the 1960s and 1970s when researchers introduced pupils to educational software in a university environment. In those studies, learners did not use ICT in a normal classroom setting or within their subject curriculum, but were using software specifically designed to address specific conceptual difficulties in subjects such as science or mathematics. Other studies in the 1970s measured the impact of learning through traditional preand post-tests using experimental and control groups.

Role of Computer - ICT helps to keep pace with the latest developments with the help of different technologies included in it. www – www stands for world wide web which is one of the most important

and widely accepted services of the Internet. Its popularity has increased dramatically, simply because it's very easy to use colorful and rich content. According to Collins and Jung (2003): - "Web is a series of interconnected documents stored on computer sites or websites".

E-learning– E-learning is also known as online learning. E–learning encompasses learning at all levels both formal and non-formal that uses an information network– the Internet, an intranet (LAN) or extranet (WAN). The components include e-portfolios, cyber infrastructures, digital libraries and online learning object repositories. All the above components create a digital identity of the user and connect all the stakeholders in the education.

Group Discussion – Internet Relay Chat (IRC) is among the popular Internet service people mostly use for live chatting. Group of people with common interest can exchange views / opinions with each other instantly through Internet. Description of the internet technologies required to support education via ICTs (www, video conference, Teleconference, Mobile Conference, CD Database, Word Processor, Intranet, Internet etc.)

E-Modules – Modules written are converted and stored into digital version into a computer using word processor accessible by the user through internet.

Teleconferencing

1. Audio – Conferencing – It involves the live exchange of voice messages over a telephone network when low – band width text and still images such as graphs, diagrams or picture can also be exchanged along with voice messages, then this type of conferencing is called audio graphic. Non-moving visuals are added using a computer keyboard or by drawing / writing on graphics tablet or whiteboard.

2. Video – Conferencing – Video Conferencing allows the exchange not just of voice and graphics but also of moving images. Video-Conferencing technology does not use telephone lines but either a satellite link or television network (broadcast / cable).

3. Web – Based Conferencing – Web-based conferencing as the name implies, involves the transmission of text and graphic, audio and visual media via the internet; it requires the use of a computer with a browser and communication can be both synchronous and asynchronous.

4. Open and Distance Learning – All these services availed through ICT plays a great role in teacher education. It allows higher participation and greater interaction. It also improves the quality of education by facilitating learning by doing, directed instruction, self-learning, problem solving, information seeking and analysis and critical thinking as well as the ability to communicate, collaborate and learn.

Factors for Effective Use –

Preparation in advance is critical when using the internet for historical research. ICT use in history teaching is most beneficial when coupled with effective teacher intervention, to ensure pupils learn at a good pace and can concentrate on the history rather than aspects of the ICT. Pupils need to be taught how to interpret information and make judgements and inferences about it, in order to make historical research using electronic sources more effective (Moore, 2000; Hennessy et al., 2003). When using a word processor to investigate a text, teachers must ensure the activity encourages effective comprehension of the content, and that it is not only a mechanical reading or cutting and pasting activity (Prior and John, 2000). Effects of ICT on Research ICT had effects on many facets of social science research.

They can be classified into three categories which include:

a) ICT application in pre-data analysis, b) ICT application in data analysis, and c) ICT application in post-data analysis. ICT application in pre-data analysis refers to examples how ICTs are applied on activities of social science research before reaching the stage of data analysis.

ICT application in pre-data analysis includes: i. Article Availability ii. Thesis and Dissertation Availability iii. Literature Search iv. Content Search v. Literature Tracking vi. Quantitative Data Collection vii. Qualitative Data Collection viii. Big Data and Its Analytics ICT application in data analysis includes examples how ICTs are applied on activities during the stage of data analysis and can be divided into: i. Quantitative Data Analysis ii. Qualitative Data Analysis Lastly.

Conclusion

Many factors are bringing strong forces to bear on the adoption of ICTs in education and contemporary trends suggest will soon see large scale changes in the way education is planned and delivered as a consequence of the opportunities. It can help to enhance the quality of education with advanced teaching methods, improve learning outcomes and enable reform or better management of education system.

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ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) IN RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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RURAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN CONTEXT TO TRANSFORMATION

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> **Abstract/Summary: -**

Rural development is a comprehensive term. It essentially focuses on action for the development of areas that are lagging behind in the overall development of the village economy. Some of the areas which are challenging and need fresh initiatives for development in rural India include Development of human resources including – literacy, more specifically, female literacy, education and skill development – health, addressing both sanitation and public health Land reforms Development of the productive resources of each locality •Infrastructure development like electricity, irrigation, credit, marketing, transport facilities including construction of village roads and feeder roads to nearby highways, facilities for agriculture research and extension, and information dissemination Special measures for alleviation of poverty and bringing about significant improvement in the living conditions of the weaker sections of the population emphasising access to productive employment opportunities All this means that people engaged in farm and non-farm activities in rural areas have to be provided with various means that help them increase the productivity. They also need to be given opportunities to diversify into various non-farm productive activities such as food processing. Enabling them better and more affordable access to healthcare, sanitation facilities at workplaces and homes and education for all would also need to be given top priority for rapid rural development.

Rural depopulation is a worldwide fact and has a domino effect on medium and small cities, which act as a nucleus of reference for small towns. Moreover, the United Nations (UN) stressed that disparities between rural and urban areas are pronounced and still growing over time. Globally, people in rural areas lack access to modern energy services, which affects productivity, educational and health services, exacerbating poverty, among other things. Given this reality, the following research questions arise: how can we act to reverse this reality? Are there examples of transformation in rural contexts where community empowerment is a key strategy? This paper aims at describing the transformation process of a small rural municipality towards a sustainable development, in parallel to the activation of the local productivity that helps to eliminate the effects of rural depopulation. The Sustainable Development Goals lay out a uniquely ambitious and comprehensive agenda for global development by 2030. NITI Aayog is the nodal institution for achieving SDGs in the country, leading the 2030 Agenda with the spirit of cooperative and competitive federalism.

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areas lack access to modern energy services, which affects productivity, educational and health services, exacerbating poverty, among other things. Given this reality, the following research questions arise: how can we act to reverse this reality? Are there examples of transformation in rural contexts where community empowerment is a key strategy? This paper aims at describing the transformation process of a small rural municipality towards a sustainable development, in parallel to the activation of the local productivity that helps to eliminate the effects of rural depopulation.

Therefore, the project ALMIA was established as an example of a sustainable village that is Almatret(Catalonia-Spain). The backbone of such project is the commitment to community empowerment, where the main results are the generation of networks with experts and researchers to help the municipality's energy transition, the involvement of the local administration, the commitment to technological development, as well as the socio-community development. Moreover, the activities developed within the project ALMIA are aligned with the UNs Sustainable Development Goals, alignment that is analysed in detail. Thus, this paper aims to further highlight existing sustainable development practices related to community empowerment in order to promote similar practices.

➤ Introduction: -

In 2015, the United Nations (UN) and its member states adopted by resolution the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with the overall goal of providing a path to peace and prosperity. This agenda ensures that all countries develop in relation to economic growth. At the same time, it aims to improve health and education, reducing inequality and tackling climate change. All of this is implemented in 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that include targets and actions to achieve this ambitious overarching goal. These objectives are based on a modern conception of human development that gives relevance to health and education, overcoming the old conception that considered development as "a process of continuous economic growth, which ensures a lasting surplus of all kinds of goods, which can be used to meet human needs and enhance greater wellbeing" . Thus understood, human development seeks the welfare and quality of life of people. We speak of Sustainable Development because the person is at the centre of all policies and efforts to improve conditions in each social context. To achieve this, three key principles must be taken into account: (i) the promotion of remote human and socially equitable development for all humanity based on inclusion, (ii) the guidance of economic development at the service of human development, and finally, (iii) the promotion of responsible use of the planet's natural resources. The 17 SDGs are inter-related and mark inclusion, security, production, and consumption as core issues for the sustainable development of human settlements (cities, towns and villages). The creation of viable human settlements becomes a clear indicator of socially and economically sustainable development. This article focuses on rural settlements and how the SDGs can be applied to these currently vulnerable populations. It is interesting to know how we can act in these populations to promote their sustainable development by basing their transformation on community empowerment as a key strategy. Thus, the aim of this paper is to describe the transformation process of a rural municipality towards sustainable development in parallel with the activation of local productivity that helps to reduce or eliminate, among others, the effects of depopulation. In order to do so, the global situation of rural settlements, the problems they face and the consequences that arise from them will be

contextualized. Subsequently, it will be argued that it is important to focus on these settlements in order to make the development of the 2030 Agenda globally effective. The municipality of Almatret is presented as a current example of a positive and sustainable village and the ALMIA project as a strategic plan designed for the transformation of the municipality. It is important to understand how the ALMIA project is aligned with the global implementation of the 17 SDGs, and specifically with some of them.

The 2030 Agenda recognizes that rural settlements are determinant for the achievement of its goals and that public policies cannot forget that development also involves rural areas. According to UN-Habitat (2006), sustainable human settlements involve providing adequate shelter for all inhabitants, and this involves improving management by: Promoting sustainable land-use planning and management. Promoting the integrated provision of environmental infrastructure: water, sanitation, drainage, and solid waste management. Promoting sustainable energy and transportation systems Addressing planning and management in disaster-prone areas Encouraging sustainable industrial and construction activities. Promoting sustainable human resource development. SDG two devotes specific attention to rural areas by proposing increased investment in infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technological development and plant and livestock gene banks. This is the only way to reduce inequality between rural and urban areas. We must prevent the population of rural settlements from lacking access to modern energy services because it affects productivity, educational services and even the health of the population, aggravating poverty.

An example of interest is the case of "East Village at Knutsford" (EVK), located 1.5 km from the central business district of Fremantle (Western Australia). The project aims to create semi-detached houses that incorporate solar energy storage through photovoltaic solar systems (designed to produce more energy than is consumed in the domestic environment), a battery deposit for charging electric vehicles and integration of the urban water management (through storm water infiltration, alternative urban supplies, and biophilic urban designs) to reduce dependence on centralized water sources. With this, it is intended that the town ends up using 100% renewable energy for daily consumption. In this context, the municipality of Almatret has developed the project ALMIA, with the aim of increasing its sustainable development by becoming a net positive energy village. This document presents the process that the village is undertaking and how it links all its actions (past, present, and future) to the SDGs. The objective of this article is to present the ALMIA project and the processes of transformation into a sustainable development village.

> ➤ **Methodology:**
1. **Facets of Rural Development:**
- Improving the living standards of the rural people by providing food, shelter, clothing, employment and higher education.
- Increasing the productivity in rural areas and to reduce poverty.
- Ensuring the distribution of justice and equalization of opportunities in the rural society.
- Involving the rural people in planning and development through their participation in decision making and through decentralization of administration.

- Providing CC roads, uninterrupted electricity supply, good drainage system, and safe drinking water to every house and Primary Health Centre to every village is essential.

2. **Rural Development Strategies in India:**

- Provide MSP (Minimum Support Price) for various crops to the farmers, apart from providing Crop Insurance.
- Irrigation facilities to all the agricultural fields should be provided.
- Provide Life Insurance to all the farmers who are actually performing agriculture.
- Instead of giving direct cash into the hands of farmers, Government has to provide free of cost all required inputs like quality seeds, fertilizers and pesticides etc.
- Electricity for farmers should be supplied on subsidy rates.
- In the event monsoon failure and crop failure due to floods etc, Government must come to the rescue of the farmers.
- For purchasing Tractors, Electric Motor Water Pumps etc on subsidy, Government should provide loan facility to the farmers.
- Strengthen and develop existing Agricultural Markets in addition to the establishing new Agricultural Markets.
- Establish new agricultural god owns in addition to the existing god owns.
- As there are no other activities except agriculture in rural areas, Government must provide loan facility to the interested educated youth for starting Startups to reduce unemployment.
- Agricultural research, extension of rural education and training programmes for farmers should form a part of institution building activities.
- Programmes to improve agricultural production and marketing should be organized.
- Up dated information on policies related to land tenure, agricultural output, prices etc should be provided to the farmers.
- Frequent weaving of agricultural loans for political mileage is not good for the economy as it gives wrong signals to those farmers who repay their agricultural loans promptly.
- Infrastructure building activity related to the growth of irrigation, transport, communications and health   facilities.

➢ **Innovative Ideas for Rural Development in India:**

1. **Utilization of Local Resources:** If there are water resources like rivers and tanks near by the villages, in summer itself, arrangements must be made to tap this resource by removing slit in the tanks, constructing new reservoirs, bunds, canals and simultaneously strengthening the existing ones, so that the water cannot go waste. Similarly, if there are any mines like iron, coal and granites, they should be excavated so that local population can be provided employment.

2. **Establishment of Rural Industries:** All the village industries come under the following broad categories:

a). **Argo Based Industries:** Sugar industries, Jaggery, Oil processing from oil seeds, Pickles, Fruit juice, Spices, coconut & Dairy products etc.

b). Forest Based Industries: Wood products, Bamboo products, Honey, Coir industry, making eating plates from leaves.

c). Mineral based industry: Stone crushing, Cement industries, Red oxide making, wall coating powders etc.

d). Textile Industry: Spinning, Weaving, Colouring and Bleaching etc.

e). Engineering and Services: Telecom project. Small and medium sized industries to produce agricultural machinery, equipment for usage in rural areas etc.

f).Handicrafts: These include making of wooden or bamboo handicrafts that are local to that area, traditional decorative products, toys and all other forms of handicrafts typical to the region.

4. **Services:** There are a wide range of services including mobile repair, agriculture machinery servicing, etc which are being undertaken under this category.

5. **Computer & Internet Services:** Providing Computer Training and Repairing Services, Internet based business like E-Commerce, Rail & Bus Ticket booking, Digital Marketing Agency – Examples: Social Media Marketing, Email Marketing etc.

6. **Startups:** They are entrepreneurial ventures, which are newly emerged businesses aims to meet marketplace need, want or problem by developing a viable business model around products, services, processes or platforms. For example: Agriculture, Supply Chain, Trading in Agricultural produce, Processing Agricultural produces, Fisheries - Both Culture and Trading, Rural Micro Finance, Rural Health - Rural Primary Health Cared and Rural Education etc.

7. **Encourage Rural Entrepreneurship:** They may be of the following types: a). Individual Entrepreneurship - It is basically single ownership of the enterprise. b). Group Entrepreneurship - It mainly covers partnership, private limited company and public limited company. c). Cluster Formation Entrepreneurship - It covers NGOs, VOs, CBOs, SHGs and even networking of these groups. These also cover formal and non-formal association of a group of individuals on the basis of caste, occupation, income, etc. d). Cooperative Entrepreneurship - It is an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily for a common objective.

➤ **Government Schemes for Rural Entrepreneurship in India:**

- Entrepreneurship Development Institution Scheme
- Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY)
- Performance and Credit Rating Scheme (Implemented through NSIC)
- Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP)
- Khadi Karigar Janashree Bima Yojana for Khadi Artisans
- Marketing Assistance Scheme
- Provision of Urban Amenities to Rural Areas (PURA)

➤ **Basic Principles of Entrepreneur Applied to the Rural Development are:**

- Optimum utilization of local resources in an entrepreneurial venture by rural population - Better distributions of the farm produce results in the rural prosperity.
- Entrepreneurial occupation for rural population to reduce discrimination and providing alternative occupations as against the rural migration.

- To activate such system to provide manpower, money, material, machinery, management and market to the rural population.

➤ **Suggestions:**

- **Labour Intensive Techniques:** As there is disguised unemployment in our agriculture sector, labour intensive techniques should be adopted in rural industrial units.

- **Educate the Rural Entrepreneurs:** Government and NGOs offered various schemes and opportunity to the rural entrepreneurs. But, they are unaware of these schemes and opportunities due to their illiteracy. So they should to be educated by conducting workshops and seminars related to their business.

- **Offer finance with low rate of interest:** Financial institutions like ICICI, SIDBI, IDBI, IFCI, and SFC should provide finance to rural entrepreneurs with low rate of interest and limited collateral security with liberal terms and conditions.

- **Exploitation of Village resources:** For example, where ever there is scope for wind and solar energy, can be fully exploited for rural electrification.

- **Ancillary units:** These are those, which manufacture parts and components to be used by larger industries. Several ancillary units should be established in rural areas which will lead to better productivity of many engineering industries.

- **Micro credit schemes:** Provisions should be made for micro credit system like SHGs to the rural entrepreneurs who will boost up the economic development and employment generation of the rural poor.

- **Past experiences and other observations** should be considered to develop rural entrepreneurship.

- **Government Role:** Government should take steps to provide infrastructure, warehousing facilities, offer assistance to marketing and to export the goods of rural entrepreneurs to foreign countries.

- **Market information** of different products and **innovative technology** should be publicly announced by the government in order to get its acceptance among the rural entrepreneurs.

- **Credit Information** of the rural entrepreneurs has to be developed so as to enable them to get sufficient amount of loan from the banks at reasonable rate of interest.

- **SWOT Analysis:** Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats of small businessmen have to be identified and properly trained to motivate them to become entrepreneurs.

- **Infrastructure facilities** like land, power, raw materials and finance should be provided to the rural entrepreneurs at concessional rates.

- **Innovators club** should be established in villages to support the large mass of youth who are interested in taking business as a career.

- **Marketing management skills should be improved** among the rural entrepreneurs to face the problems of entrepreneurship.

- **Management training is to be imparted** to create awareness of innovative spirit among the rural entrepreneurs.

- **Awards should be given** to those entrepreneurs who demonstrate extraordinary success. **Entrepreneurship development cell should be established** at all the villages level to provide guidance and counseling to motivate the rural entrepreneurs regarding the use of modern technology. **Separate financial fund** for rural entrepreneurs should be provided by the Government. At the same time they should be provided with adequate and timely financial assistance from all the financial institutions and banks.

- **Special training programmes** for rural entrepreneurs in particular and in general for rural population should be arranged by the Government to improve their knowledge and vocational skills.

- **Rural youth need to be motivated** to take up entrepreneurship as a career, with training and sustaining support systems providing all necessary assistance.

- **Finance for Modernization:** Sufficient finance must be given to modernize their outdated technology, tools and implements in order to enable them to compete with the large-scale industries.

- **Rural entrepreneur should be more competitive and efficient** in the local & international market. **Successful rural entrepreneurs should show path** for other rural entrepreneurs.

- **Several schemes and plans of government** should be strongly executed at different levels for the encouragement of rural entrepreneurs.

- **Interest free consumption credit should be provided** by the Government, Banks and other financial institutions to encourage buying the products produced by rural entrepreneurs.

- **Agriculture diversification** by exploring the opportunities by farming completely a new range of grains, fruits or vegetables.

- **Establishing agro food processing units** or related units like wine production, juice production and many others.

- **Non-farm product business establishment** by promoting local rural artisan work.**OPS (Opportunities, Problem identification & Solution) Approach:** This approach helps an entrepreneur especially neo-rural entrepreneur to explore opportunities include the scanning of the environment to explore the possibilities to start the new venture or to support the already established business in more professional manner. Identifying the exact nature of the problem (External to the Organization or internal to the Organization? If problem of the business is related with government policy it is external and if it is internal it may be related with strategic issue or operational issue or related with functional issues to set up an industrial unit), after identification of the problem it is easier to utilize the opportunities available in the market to explore further.

- **Encouraging the skilled and professional people** who have left the rural area to come back.

- **There should be efficient regulated market** for the marketing of rural products.

- **Grading, standardization should be promoted** and promotional activities should be enhanced for the benefit of rural industries.

- **To help to develop flexible manufacturing networks** of co-operatives, micro and other manufacturing businesses.

- **To develop the ways and means by which diversify the product lines, markets and expand distribution channel.**

- **To promote co-operation between small firms in the network**, thus promoting their competitive efficiency.
- **To provide different services** in the areas of finance, marketing, research and development.

To provide common services of daily matters in production and administration in order to reduce transaction costs.

> **Objectives, Result & discussion: -**

Rural Economic Hub is some rural areas, due to their strategic location and access to relatively better infrastructure, slowly transition into marketplaces, business and services centres, and estates for cottage industry and small and medium-sized enterprises. These areas present good potential to further develop into vibrant rural economic hubs. With proper planning, supported by enabling policies, regulatory frameworks, and infrastructure development, developing member countries can further develop and expand these areas into centres of economic activity by offering fiscal (tax holidays) and nonfiscal incentives to private investors. These growth centres are set amid sizeable hinterland for agricultural production where developing agribusinesses would positively impact growth and value addition. These rural economic hubs can integrate expertise across sectors and themes to address complex challenges of rural development. Further investments in affordable housing, access to finance, and investments in digital infrastructure can create plentiful good nonfarm jobs and reverse the urban pull factors. Fourth industrial revolution technologies— information and communication technology, internet of things, drones, robotics, artificial intelligence and access to low-cost or free satellite imagery can create high-level technology jobs not only to service farm operations but to also meet the needs of businesses in rural as well as urban areas. Upgrading rural growth centres into economic hubs would also reduce pressure of migration on urban areas. This transformation is well suited around secondary cities and small towns that have potential to grow into sustainable cities instead of promoting densities in already existing large urban areas To develop farm, home, public service and village community. To bring improvement in producing of crops and animals living condition. To improve health and education condition etc. improvement of the rural people. To improve villagers with their own efforts. To improve village communication.

Development: The term development connotes growth or maturation. It implies gradual and sequential phase of change. Community Development: Community development is encompassing any and every efforts towards the advance of community interests. Need and Importance of rural development Rural development is a national necessity and has considerable importance in India because of the following reasons.

1. To develop rural area as whole in terms of culture, society, economy, technology and health. 2. To develop living slandered of rural mass. 3. To develop rural youths, children and women. 4. To develop and empower human resource of rural area in terms of their psychology, skill, knowledge, attitude and other abilities. 5. To develop infrastructure facility of rural area. 6. To provide minimum facility to rural mass in terms of drinking water, education, transport, electricity and communication. 7. To develop rural institutions like panchayat, cooperatives, post, banking and credit. 8. To provide financial assist to develop the artisans in the rural areas, farmers and agrarian unskilled labor, small and big rural entrepreneurs to improve their economy. 9. To develop rural industries through the development of

handicrafts, small scaled industries, village industries, rural crafts, cottage industries and other related economic operations in the rural sector. 10. To develop agriculture, animal husbandry and other agricultural related areas. 11. To restore uncultivated land, provide irrigation facilities and motivate farmers to adopt improved seed, fertilizers, package of practices of crop cultivation and soil conservation methods. 12. To develop entertainment and recreational facility for rural mass. 13. To develop leadership quality of rural area. 14. To improve rural marketing facility. 5 15. To minimise gap between the urban and rural in terms of facilities availed. 16. To improve rural people"s participation in the development of state and nation as whole. 17. To improve scopes of employment for rural mass. 18. For the sustainable development of rural area. 19. To eliminate rural poverty. 20. To solve the problems faced by the rural mass for their development.

> ## Problems in Rural Development:
1. People related: 1. Traditional way of thinking. 2. Poor understanding. 3. Low level of education to understand developmental efforts and new technology. 4. Deprived psychology and scientific orientation. 5. Lack of confidence. 6. Poor awareness. 7. Low level of education. 8. Existence of unfelt needs. 9. Personal ego.

2. Agricultural related problems:
1. Lack of expected awareness, knowledge, skill and attitude. 2. Unavailability of inputs. 3. Poor marketing facility. 4. Insufficient extension staff and services. 5. Multidimensional tasks to extension personnel. 6. Small size of land holding. 7. Division of land. 8. Unwillingness to work and stay in rural areas.

3. Infrastructure related problems:
1. Poor infrastructure facilities like water, electricity, transport, educational institutions, communication, health, storage facility etc.

4. Economic problems:
1. Unfavourable economic condition to adopt high cost technology. 2. High cost of inputs. 3. Underprivileged rural industries

5. Social and Cultural problems:
1. Cultural norms and traditions 2. Conflict within and between groups, castes, religions, regions, languages.

6. Leadership related problems: 1. Leadership among the hands of inactive and incompetent people. 2. Malafied interest of leaders. 3. Biased political will.

7. Administrative problems: 1. Earlier, majority of the programmes were planning based on top to bottom approach and were target oriented. 2. Political interference. 3. Lack of motivation and interest. 4. Unwillingness to work in rural area. 5. Improper utilization of budget.

➢ Conclusion:

The primary objective of acquiring understanding in terms of rural development approaches and strategies is to recognize the effective contributions that they make towards leading to effective growth and progression of rural communities. Generating information in terms of rural development objectives is the first and foremost aspect. The components of rural development policy are, environmental conditions, ecological settings, technology, infrastructure, self-reliance, law and order, education, training programs, distributive justice and medical and health care. When the rural development policies are initiated, then they have the major objective of ensuring that the components are taken into account in an appropriate manner. The main purpose of approaches is to promote development of various areas. These include, education, training programs, employment opportunities, skills development programs, technology, modern and innovative methods, management and administration housing etc.

The years plans included the implementation of programs and schemes that focused upon development of rural communities. The strategies for rural development are, multi-purpose strategy, growth-oriented strategy, target group strategy, area development strategy, spatial planning strategy, integrated or holistic strategy and participatory strategy. The other strategies promoting rural development are, anti-poverty measures, food production, conservation of the natural environment, reconstruction support and administrative capabilities. In rural communities, individuals have recognized the significance of education. They have also generated information that making use of modern and scientific methods and technology in the production processes will lead to increase in productivity and profitability. But the conditions of poverty, malnutrition and scarcity of resources are proving to be major impediments within the course of achievement of the desired objectives. Hence, the main purpose of other strategies is to form the overall rural environmental conditions in such a manner that would lead to effective growth and development of individuals and communities.

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SKILL DEVELOPMENT: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN INDIA

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Abstract

The present research has an in-depth study on the skill development overall position under strategic and impactful aspects. The study goes on to the analytical aspects to explore the present position, Challenges, opportunities and scenarios of skill development during the period. The different strategies and lacking resources create the main challenges for skill development in India. The future of skill development depends on filling the gaps strategically and a level of resource consistency will generate very nice opportunities. The emerging new skills and technology would be very upgradable in new skill training and that will generate employability, modernization, adaptability and sustainable development of the nation.

Keywords: Skill Development, Opportunities, Challenges, India, Employment

INTRODUCTION

In the Modern age, numerous technologies and different fields accelerate the growth of materialism as well as geographical development for resolving human problems in the world. The different technologies and tools depend on the different skills and experience. So Skill is centric in this age as currency and also an investment for countries for future development aspects. Like India, has a mass level of young ones and if we measure it as dividends then requires skills and experience in that regard. In the context of **World Economic Forum Reports: 2022**, the new technology, skills and strategies are most impacting the job level of any country. **OECD: 2023** also introduced the **Skill Outlook** for providing different aspects of trends and scenarios for skill concerning demand and supply levels. So, the skill and training are efficient for the overall development of the nation with implemented optimum strategies during the period.

OBJECTIVE

- **To Examine the Present Scenario of Skill Development**
- **To Explore Challenges for Skill Development**
- **To Identify Opportunities Regarding Skill Development**
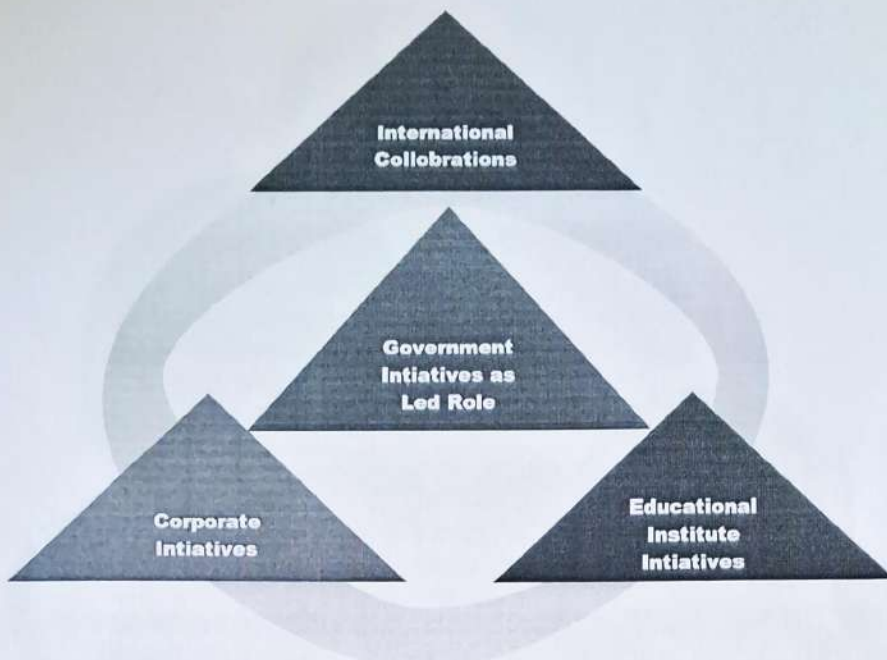
METHODOLOGY

The present research study is based on an analytical approach to the secondary inference of different institutions and organizations. The strategic content analyze as well as details the exploration of strategic aspects with an emphasis on challenges and opportunities.

INITIATIVE & STRATEGY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT

After the independence, there were major challenges for India in "Skill & Training". At that time fully agrarian as well as backward human resources needed modern human resources training so that complementary as support to different sectors. The major initiative was the **New Industrial Policy Resolution: 1956**, which introduced a new system of training in India.

The Planning and implementation were the first step toward the industrial training programs, so **Doctorate General Training** was established. This was a higher authority responsible for generating policies and norms for training in India during the period. The next initiative was the **Craftsmen Training Scheme** in **1950** for identified skills training with a view to the generation of employment.

GRAND ACADEMIC PORTAL
RESEARCH JOURNALS

Figure: 1
Strategical Aspects of Skill India Initiative

International Collobrations

Government Intiatives as Led Role

Corporate Intiatives

Educational Institute Intiatives

Source: Author's Evolution

In 1956, a major initiative was taken to establishment of **The National Council for Vocational Training.** It was operated under the Directed General of Training across different states. This model is designed as per industrial requirements as well as different sectoral skill standards. The industrial linkages, international collaboration, quality standards, and organizational structures. There also the primary objective of NCVT is to ensure quality training in ITI across India during this period.

The ITI were established in different states of India from the beginning of the year: 1956 to 1960. This one was truly a revolutionary initiative for the foundation of industrial training for youth in India. The major success of ITI's model in India has the following key strengths:

- **Established in Accessible Areas Across India (Rural & Urban)**
- **Providing Various Sector Level Trade**
- **Trade and Curriculum Design as Per Industrial Demand**
- **Experience and Technological Combinations**
- **The Provision of Apprenticeship as well as Industrial Partnership**
- **Government Support and Employment Generation**
- **Economical and Technological Dynamic Change**
- **Quality Workforce and Share in Industrial & Economic Growth**

The strategical planning and implementation are played key roles in the success of any plan or programme. In the past, the skill development strategy was most efficient under the model of ITI and Polytechnic. The planning of skill development coordinates with the industrial demand where the highest trainees and skilful human resources are provided to Indian industries as well as also for self-employment generation. The previous model for skill development also four tier strategical initiatives as in Skill India programs from year 2015.

Figure: 2
Institutional Support for Skill Development


Source: Author's Evolution

5) Challenges for Skill Development:

There are different gaps found in skill development related to India and that would be the most challenging hurdle for present and future aspects too. The following are major point-outs for skill development:

A) Maintaining Quality Level:

Different quality aspects have larger gaps in finding where the first problem is the quality level of institutions that provide different skill training in India. There are two consequences of quality where first the institution its self-qualitative aspect fulfilments while on the other side, the output is second. At the beginning of 1985, there were 2000 ITI institutions established and it reached to more than 14,000 across India. The **NITI Aayog (2023)** has identified the quality issues of it where the average rating is less than 1.41 out of 5 rating scale across India during the year 2022.

Figure:3
Quality Rating of ITIs By DGT
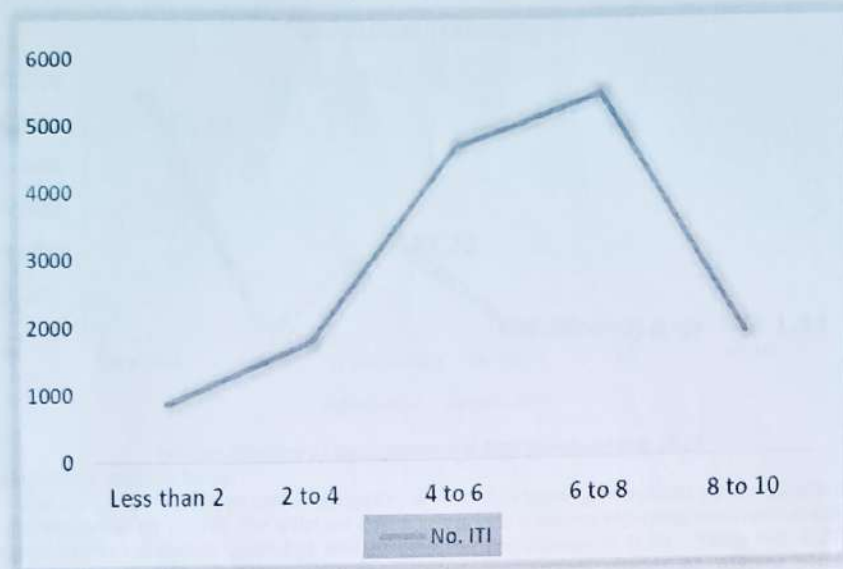
Source: Doctorate General of Trainning_2022

The DGT also assess ITI's quality during the year 2022 and concludes that only 10 percent of ITIs have more than 8 scale scores out of 10. Moreover, The STRIVE regarding financial schemes, lower than 8 percent of ITIs are eligible to attain that quality level still. So indeed quality level is a bigger issue for skill development in India. The NILERD

B) Lack of Training Level Resources:
There are lots of resource gaps faced by related training in India. Majorly skill training is related to direct practical training with facilities & material equipment. **The National Employability Report for Engineers: 2019** has identified that Indian 80% of engineers have gaps in practical knowledge which reason to unfit with industrial criteria of skill quality. So only 1.5 percent of engineers are fit for specific skills during this period. The **Periodic Labour Force Survey (2018)** has also indicated that India is required to reskilling of their current workers as well as redefine its skill strategy. Shortfalls of instructors are also one of the generated quality issues for skill development in India. As per the Ministry of **Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (2016)**, there was need 1,25,000 are required to give training to 25 lakh candidates in India. **Usha Ajith (2017)** also found to lack of teachers' capabilities, poor infrastructure and lack of awareness among people most leading to poor overall quality level of skill development in India.

C) Mismatch Industrial Demand & Employment:
The mismatch issue between skill training and employer concern in India. The curriculum as well as the trainer & equipment are not updated as compared to demand. Moreover, the exciting trade of skill training also does not fulfil the demand of the employer. The curriculum overview of skill development is fixed rather than dynamic so that it completely reflecting after to the trainee which face conflicts during the actual work in in demand.

D) Training or Apprentice-Related Issue:
The stakeholders and partners also play an important role in shaping and beatifying the overall human resources in respect of skill and capacity. The present scenario of Indian skill development is the unbalanced nature of industries as well as also stockholders having an inequitable distribution of appreciation as trainees. The structure of the overall parent ship is still in a distinguished situation. The power sector has a more structured apprenticeship level with certain strict policies following recruitment. But other industries have not balanced as to power sector industries so it's creating an unbalanced structure and gaps in skill development.

Figure:4
Classification of Partnership in Industrial Training %

Industrial Trainning %

66.78

28.72

0.69   2.31   0.07   1.43

IBM India   CISCO   Quest Alliance   Microsoft   SAP   ADOBE

Series1   Series2

Source: Ministry of Entrepreneur & Skill Development, 2023

E) Employability Related Issue:

The lack of curriculum, as well as the quality level of skill training, is creating certain gaps in the needs of skill and employability overall. The different skill development scenarios regarding employment can vary the largest gaps are found between certified skill holders and recruitment in India. There was a 27 percent placement rate in PMKVY_2.0 during skill development programmes against 22 percent placement in PMKVY_1.0. There is a lot of variability under placement found in different states. It's a major challenge to grow equally as well as consistently in skill development programmes in India.

Figure: 5
Employability under the PMKVY Skill India Programme

PMKVY_2.0
27%

PMKVY_1.0
22%

PMKVY_3.0
8.50%

PMKVY 1.1   PMKVY 2.1   PMKVY 3.1
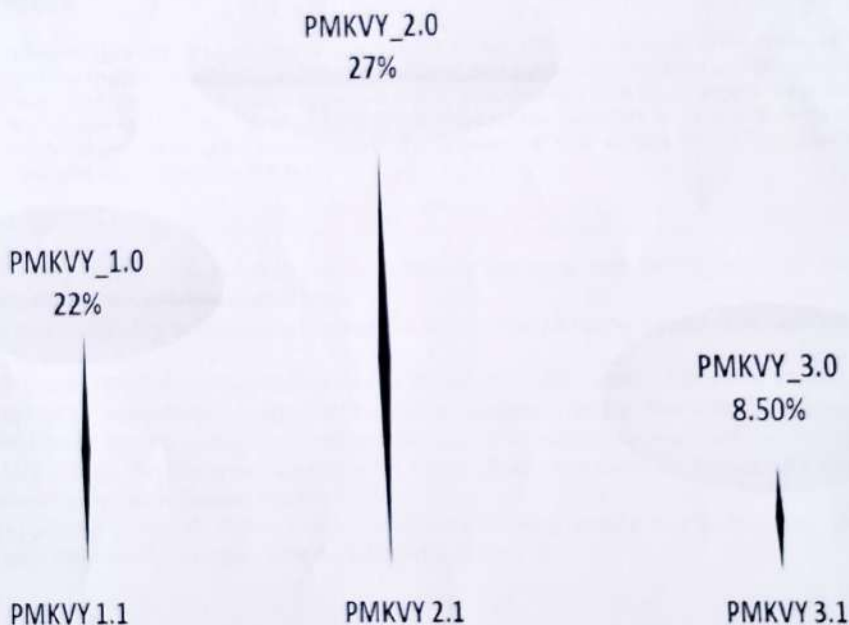
Source: Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneur, 2023

6) Opportunities for Skill Development:

If the fill the differences lacking will be more efficient for India's sustainable growth and development in the next decade. World Economic Forum also describes and prescribes the different strategic and ground-level gaps of skill development essentialism in India. The efficient strategy with lower gaps will become dividends for India in the next generation.

A) Technological Transformation & Employability:

The technology-based practical skill training makes it possible to adopt new and innovative technology as well as also accelerate respective industries. The consistency regarding new skills is good and more adaptable for the market. So vice versa benefits for industry and employability for the nation. The mass level of adaptability of the new technology creates advancement in technological development in the real life of the citizens in the society as well as complementary for the supporting industry too.

B) Entrepreneurship Development:

The skill development has the centric opportunity for new entrepreneur creation by supporting different innovative skills. Providing emerging skills and technology will create the skill of entrepreneurs with particular regards. It would be important to meet industrial demand with technological upgrades as well as also beneficiary for the emerging new businesses and industries in the region.

C) Green Skill with Sustainable Goals:

The UN sustainable goal also will be fulfilled through developing related as renewable energy-linked skills. The Paris Agreement of renewable energy also concisely targets of 50 percent energy produced from renewable sources during the period. So state as well as international collaboration also encourages that skill globally. So there would be major opportunities for skill development in the next five years.

D) Efficient and Upgrade for Health Care & Related Sector:

The new era is demanding the most technological upgradation as well as also requiring the most skilful human resources for the present health care system. More advancement and awareness are crucially beneficial directly to human life. The diagnoses and nursing skills would also be in demand in the world for health care efficiency. The technology relating to medicine, ground-level services, and its management needs especially training so in the upcoming years it would be opportunities.

E) For Expansion of the Vocational and Trades based Skill:

The different levels of skills are related for day to day activities at the domestic level in society. The electric, plumbing, wooden, Masan etc. work is most essential with specialised skill. So these related skills have opportunities for self-employment and are helpful for such activities too. It has also been demanded in developed countries so global opportunities for such skills.

CONCLUSION

The new modern age is full of technology and innovation for the industrial and human for advanced life. Skill development has found different gaps as a limitation due to strategy, lack of resources, lack of quality level etc. If filling these gaps with consistence strategic and resource change will help in sustainable development for humans and nations too. The opportunities for skill development are very wide in the way of the fundamental and structural change with great technological advancement as well as also for self-employment, new entrepreneur and sustain development too.

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