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Sunita

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Govt. College for Women, Mahendergarh, Haryana India.

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PARENTS PERCEPTION REGARDING CHILDREN’S UNDERSTANDING OF TV ADVERTISING WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO REWARI DISTRICT, HARYANA.

Sunita

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Abstract: Television advertising is one of the most effective means to interact with target audience. Audio-video feature of this source makes the advertisements more under stable. Generally, there are different products targeting children shown through television advertisements. This paper presents the results of a study designed to test the parents' perception regarding those factors which influence the understanding and remembering level of children with respect to their demographic characteristics. The primary data have been collected from 200 parents of Rewari district. Structured questionnaire has been framed contained six statements which have been asked to parents. Purposive sampling used for the study whereas chi square test used for analysis of collected data. Frequently repetition of TV advertisements has been considered most effective factor to understand and remember the content of TV advertisements.

Keywords: Television Advertising, Children, Understanding & Remembering level, Parent's Perception.

I INTRODUCTION

Advertising is a part of marketing mix. Advertising is paid persuasive communication that uses non-personal mass media as well as other forms of interactive communication to reach broad audience to connect an identified sponsor with a target audience. Several modes of communication to interact with public i.e., newspaper, radio, pamphlets, banners, internet etc. in this study, targeted population is children. After making an extensive analysis found television as a good source of information for children. Children like to spend time in front of television. Advertisements play proactive role to attract people for purchasing goods and services. Television's place in every home is as a family member. Bens et. al 1993; identified the likeability of TV by children, study revealed that children spend three to four hours in a single day and most preferred source of communication instead of other sources. Study undertaken by Yousaf & Shehzad (2013) stated that content of television advertisements can be understood by both literate and illiterate person. Kapoor & Verma 2005; A study done to know the role of age, sex, and parents in understanding TV ads by children. According to study, 6 years old children have capacity to understand the TV advertisements content and could make difference between TV ads and TV programmes. Children more

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than 8 years fully aware about the intent of TV ads. Study clarified that; parent-child interaction is necessary to overcome the negative aspects of advertisements. Because there is a strong relationship between what children watch on TV and what opinion parents has regarding that TV content. No doubt, children's buying behaviour depends on the television ads, so it is a major concern of parents. Due to over consumption of advertised food many diseases take place like obesity, overweight, eyesight. Unnecessary demand also increases due to watching TV ads. Every marketer wants to sale their products. So, marketer should formulate their advertising which can be easily understood and remember by children while they go for purchasing the products. Several factors are there to influence the understanding ability namely attractive, eye-catching presentation, celebrity endorsement, use of easy slogans and taglines and repetition of TV ads during children's TV viewing time.

II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Pughazhendi et. al 2012; a survey conducted with 150 children and 150 parents; 8 to 15 years old children were taken into consideration. Children responded that they watch cartoons on TV. Most preferred activity of children to spend time before TV. While watching TV ads they recognize their celebrity, and their buying decision relies on celebrity endorsements.

Performance Appraisal (Of State Bank of India)

Jyoti Sharma

Extension Lecturer commerce, GCW Mahinder Garh

Abstract-Banking sector is one of the fast growing industries in 21 century. This sector is beginning to feel a new pressure on its organizational abilities i.e. the processes of recruitment, placement, training, promotion and appraisal, in order to ensure that the right number of staff with the right capacities is available at the right time and for the right places. As we know the main work of Indian banks are to accepts deposits from the public and creates credit, the business activity of accepting and provide security of money owned by other individuals and entities, and then lending out this money in order to earn a profit. Banking sector plays an important role to develop economy growth of country. For such purpose evaluation of Performance measurement of public sector banks is one of the key factors to focus of this study. In simple words we can say that performance appraisal is an analysis of employee's recent successes and failures, personal strengths and weaknesses, and suitability for promotion

Keywords: Performance, promotion, strength, development, growth, ability, capability.

INTRODUCTION:

Banking sector plays an important role to develop economy growth of country. As we know the main work of Indian banks are to accepts deposits from the public and creates credit, the business activity of accepting and provide security of money owned by other individuals and entities, and then lending out this money in order to earn a profit. For the present study selected public sector banks for a particular period from 2016-17 to 2019-20 were choose. This study is based on both primary and secondary data. The study period covers ten years from 2005-06 to 2014-15. Ratios like, profitability ratio, liquidity ratio and investor's valuation ratio were used in order to measure the performance of selected public and private sectors banks in India. The study result indicates that public sector banks were performed better than the private sector banks.

Performance appraisal system (PAS) is a well organized, designed and properly utilized system of management in favor of the development and growth of employees and organization PAS is being used to evaluate whether employees at various levels perform their assigned jobs as per the expectations of their management & pre decided set of standards. The information generated from such performance appraisal programmes generally help the management to implement certain administrative and departmental decisions regarding selection, placement, promotion, rewards training and termination. Additionally, performance appraisal system provides management with information that helps in identifying employees potentials giving suitable directions to administration decisions. Performance appraisal is a key in the hands of people to reflect upon their own competencies and issues related to their performance. The performance appraisal process enables building a resourceful organization capable of solving its problems and attaining targeted business goals.



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Perennial Partitions: A Critique of Saadat Hasan Manto's Selected Short Stories

Dr. Jyoti Yadav

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Mahendergarh, Haryana

Submitted 12 August 2018

Revised 24 August 2018

Accepted 29 November 2018

Abstract: The division of India and Pakistan was a man made calamity of unimaginable proportions. It still lingers not only in the consciousness of the survivors but also in the memory of those who heard it from their relatives as a first person narrative or read it as a piece of journalism/history/story. Today literature dealing with partition exists as a separate category, i.e. partition literature. Mulk Raj Anand, Chaman Nahal, Khushwant Singh and Bapsi Sidhwa have revisited partition in their works either as a main theme or a side issue focussing on how it affected people on both sides. Saadat Hasan Manto's stories give as a realistic portrayal of the chaos that prevailed during and after partition. Manto was among those who have to left India because majority of Muslims felt unsafe in India in the wake of riots in the name of religion. On the one hand partition was a geographical division, on the other it gave birth to communal violence, hatred and bloodshed. Women were doubly victimized first as human beings and then as a gender/class. They were killed by their family to save them from enemies so as to save themselves from the indignity of sullyng their honour on being raped by the other party. Partition created an environment in which animals were also branded as Hindu or Muslim. The present paper is an attempt to explore different dimensions of partition in the selected short stories of Saadat Hasan Manto.

Keywords: Partition, Communal violence, Gender.

Partition of 1947 brought with it world's largest migration of uprooted people, sectarian violence and religious hatred. It is one of the most debated issues till date among both Indian and Pakistani writers. The division of India and Pakistan was a man made calamity of unimaginable



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Censure or Not to Censure: Colonial Nostalgia and Dynamics of Freedom in Joseph Lelyveld's *Great Soul*

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Submitted 12 August 2018

Revised 23 August 2018

Accepted 28 November 2018

Abstract: An admixture of Politics and Sex in contemporary publishing industry is counted to be the surest way to reap rich dividends. It often leads present-day writers to suggest uncommon and shocking in a familiar terrain, often through insinuation, imposition of motives and historical hindsight. Lelyveld's biography of Gandhi 'The Great Soul: Mahatma Gandhi and His Struggle with India' presents the central figure as a "sexual weirdo, a political incompetent and a fanatical faddist" who destroys everything he touches. The book courted controversy through its allusions to Gandhi's homosexuality with Kallenbach, the Jewish architect who was a close friend of Gandhi during his South African days. Gandhi's reference to Kallenbach as 'Lower House' with himself as 'Upper House' is insinuated in the book as containing sexual overtones. Similarly Gandhi's intense emotional attachment to his followers is construed in relation to Kallenbach as a carnal liaison, without the author using the exact expression. Flouting lack of reverence as its conscious goal, the biography attempts to evaluate Gandhi with a cynical vein, as a person struggling with his numerous faults. While the author claims to be restoring human side of Gandhi, the human side he presents is invariably that of a devious man who had some very twisted ideas in human history. My paper would discuss politics of ban and colonial nostalgia in relation to Lelyveld's book and how the writer courts controversy through his failure of sympathy and desire for cheap popularity.

Keywords: Censor, homosexuality, politics.

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Ironically, and yet not wholly so in its implications on the politics of ban, the publication of

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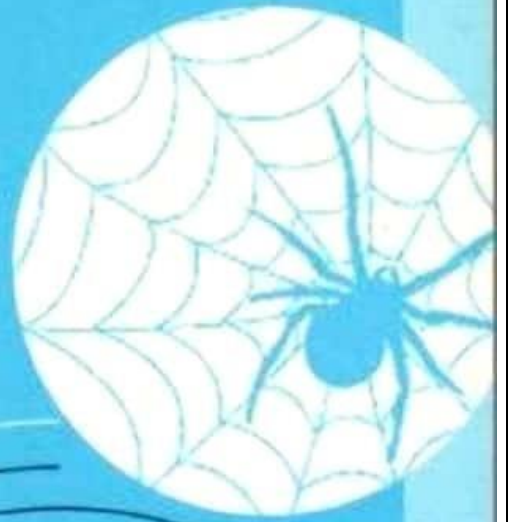
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ARTICLES

13 **Nets of Maya: Gorakhnath as a Trickster Saint in the Folktale of Raja Bharthari and Gopi Chand**

Karan Singh

In this paper I explore Gorakhnath as a trickster hero in the North Indian folklore of Raja Bharthari and Gopi Chand. Gorakhnath—a popular yogi figure in many folklores—creates, through his traversal of rigid structural boundaries between social and religious delimitations, a new idiom of social and religious acceptance that results in an acceptance of a higher metaphysical positioning. He holds a unique space in folk imagination as a figure who combines an earthly existence with a saintly core, unveiling nets of illusion and revealing essential unity in dichotomous divisions between entities such as body/soul, sacred/profane and animate/inanimate.

33 **Afghano-Persian Trickster Women: Definitions, Liminalities, and Gender**

Margaret A. Mills

20th-century Persian-language oral storytelling in Afghanistan and Islamicate popular literature prominently featured women tricksters, characters poorly accommodated in existing trickster theory. The article argues that trickster may best be treated as archetype or stereotype, depending on genre (myth vs. folktale) and cultural tradition. Concepts of chronotope (M. Bakhtin), story realm and tale world (K. Young) are juxtaposed to trace dimensions of interaction of tellers' and audiences' narrative imagination and real-world experience.



Art of Characterisation in the Novels of R.K Narayan

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Abstract:

R.K.Narayan achieves greatness in the field of characterisation by recognizing his range and working within it. He himself belonged to a middle class family of south India. He was intimately familiar with its ways, habits and aspirations and, therefore, he rightly limits himself to this particular class. His canvas is limited one, and it is never overcrowded. His preoccupation is with the middle class, a relatively small part of land agricultural civilization and the most conscious and anxious part of the population, neither too well-off nor in known financial worry nor too poor to be degraded by want hunger. They may take their religion more easily than the passionately credulous poor, but even in those with tendency towards modernity one is always aware, under the educated speech, of the profound murmur of older voices of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, the spouse of God Vishnu. It is against the presence of the town, finely and freshly evoked and amid a net of family relationships, each thread of which is finely and clearly elaborated that Narayan's heroes engage in their characteristic struggles. The conditions of the struggle vary from novel to novel ; the stress is highly particularized, the protagonist may be a student, a teacher, a financial expert, a fighter for emancipation, one still discerns beneath the diversity a common pattern, or predicament, what so attractive about it is the charm and authenticity of its Indian coloring: what makes it immediately recognizable is that it seems to belong to a substantial human nature the primary aim of all these characters is to achieve, in the words of Chandran in "The Bachelor Of Arts," "A life freed from distracting illusion and hysteries." The novels plot the rise of this intention into awareness, its recognition in a crisis of consciousness and, then, its resolution, there are more often than not, several mistaken or frustrated efforts at this resolution. The present paper is an honest attempt to attract the attention of the readers towards the art of characterization in the novels of R.K.Narayan.

Kew-Words: greatness, characterisation, aspirations, canvas, discern, illusion.

Introduction:

R.K. Narayan is regarded as one of the greatest of Indian writings in English. He is the most artistic of the Indian writers, his sole aim being to give aesthetic satisfaction and not to use his art as a medium of propaganda or to serve some social purpose. The novelist was never a good student. He failed in both high school and intermediate examination. He could get his degree only when he was twenty-four years old. These



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The Problems and Difficulties of being gentle and noble: A Study of Rohinton Mistry's "Such A Long Journey"

Avinash Kumar

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Abstract

Gustad in Rohinton Mistry's *Such a Long Journey*, (1987) is presented as an individual classical tragic hero who passes from 'happiness to misery.' He has to struggle against heavy odds which he tackles with placid serenity. Many things do not escape the novelist's serious concern. He also cherishes the values of friendship, condemns the scourge of war and also denounces the hypocritical political leaders who have eaten the vitals of the nation. In a post-modernist tone, he refrains from becoming a political propagandist. He exposes the political and social ills in India. Gustad's suffering is no suffering in abstraction. Through this novel, Mistry hints that no happiness will exist for ever. Above everything, it is only destiny that Gustad found at the helm of affairs. Like Oedipus, he surrendered to the will of Providence. His dignity and greatness helped him to withstand the tortures heaped on him critical realist so far as the treatment of social reality is concerned. With the help of this method, his ideology came out to project the kind of society he wants to be a part of the novelist's departure from the emphasis on the representation of the psychic being of the character reveals the inadequacy of the novel form in the post-modernist period. This novel is a successful work of art in which a variety of values crowd generating a classical structure par excellence. Gustad's devotion to his family, loyalty to his friends and love for his Parsi community were continually tested through a series of events and situations. Ultimately, loyalty and journeying constituted two major contrasting patterns in his life.

Introduction:

Such a Long Journey is one of the remarkable and best works by Rohinton Mistry which portrays the realistic conditions and political history of Indian society especially the life of the Parsi community before and after independence. Mistry has well studied the history, social and political condition of India during his stay in Bombay and has adapted it in the novel, which is interesting and traditionally significant. The present paper is an innocent and honest attempt to attract the attention of the readers towards life of Gustad; the protagonist of the novel "**Such a Long Journey**" whose life is full of ups and downs and he has to suffer a lot; although he a gentle man.

Jasbir Jain says that,

Rohinton Mistry's work raises a whole lot of other questions specifically related to the 'homeland' and political memory. Neither nostalgia nor memory in itself can account for this rootedness and preoccupation with the homeland and the environment boundaries of the city of birth. (qtd in Dhodiya 42)

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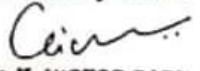
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Dear Author(s) Dr. Ved Prakash

It is indeed our pleasure to inform you that your article titled "The New Consumer Protection Act 2019 To Safeguard Consumer Rights"

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Sincerely Yours


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2 2 7 7 - 7 8 8 1





Androgynous Pariahs

Gender Transformations and Politics of Culture in the North Indian Folk Theater *Svāṅg*

Theater in general and so-called “folk” theater forms in particular transpose derivative behavioral patterns onto performers by arranging them spatially within a circumscribed area. This power of theater to transform a person from his familiar, normative life to an altered “persona,” temporally and spatially, lingers on with the performer, individually as well as collectively, even when outside of the performance arena. At the same time, however, even while on the stage, a performer is never really an individual in the sense of having a distinct consciousness, for he carries with him a considerable amount of baggage based on gender, caste, and other cultural determinants prominent within the Indian social sphere. While utilizing his dramatic capacity to transform his individual self into another being on stage, performance confers on the actor an opportunity to transcend social and gender boundaries. The present article seeks to understand the role played by ontological transformations and disguises as factors responsible for cultural condemnation of a well-known form of folk theater called *svāṅg*, due to the challenge it poses to the structural view of life undertaken by cultural purists as stable and fixed, particularly in the case of gender and social identities. At the same time it traces the genesis of opprobrium on folk theater as low-caste or low-class activity, resulting in its relegation to the margins of human society.

KEYWORDS: performance—folk theater—*svāṅg*—gender—caste relations—social transgression

Karan Singh

About

Asian Ethnology (ISSN 1882–6865) is a double-blind peer-reviewed journal registered as an [Open Access Journal](#) with all the [contents freely downloadable](#). Please read the [information on our open access and copyright policies](#). A list of monographs that were published under the journal's former names, Folklore Studies and Asian Folklore Studies, appear [here](#).

Asian Ethnology is dedicated to the promotion of scholarly research on the peoples and cultures of Asia. It began in China as Folklore Studies in 1942 and later moved to Japan where its name was changed to Asian Folklore Studies. It is edited and published at [Nanzan University](#) in [Nagoya](#), Japan, with the cooperation of [Boston University](#).

Asian Ethnology seeks to deepen understanding and further the pursuit of knowledge about the peoples and cultures of Asia. We wish to facilitate intellectual exchange between Asia and the rest of the world, and particularly welcome submissions from scholars based in Asia. The journal presents formal essays and analyses, research reports, and critical book reviews relating to a wide range of topical categories, including

narratives, performances, and other forms of cultural representation

popular religious concepts

vernacular approaches to health and healing

local ecological/environmental knowledge

collective memory and uses of the past



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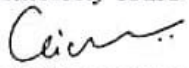
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SECURITISATION: INSTRUMENTS AND IMPLICATIONS

22

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Abstract

Present paper explain the securitization meaning, process and different factors affecting the process of securitization. Securitisation activity expanded spectacularly prior to the burst of the 2007/2008 credit turmoil. New instruments were developed and were used by more agents in an unprecedented number of countries. These changes have altered the functioning of financial markets and the role of banks therein. The changing role of banks due to securitisation had implications on banks' incentives and abilities to manage risks, grant credit and react to monetary policy impulses. The turmoil in credit markets brought to the fore a number of features of the securitisation markets which could impair the functioning of credit markets in times of strain. Securitization provides lenders with liquidity and is an effective means of diversifying their portfolios to reduce risk. The large pool of debt instruments that are securitized are divided and sold in smaller chunks called tranches, with each tranche representing a claim to a portion of the receipts from the underlying debt instruments. Tranching gives smaller investors the opportunity to purchase such instruments and enables lenders to raise more money by selling them to a broader market.

Securitization Meaning

Securitization can be defined as the process of selling assets from one firm to another firm specifically set up to acquire them. This other firm then issues notes. The assets in question generate cash flows from the institutions that own them and the notes are backed by cash flows from the original assets.

The need to realizing the value of assets on the balance sheet by banks has always been the motivating factor behind securitization. The following are some of the factors that might cause a financial institution to securitize a part of its balance sheet:

- i. The return to equity ratio rising due to a reduction in the size of assets while the revenues generated by the said assets remain roughly constant.
- ii. A reduction in the level of capital necessary for supporting the balance sheet, hence saving on expenses, and the institution will be allowed to allocate the capital to other profitable endeavors.
- iii. To get cheaper funding. The level payables on the underlying loans frequently surpass the interest payable on asset-backed securities, therefore creating a surplus for the originating entity.

Therefore, due to the following reasons, a part of a bank's balance sheet will be securitized:

- i. To fund the assets the bank owns
- ii. To manage the capital of the balance sheet
- iii. To transfer credit risk and manage the risk.

Role of Statistics In Research & Hypothesis Testing

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ABSTRACT- The role of a research scholar is to present the result of his research before the Guide, Expert & community. The effect of a variable on a particular problem, under differing conditions, can be known by the researcher only if he makes use of statistical Tools Tests & methods. Statistics are everywhere basic to research activities. To keep alive his research interests and research activities, the researcher is required to lean upon his knowledge and skills in statistical test like hypothesis test chi-square test, T-test, F-test, Z-test etc.

The purpose of this paper is to aware about number of applications of statistics in research and the social sciences. It can be used as a basic understanding for a first course in statistical Tools Test & methods . The paper can also be used by decision makers and researchers to either gain basic understanding or to extend their knowledge of some of the most commonly used statistical Tools Tests and methods. Our goal is to introduce the basic theory without getting too involved in mathematical detail, and thus to enable a larger proportion of the paper to be devoted theoretical applications. Because of this, some results are stated without proof, where this is unlikely to affect the reader's comprehension. However, we have tried to present the approach to statistics by carefully explaining the basic concepts of the subject, such as statistics and hypothesis testing; these the reader must understand. The worst abuses of statistics occur when scientists try to analyze their data by substituting measurements into statistical formula which they do not understand.

INTRODUCTION OF STATISTICS

Statistics is a form of mathematical analysis, everything dealing with the collection, processing, analysis and interpretation of numerical data belongs to the domain of statistics. The second meaning of the term statistics refers to the statistical principles and methods employed in the collection, processing, analysis and interpretation of any kind of data. In this sense, it is a branch of applied mathematics and helps us to know the complex social phenomena in a better way and lends precision to our ideas.

Statistics is a term used to summarize a process that an analyst uses to characterize a data set. If the data set depends on a sample of a larger population, then the analyst can develop interpretations about the population primarily based on the statistical outcomes from the sample. Statistical analysis involves the process of gathering and evaluating data and then summarizing the data into a mathematical form.

Financial Planning and Investment Decision Leads Performance

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ABSTRACT-The aim of the paper is to present what are the Financial planning and investment decisions and how it play important role to leads performance. The planning and decision both are subjective act, but it is based on both subjective and objective factors. performance is an important component of every sector, thus it is necessary to analyze it as both, the objective component of the investment decision, and as the subjective factor of financial planning which both leads performance.

The investment expenditures are made to gain profits and it is necessary to observe the trends so that to check the performance in long term. To achieve the long term trends of performance it can be understand in two ways. Investments can be fix investments like buildings, machinery or plants; or monetary investments such as stocks, bonds etc. Both forms of investment can make an enterprise grow. From another point of view, investments can be replacement investments when a physical asset is replaced; or investments can be net investments when, to the existing assets, new ones are the asset and availability to finance the investment, and how to finance that. The field of economics analyses risk from the perspective of the decision maker, how they make their decisions in the absence of perfect information. In understanding and studying performance the paper financial planning and investment decision analysis have to be combined.

INTRODUCTION

Financial planning is simply the process of allocating funds to and determining how an organization will achieve its different goals and objectives outlined by organization. Financial planning is almost as important as setting up a business. This is a necessity for any organization belonging to any industry banks corporation etc which has a long term assets. However, financial planning is important for the overall functioning of an organization. It is almost impossible for an organization to function and be financially stable without confiding in some sort of financial planning. Not all businesses are able to achieve success, one reason of this can be the lack of financial planning. There is an urgent requirement for organization to leverage the benefits of financial planning.

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The Portrayal of Parsi Identity and Culture in Rohinton Mistry's *Such a Long Journey*, *A Fine Balance* and *Family Matters*

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Abstract— The concept of "Identity", is primarily related to the wisdom of belongingness, is rather a new concern in the society. The perception is relatively encouraged by arguments on the ever-changing nature of the cultural and ethnic identities of the people. For example, the Parsi community, who are descendants from Iran, are key ethno-religious minority groups scattered across India. Similar to other Parsi novelists, Rohinton Mistry's novels are led by the knowledge of double displacement. Mistry as a Parsi dares and tries to evade being absorbed by the cultures of India. He wrote 3 novels which are *Such a Long Journey* (1991), *A Fine Balance* (1996) and *Family Matters* (2002). All his books take in hand to bring attention to sufferings faced by Indians because of communal disharmony, discrimination caused because of religious and caste, Bigotry, diversities in ethnicity and traditional aspects. He tries to present an accurate picture to the Parsi minorities, their worries, fears, feeling of uncertainty and powerlessness because of the political qualms. One of the noticeable connotations of Rohinton Mistry's works is his concern for his society and their identity, which will be elaborated in detail in this research paper. Thus, all these Parsi fictions endeavors to offer a very mighty voice to the Parsis community and fight for their identity.

Keywords— *Identity, Rohinton Mistry, Such a Long Journey, A Fine Balance, Family Matters, Parsi Community, Minority, Culture.*

Introduction

Literature is considered as an influential tool for writers in modulating and changing the framework of this society. Like every writer, Rohinton Mistry has contributed to displacement theory and this specifically involves a reassessment of the rights and the status of minorities through political restructuring. He desires a domination free world, fairness and equality in everything.

He has emphasized the necessity for steaming out the animosity, misapprehensions through appropriate and suitable ways. It has been perceived that traditions or race are the major governing factors on the ideology and ethnic structure of a specific place. When a drift occurs among the culture of the majority and minority ethnic crowds, there occurs national unrest. In such a crisis, it is essential for understanding reality by accepting the differences as a significant aspect of human existence and instilling forbearance towards other cultures, ethnicity, religion, language, etc. Mistry is one of the eminent English novelists of India. All three novels *Such a Long Journey* (1991), *A Fine Balance* (1996) and *Family Matters* (2002) portray India in a realistic way giving out the essence of socio-political and traditional aspects. He is an immigrant author and so his novels depict the true sense of a social, political and cultural picture of India. He has offered the gloomy and disheartening view of life in India and has recorded the miseries of the minorities, the deprived and the beleaguered community of Indian society. His works deal with the background of the Post-Freedom India. He has included all key events that have taken place since Freedom.

This is an endeavor for retrieving the native Parsi culture repressed by the prevailing cultural beliefs and dogmas in the society of India. Mistry elaborates the dishonor and apprehension in the Parsi life and the society's lower strata in the hands of the prevailing dogmas in the society. This domination additionally leads towards the traditional dominance that denies the other cultures' heterogeneity. He has raised up his voice for other minorities of India especially during emergency periods, during Babri Mosque demolition, Indira Gandhi's assassination, war among Pakistan and India, etc.



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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DYNAMICS AND LIVELIHOOD PATTERNS IN THE SIDDI COMMUNITY

KARAN SINGH¹ AND SUSHIL DALA²

ABSTRACT

Siddis, the descendants of the Bantu community of Eastern Africa who were brought to India as indentured labour, are presently settled in Indian states of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Hyderabad. In the state of Gujarat, this ethnic community resides in and around Sasan Gir forest. Though there are controversies about their time of arrival in India, the oral tradition and historical accounts indicate that these people were brought to India somewhere between 15th and 17th century as slaves. It is also unknown who brought them to this country although the oral stories of the Siddi people in Gujarat mention that the Nawab of Junagarh brought them in his kingdom about four hundred years ago for labour work. They do work in agriculture and related activities for their livelihood. The present paper is an attempt to find out socio-economic conditions and livelihood patterns of Siddi people living in the state of Gujarat. The present empirical research is based on the data collected through primary survey from the field. The analysis indicates that these people are now-a-days engaged in manual and labour work for livelihood because of the paucity of agricultural land. They are unable to use forest resources of Sasan Gir for their survival due to enforcement of forest laws in India. The level of education among this community is very low which is reflected in the occupational and income patterns in the population. In nutshell, despite the hardly nature of Siddis,

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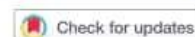


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Images, fantasy and violence: Woman in North Indian performance tradition *svang*

Karan Singh

Government College for Women, Mahendergarh, India

ABSTRACT

The performative space of *svang* is primarily located within a prison house of male values, perspectives and judgments. In these performances, females are often revealed through male guts, literally and metaphorically, in their androgynous transformations wherein less of a woman and more of a man, they become a specimen of collective male consciousness on the stage. One important pattern of these representations is idealization of females as mothers/sisters and their devaluation as wife/beloved, revealing a significant ideological drive towards a dualistic image construction. The play of violence in these dramatic representations becomes manifest through a representational ideology, demarcating the feminine from the masculine in a set of attributes which become instrumental in constructing an on-stage image of females as unreliable and primitive. These popular dramatic representations constitute a space which largely remains in contrast to the practical and physically active world of the rural women and imagine a fantasy land where the male imagination cuts and fits females into fixed parameters of a make-believe world. Controlled and created by male imagination, watched by a male audience and often represented by males themselves, these representational spaces produce a curious impression of a group-controlled male fantasy in which females become a victim of a concerted psychological violence. The present paper seeks to dwell on the imaginative violence which is produced by these representations on the popular performative space of North India by focusing on examples from dramatic performances of *svangs* on the rural stages of North Indian states of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan.

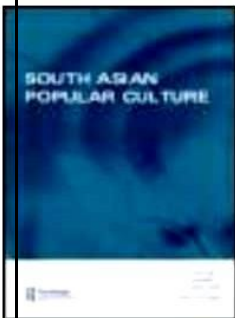
KEYWORDS

Folk theatre; performance; violence; popular culture; *svang*; gender

The popular performance traditions such as *svang* reveal a cultural understanding of female body in North Indian culture through intervening images saturated with fantasy and violence. These images control collective psyche of people on the level of popular culture while simultaneously being produced by it. Floating on the level of popular culture and flitting from male-dominated stage due to North Indian culture's encounter with hard climate, insistent flow of foreign invaders and conservative sects like Arya Samaj, the culture of violence and acquisition towards female has become naturalised in this society. The appearance of extant performance traditions in North India roughly matched with the arrival of colonialism in India and a simultaneous genesis of popular

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Images, fantasy and violence: Woman in North Indian performance tradition *svang*

Karan Singh

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Growth and Development Position of PNB and SBI

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Abstract: One of the objectives of banking sector reforms is to restore the financial health of the banking system by improving the efficiency and profitability. Hence, prudential norms were introduced so that the balance sheets of banks reflect the true picture of the real value of assets and also profitability of banks. During 2015-16 to 2018-19 Punjab National banks had accumulated non-performing assets (NPA's) for which provisions had to be made. The accumulated losses had also to be written off. Hence in the first four years of reforms many Punjab National banks sustained losses. However, due to their intrinsic resilience and management, PNB banks incurring losses is -9975.49. Since then, both banks losses in net profit. In continued to make losses SBI loses Rs -698.32 in the 2018-19.

Key Words: Performance, Strategic, Appraisal, Feedback, Employees, Management.

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INTRODUCTION

Indian banking system is predominantly branch-banking system. After nationalization of major banks, for nearly have decades there had been massive branch expansion, primarily with the objective of covering the unbanked centers in rural and semi-urban centers, coupled with intensive branch network in metro urban centers to sustain profitability and performance. However, the important function of a banker is the provision of convenient machinery by which people can make payments to each other without having to walk round each other's house with bags of coins. Banks also exercise influence on the level of economic activities through the creation of manufacturing of money. Through their lending policies, they divert the economic activity to the needs of the country. In view of this, the role of commercial banks in underdeveloped countries and planned economies like India becomes particularly important.



Modern Methods of Performance Appraisal System

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Abstract: Performance is a quality of achieving something which takes nearer to one's goal. Performance at management is when management is capable of achieving a greater output be it tangible or intangible over a shorter period of time without a fall in the quality of what has been achieved. Broadly speaking, performance is used to denote amount of ability to do a work. If one can do a specified work, it can be said that he has the performance to do that work or he is 100 percent efficient to do that work. If one can do that work not wholly, only partially in given conditions, it can be said that he has 70 percent performance or he is not quite efficient to do that work. Performance means the ability to produce. International Labour Organization (ILO) has defined performance as a ratio between output of wealth produced and input of resources used up in the process of production. Optimum performance is reached when there is a balance between all factors of production - that yield maximum output for the least efforts. Performance is a difficult concept, but it is central. Without performance objectives, a business does not have direction, without performance measurements, it does not have control. Performance management is a strategic and integrated approach to delivering sustained success to the organization by improving the performance of people who work in them and by developing the capabilities of teams and individuals contributors.

Key Words: Performance, Strategic, Appraisal, Feedback, Employees, Management.

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INTRODUCTION

Performance appraisal is the process of identifying, measuring and developing human performance in organizations. Performance appraisal tries to:

1. Give feedback to employees to improve subsequent performance.

**ETHNIC IDENTITY AND PARSI CULTURE: A CRITICAL STUDY OF FIRDAUS KANGA'S
TRYING TO GROW AND ROHINTON MISTRY'S FAMILY MATTERS**

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Abstract

From times immemorial, culture represents the accurate picture of society. Each community and nation practices the custom, rituals, and beliefs that symbolically help the group members understand their social and cultural background. It helps the members of an ethnic group create and sustain its ethnic identity, which connects society's members. Culture can be understood as a sequence of rituals and ceremonies, which gives recognition to an individual. All the social customs and traditions are an integral part of the culture that separates an ethnic group from its neighbouring ethnic communities. The Parsis in India is a fading ethnic community that is decreasing fast. They have retained their distinct culture and ethnicity through religious practices, customs and rituals irrespective of the advancement and changes. This research paper investigates the Parsi culture depicted in Firdaus Kanga and Rohinton Mistry's works and how it plays an essential role in preserving their ethnic identity.

Keywords: Ethnicity, Culture, Tradition, Rituals, Parsis, Ethnicity, Firdaus Kanga, Rohinton Mistry

Introduction

'Ethnicity' in its movement towards internal coherence denotes specific fixed characteristics of a group with other groups distinguished from it due to their difference in possessing such attributes. Cashmore defines ethnicity in Encyclopedia of Race and Ethnic Studies as the "salient feature of a group that regards itself as in some sense (usually, in many senses) distinct. [...] Once the consciousness of being part of an ethnic group is created, it takes on a self-perpetuating quality and is passed from one generation to the next" (Cashmore 142). The three steps journey of this concept moves from ethnicity, ethnic identity leading to the ethnic community. Ethnicity is the sense of belonging to a group having its traits and culture that brings out anthropological and social abstractions. The ethnic groups do not constitute a demonstrative average of the total population, whose culture and traditions are apart from the large society. Ethnicity can also be understood as belonging to a community that shares the same country of origin, rituals, customs, religion and lineages. It has three basic approaches which segregate it as ethnicity fixed during birth, ethnicity-based on historical and cultural memory, ethnicity that people construct based on their interest. For its survival, the members of the ethnic group must modulate themselves according to the changing scenarios and conditions, but at the same time, they will have to secure their own culture by not allowing the interference of other ethnic communities.

Culture results from endless practices in religious ceremonies, rituals, cuisines, faith, ethics and customs. It does not emerge as a disorganized pool of artefacts happenings; instead, it is the observation of shared behaviour of a particular social group. The aim is to construct a life with no obscurity and conflicts. Culture enriches the mutual trust among the ethnic group. Consequently, they assimilate based on social and religious practices and build up solid cultural bonds. Religious rituals and traditions play a vital role in all over development of a person along with society. Culture, as a term, carries several distinct and broad connotations. We cannot highlight all of its significances in a single definition. According to The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English, "The arts and other manifestations of human intellectual achievement regarded collectively" (252). In another way, culture is a sum of all accomplished behaviour of a community transmitted

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प्रो. सत्यपाल सिंह *



किरण **

प्रक्रियाकौमुदी के संरचना सिद्धान्त

पाणिनीय व्याकरण की संरचना के अनन्तर पाणिनीय व्याकरण को समझने-समझाने के अनेक प्रयास होते रहे हैं। ये प्रयास दो धाराओं में दिखाई देते हैं - प्रथम सूत्रानुक्रम पद्धति से तथा द्वितीय सूत्रानुक्रम में परिवर्तन कर शब्दसिद्धि-प्रक्रिया पद्धति से। शब्दसिद्धि-प्रक्रियाक्रम से सूत्रों को समझने-समझाने का प्रथम प्रयास हमें रूपावतार के रूप में दृष्टिगोचर होता है। तदनन्तर प्रक्रिया क्रम से पाणिनीय-व्याकरण के व्याख्यान-ग्रन्थों में प्रक्रियाकौमुदी, प्रक्रियासर्वस्व, रूपमाला, सिद्धान्तकौमुदी, मध्यसिद्धान्तकौमुदी तथा लघुसिद्धान्तकौमुदी आदि ग्रन्थ परिगणित हैं।

जिस प्रक्रिया-क्रम का प्रारम्भ रूपावतारकार ने किया था प्रक्रियाकौमुदीकार ने समय, विषय एवं छात्रों की आवश्यकतानुसार उसमें कुछ परिवर्तन एवं परिवर्धन किये हैं। उन्होंने रूपावतारकार की दृष्टि को सर्वथा छोड़ा भी नहीं और शत-प्रतिशत ग्रहण भी नहीं किया है। जहाँ वे रूपावतारकार से प्रभावित दिखाई देते हैं वहाँ वे काशिकाकार से भी पूर्णतः प्रभावित प्रतीत होते हैं। आशय स्पष्ट है कि आचार्य रामचन्द्र सूत्रक्रम पद्धति एवं प्रक्रियापद्धति - दोनों के ही मर्मज्ञ हैं। उन्होंने दोनों ही पद्धतियों से अध्येताओं के लिए अपेक्षित विशेषताओं को ग्रहण कर एक समग्र पद्धति प्रदान करने का प्रयास किया है। इसी उपक्रम में ग्रन्थ - प्रणयन के समय आचार्य रामचन्द्र के मन में अवश्य ही कुछ सिद्धान्त रहे होंगे, जिनको खोजने का प्रयास प्रकृत शोध-लेख में किया गया है।

1. उपयोगी सूत्रों का चयन

पाणिनीय व्याकरण की सामान्य प्रक्रिया में जिन सूत्रों का प्रयोग परम्परा निर्वाह के लिए अनिवार्य माना जाता है,

प्रक्रियाकारों ने उन सूत्रों को अछूता ही छोड़ दिया। इसका कारण यह था कि उनकी दृष्टि नियमों की सार्वत्रिकता और वैज्ञानिक उपयोगिता या अनिवार्यता की ओर उतनी न रही जितनी तात्कालिक अनिवार्यता या आवश्यकता की ओर रही। तात्कालिक आवश्यकता से प्रेरित आचार्य रामचन्द्र ने भी प्रक्रियाकौमुदी में प्रक्रिया हेतु आवश्यक सूत्रों का ही चयन किया है। जैसे - पाणिनीय व्याकरण में द्वितीय अध्याय के तृतीयपाद में विभक्ति प्रकरण के प्रारम्भ में कर्मादि - कारकों में अनभिहित पद के अधिकारार्थ 'अनभिहिते'¹ अधिकार-सूत्र पढ़ा गया है। यह अधिकार सामान्यतया पाद की समाप्ति पर्यन्त जाता है तथापि विशेषतया कारक विभक्तियों में प्रवृत्त होता है किन्तु प्रक्रियाकौमुदी में प्रकृत सूत्र को अनावश्यक समझ छोड़ दिया गया है।

कारक प्रकरण में कर्मसंज्ञा प्रसंग में 'अधिपरी अनर्थकौ'² 'सुः पूजायाम्'³ 'अपिः पदार्थसम्भावना-ववसर्गागर्हासमुच्चयेषु'⁴ इत्यादि कर्मप्रवचनीय - संज्ञाविधायक सूत्रों को अनपेक्षित समझकर उनका सन्निवेश नहीं किया। अतः स्पष्ट है कि आचार्य रामचन्द्र ने प्रक्रिया हेतु आवश्यक सूत्रों का ही चयन प्रक्रियाकौमुदी में किया है। इनका अभिप्राय यह कदापि न था कि इस पद्धति में पाणिनि के सभी सूत्रों का समावेश होना ही चाहिए। बालावबोधाय या सुखावबोधाय पाणिनीय व्याकरण की सरल एवं नए क्रम से पुनर्व्यवस्था करना ही इनका अभिप्रेत था।⁵

2. निश्चित क्रम में सूत्रों का चयन

चूँकि प्रक्रियाकार केवल तात्कालिक आवश्यकता के



Issues of Being and Becoming: A Critical Study of Firdaus Kanga's *Heaven on Wheels* and *Trying to Grow*

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Abstract: The Parsi are an impeccable case of the transformation due to external factors, through historicization and transformations. Although they rose to prominence during the colonial period in India, they lost the privileges after independence. Since then, they are trying to understand their new role and position in post-independence India. Identities are consistently in alteration and modification; thus, it can be considered a procedure of 'becoming' rather than 'being', despite it involving a regular communication with a shared past that fixes its members together. However, the dominant minorities like the Parsi community consider it is challenging to accept a new identity, which gives them a lesser role to play in society. Further, disability persists to be perceived as a curse, and subsequently, the scarce space assigned to them in literary representations originates from this attitude. The current study investigates the representation of incapacity or disablement, sexual consciousness and the "modern" individuality of impairment in Firdaus Kanga's *Trying to Grow* and *Heaven on Wheels*. The novels suggest the possibility for the community to arise from oppressive social structures unharmed. The study highlights that the conditions that shaped the present identity have unexpectedly disappeared, and society's shock has descended to a controllable amount.

Keywords: Firdaus Kanga, *Heaven on Wheels*, *Trying to Grow*, Identity, Psychological Journey.

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Introduction

Identity is a multifaceted and complicated notion that challenges definitions. On the one hand, the broad approach to identity underlines the built and liquefied nature of identity, and on the other hand, the cultural identity appealed based on the common lineage that asserts sturdiness

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Abstract

In his essay 'The Language of Paradox', Cleanth Brooks aptly mentions a game of lawn bowls in which, due to distortion in the ball, a player has to make use of a curved line of throw so that the ball may travel in a straight line. The critic uses this point to bring home his argument that all literary languages carry a tilting of the planes, overlappings, discrepancies, and contradictions. A gifted writer knows how to find directions out of these indirections and biases in language to use it for his/her purposes. This understanding of quaint relation between the word and the world goes against the language's normative knowledge as a transparent means of communication that faithfully mirrors outside reality. In the hands of a skillful writer, it becomes a potent vehicle to reflect human relations' deviance through its power to mould and mar the empirical reality.

A connection between women's position in a patriarchal society and language has been debated for a long time. At the same time, critics like Annie Leclerc pose the possibility of a separate language for women to contest male-centric nature of human languages. Certain other feminist writers such as Elaine Showalter favour strategic use of language by women and their extension and exploration. Ismat Chughtai and Urmila Pawar, two celebrated writers as well as spokesmen (spokeswomen) of Muslim and Dalit communities, in their short stories explore the specific use of language and its denial by their subaltern female protagonists to express their existential angst in a society that remains largely indifferent to their feelings and needs. In my paper, I propose to discuss some selected short stories of these writers to explore the relationship between the hegemonic world and its contestation through the dialectic of spoken/unspoken words of female consciousness.

Any discussion on language veers around its connection with human consciousness and how both of them are interrelated and reflect each other. Language can be seen as a Promethean fire that burns to make self visible and a consciousness that sees outside from the inside. While one of its roles represents our actions, our communication vehicle makes explicit our feelings, emotions, and sense-based impressions; it is also a primary consciousness, a judgmental faculty based in our being which makes this 'understanding' possible. Human exploration, like language and its existence as consciousness itself without any separation between the world and the word, has led us to use various symbols to present this connection. The parable of two birds as one found in *Mundaka Upanishad*, in one sense, may refer to this inviolate connection between language and vocal faculty and consciousness as a silent, unobtrusive existence:

Two birds, twain images
in plumage,
friends, ever inseparable
cling to a tree

One eats the fruit,
eats of the sweet and eats
of the bitter,
while the other watches

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**PARADOX IN A MIRROR: CONTESTATION OF HEGEMONY IN SHORT STORIES OF
URMILA PAWAR AND ISMAT CHUGTAI**

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प्रो. सत्यपाल सिंह*



किरण**

रूपावतार एवं प्रक्रियाकौमुदी में परस्पर साम्य-वैषम्य

प्रकृत शोधपत्र में पाणिनीय-व्याकरण के अध्ययन की नवीन परम्परा जिसे हम प्रक्रिया-परम्परा के नाम से जानते हैं, के दो महत्वपूर्ण ग्रन्थों - रूपावतार एवं प्रक्रियाकौमुदी के एक ही परम्परा और एक ही विषय से सम्बद्ध होने पर भी काल के अन्तराल के कारण तथा रचनाकारों के दृष्टिभेद एवं तत्कालीन आवश्यकता के कारण उपलब्ध साम्य-वैषम्य का विश्लेषण किया गया है।

1. रूपावतार एवं प्रक्रियाकौमुदी में परस्पर साम्य

पाणिनीय-व्याकरण में 'रूपावतार' प्रथम प्रक्रियाग्रन्थ है जिसमें ग्रन्थकार धर्मकीर्ति का यही प्रयत्न रहा है कि व्याकरण-अध्ययन की सरल से सरलतर विधि अपनाई जाए।¹ रूपावतार में आवश्यकता के नाम पर पाणिनीय सूत्रक्रम में आमूल परिवर्तन किया गया है तथा यह रूपसिद्धि की सरलता की दृष्टि से किया गया है। रूपावतार की पद्धति से प्रेरित होकर आचार्य रामचन्द्र ने 'प्रक्रियाकौमुदी' नामक ग्रन्थ लिखा, जो बाद में भट्टोजिदीक्षित की 'वैयाकरणसिद्धान्तकौमुदी' की आधारशिला बना। रूपावतार एवं प्रक्रियाकौमुदी - ये दोनों ग्रन्थ पाणिनीय-व्याकरण की प्रक्रिया-परम्परा के दो आधारभूत ग्रन्थ हैं, जिनके महत्व को प्रक्रिया-परम्परा में कम नहीं आँका जाता है।

रूपावतार एवं प्रक्रियाकौमुदी एक ही पद्धति से एक ही विषय पर दो भिन्न लेखकों द्वारा लिखे गये दो भिन्न प्रक्रिया-ग्रन्थ हैं, जिनमें पाणिनीय मत का अनुगमन कर प्रक्रिया-पद्धति से पाणिनीय-व्याकरणिक सूत्रों की व्याख्या

की गई है, जिसका उद्घोष प्रक्रियाकौमुदीकार आचार्य रामचन्द्र ने अपनी आरम्भिक कारिका में भी किया है - 'प्रक्रियाकौमुदीं कुर्मः पाणिनीयानुसारिणीम्'² यही लक्ष्य रूपावतार के लेखक धर्मकीर्ति का भी रहा है। ग्रन्थद्वय के लेखकों का यह भी आग्रह नहीं था कि इस पद्धति में पाणिनीय-व्याकरण के समस्त सूत्र समाविष्ट होने ही चाहिए। आचार्य रामचन्द्र ने स्वयं अपनी कारिका में स्पष्ट किया है - संक्षिप्योक्ता यथामतिः।³ इनका मूल उद्देश्य पाणिनीय-व्याकरण की नए क्रम से पुनर्व्यवस्था करना था, जिसमें शब्दसिद्धि हेतु आवश्यक सूत्रों का ही चयन किया गया है तथा आवश्यकतानुसार पाणिनीय-व्याकरण के सूत्रानुक्रम परम्परा के ग्रन्थों को भी यत्र-तत्र उद्धृत किया गया है।

ग्रन्थ-आयोजना या संरचना की दृष्टि से भी रूपावतार एवं प्रक्रियाकौमुदी - ये दोनों ग्रन्थ आपाततः एक से ही प्रतीत होते हैं। ये दोनों ही ग्रन्थ दो भागों में विभक्त हैं - पूर्वाद्ध एवं उत्तराद्ध। शब्द-सम्बन्धी व्याकरणिक-प्रक्रियाओं जैसे - संधि, समास, स्त्रीप्रत्यय, तद्धितादि को पूर्वाद्ध में समाहित किया गया है तथा उत्तराद्ध में धातु या क्रिया से सम्बन्धित तिङन्त-कृदन्तादि को।

ग्रन्थद्वय में वर्णित विषयानुक्रम में साम्य

अन्य प्रक्रियाग्रन्थों की भाँति ही रूपावतार एवं प्रक्रियाकौमुदी में भी लाघव एवं वैज्ञानिकता हेतु निर्मित संज्ञाओं को एकत्र करने के उद्देश्य से सर्वप्रथम संज्ञाप्रकरण को रखा गया है, जिसका प्रारम्भ दोनों ही ग्रन्थों में माहेश्वर

**EXISTENTIAL STRAINS: A STUDY OF ANITA
DESAI'S *WHERE SHALL WE GO THIS
SUMMER AND FIRE ON THE MOUNTAIN***

DR. MAHESH SINGH

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The novels of Anita Desai have been specially infiltrated by existentialist idea. Humanism is one of the pervasive attitudes of our time, and existentialism is humanism in the sense that it is very much concerned with human and personal values and with the realization of an authentic human existence. This is the concept of existentialism applicable to the work of Anita Desai. This concept comes out very clearly in Sartre's lecture "Existentialism and Humanism." (1946) The concept of Feminine Consciousness in Existentialism is a result of man's absolute freedom in facing a situation. It is always a psychological state of mind when one is cut-off from all ties and compelled to exercise one's freedom in the race of the absurd and meaningless world. He has to suffer the agony of the sense of the loss of the connections with God, Nature, Society, Family, etc. Man today has to face stiff time in a world without God, without love, without trust in life. Such an estranged individual, in our own times, bears the consequent feelings of anxiety, anguish, despair, nausea, and nihilism etc..., the other elements of existentialism.

Anita Desai is the most widely discussed among the Indian novelists. Her novels have been studied by a large number of critics



पाणिनीय-व्याकरण की अध्ययन-अध्यापन पद्धतियाँ

-किरण

शोध-छात्रा, संस्कृत विभाग, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली।

संस्कृतभाषा विश्व की प्राचीनतम, सर्वोत्कृष्ट एवं वैज्ञानिक भाषा है। संस्कृतभाषा की वैज्ञानिकता का आधार इसका अपना सुसंगठित व्याकरण है। संस्कृत की प्राचीनता को विश्व के आदि-ग्रन्थ ऋग्वेद से जाना जा सकता है, जिसके विषय में मनु महर्षि ने कहा है कि 'यह वेद सर्वविध ज्ञान का स्रोत है।' अतः स्पष्ट है कि संस्कृत-व्याकरण का उद्भव भी वेदों से ही हुआ है। वेद चार हैं – ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद, सामवेद एवं अथर्ववेद। भारतीय मनीषियों ने वेदों में निहित ज्ञान को उनके छः अंगों के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत किया है, जिन्हें वेदाङ्ग कहा जाता है। वेदाङ्ग में प्रधान अंग के रूप में व्याकरण को स्थान दिया गया है – प्रधानञ्च षट्स्वङ्गेषु व्याकरणम्।

संस्कृत वाङ्मय में अनेक व्याकरण-शास्त्र आविर्भूत हुए एवं तिरोभूत हुए हैं, जिनमें से कुछ उपलब्ध हैं, कुछ का नाममात्र मिलता है तथा कुछ समूलतः काल के ग्रास बन गए हैं। वोपदेव ने कविकल्पद्रुम के आरम्भ में आठ वैयाकरणों का उल्लेख किया है, जिनमें तीन-इन्द्र, आपिशलि एवं काशकृत्स्न पाणिनि के पूर्ववर्ती आचार्य हैं तथा चार-अमर, जैनेन्द्र, चन्द्र तथा शाकटायन पाणिनि के पश्चात्पूर्ववर्ती हैं। संस्कृत-व्याकरणों की परम्परा में पाणिनि विरचित व्याकरण ही ऐसा है जिसे सर्वप्रधान व्याकरण के रूप में प्रसिद्धि एवं ख्याति प्राप्त हुई है।

यद्यपि पाणिनि ने अपने पूर्ववर्ती वैयाकरणों द्वारा प्रयुक्त कुछ संज्ञाओं एवं सूत्रों को यथावत् अपनाया है तथापि संस्कृत व्याकरण को पूर्णता एवं वैज्ञानिकता की दृष्टि से जो प्रसिद्धि प्राप्त हुई है उसका एकमात्र आधार पाणिनीय-व्याकरण ही है। अपने से पूर्ववर्ती एवं समकालिक व्याकरणों में से यही एक व्याकरण ग्रन्थ-रूप में अविकल एवं वैज्ञानिक रूप में तथा अस्खलित रूप में परम्पराश्रित होकर हम तक पहुँच पाया है। यद्यपि पाणिनीय-व्याकरण संस्कृत-व्याकरण का आद्य व्याकरण-ग्रन्थ नहीं है तथापि संस्कृत-व्याकरण का प्रधान एवं प्रतिनिधि ग्रन्थ कहा जाता है।

जिस प्रकार रामायण अपने समय की उत्कृष्ट कृति होने के कारण अन्य सम्पूर्ण भारतीय-साहित्य की उपेक्षा करके आदिकाव्य कहलायी तथा जिस प्रकार यास्कीय निरुक्त के सम्मुख कोई भी निरुक्त शेष न रह सका, यद्यपि निरुक्तकारों के नाम अवश्य मिलते हैं, उसी प्रकार पाणिनि की अष्टाध्यायी के सम्मुख भी कोई पूर्ववर्ती व्याकरण-ग्रन्थ अथवा व्याकरणपद्धति कदाचित् ही अपने स्वरूप को अक्षुण्ण रख पाए। अतः संस्कृत-व्याकरण की सर्वोत्कृष्ट कृति के रूप में पाणिनीय-अष्टाध्यायी को स्वीकार किया गया है। यह ग्रन्थ उपलब्ध ग्रन्थों में सबसे अधिक प्रमाणिक एवं अद्वितीय है। संस्कृतव्याकरण की अध्ययन-अध्यापन परम्परा में आज इसी ग्रन्थ का पठन-पाठन प्रचलित है।



Cover Page



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CHANGE IN LAND USE LAND COVER USING MULTISTAGE-UNSUPERVISED CLASSIFICATION: BHOJPUR DISTRICT, BIHAR, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Land Use and Land Cover data refers to the results of classifying raw satellite data into "land use and land cover" (LULC) categories, based on the return value of the satellite image. Land use refers to the human activities that are directly related to the land use. Land cover describes the vegetation, water bodies, natural surface and man-made features over the land. Here, this study is an attempt to analyze the change in Land use land cover (LULC) in Bhojpur district, Bihar (India) for the year 2007 and 2017. Temporal satellite image from Landsat-5 Thematic Mapper (TM) and Landsat-8 Operational Land Imager (OLI) from Earth Explorer (USGS) are used here for this study. Radiometric corrections of satellite images have been done by using ENVI (Environment for Visualizing Images) software. Multistage unsupervised classification is applied for LULC and categories have been classified in four classes namely Agriculture landuse, Built-up area, Water bodies/river and Fallow land and others, using ERDAS and ArcGIS software for map composition. The LULC for the year 2017 has been classified with an Overall Accuracy of 88.50% and Kappa coefficient 0.66. Comparison of LULC for the year 2007 and 2017 has showed valuable results depicting considerable change in LULC. There is positive change in Agriculture landuse (1.4%), Built-up area (4.6%) and negative change in Water-bodies (0.58%) and fallow land and others (5.42%) categories. There are many reasons for such shifts like population increase, increasing pressure on existing resources, changing demand structure and many more. The geospatial technology is highly beneficial for LULC identification and tracing the changes in these with time and space.

Keywords: LULC, Multistage-Unsupervised Classification, Accuracy Assessment

Introduction:

The study of "land use and land cover" (LULC) of any region is important for getting an idea about the population resource relationship and existing pressure on the available resources. The temporal and spatial analyses of such changes give us a direction of trend and also help us in projecting future scenario of LULC in any geographical region in right direction.

Land use, which refers to the human activities over the land surface, is directly related to the utility aspect of land. On the other side, Land cover describes the covering of land surface with vegetation, water bodies and other natural and man-made features on the land. Generally, the Land use and land cover areas are classified into nine major categories such as urban or built-up land, agricultural land, rangeland, forest, water areas, wetland, barren land, tundra and perennial snow or ice. Each general class is further subdivided into several detailed categories of level-2 classes.

Land use and land cover data are mostly in a raster or grid data structure, with each cell having a value that corresponds to a certain classification. This structure allows for creating summary tables and performing suitability analyses.

Here, the change in Land use and land cover in Bhojpur district of Bihar state in India is examined for the year of 2007 and 2017 by using multistage-unsupervised classification.

Significance of Land Use / Land Cover (LULC) Maps:

Identification of land cover establishes the baseline information for activities like thematic mapping and change detection analysis. Land use refers to the purpose the land serves, for example, recreation, wildlife habitat, agriculture and many more.

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT (A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF SELECT PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS IN INDIA)

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Abstract

The banking sector plays a magnificent role in the economic life of country. The success of economic development essentially depends on the degree of use of available resources, investments and the trend in operating efficiency. Banks play a positive role in a country's economic development, as they not only accept and employ large funds, but also manage the funds in such a way as to allow for the creation of credit.

The role of the bank has become the main driver of economic change, particularly in developing countries. It is necessarily more complex in view of the dynamic contribution that is expected from time to time in the demanding task of optimal economic growth. There had been massive rise in the deposits of the commercial banks. On the one hand, massive deposit mobilization and on the other hand rapid expansion of money supply caused phenomenal growth in credit supply. After nationalization, there was a remarkable change in the credit policy of the banks. Policy makers have placed greater emphasis on credit for priority sectors, in particular agriculture, small industry, businesses and small transport operators.

This research paper analyses the individual performance of public sector banks undertaken for the study.

Key words: Performance Measurement, Banking Sector, Public Bank and Private Bank

Introduction

The banking system forms the core of an economy's financial sector. The role of public sector banks is particularly important in underdeveloped countries. Through the mobilization of resources and their better allocation, public banks play an important role in the development process of underdeveloped countries. The public bank accepts deposits, which are of various types, such as current, savings, guarantee and term deposits.

The financial sector plays an important role in mobilizing and allocating financial savings from net savers to borrowers. Banks are the most important segment of the financial sector.

At the time of achieving its independence, the Indian economy was ruined and devastated. The economy was suffering from the lack of requisite financial help to grow and survive. Means of production were concentrated to a few heads and the banks were in the private sector those days. The private sector banks did not show their guts to provide finance for developing the Indian economy. As a move to change the scenario, the government of India with the noble mission took a dramatic measure to nationalize the banks to bring them under the direct control of the government and also to make necessary changes in the banking industry to save the country. Due to government regulation of nationalization, most of the major commercial banks in 1969, the huge expansion of private and foreign banks were gradually increased.

Objective of the Study

- 1 To assess and appraise the efficiency and working performance of the selected public sector banks under study.
- 2 To examine in detail, the resources available with banks under study.

Hypothesis

H1: There will be significant difference of services provided by both public sector Banks

झालरापाटन शहर में भूमि उपयोग प्रतिरूप एवं परिवर्तन : एक भौगोलिक विश्लेषण (1991–2021)

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सार :

पिछले कुछ दशकों में झालरापाटन शहर ने भूमि उपयोग और भूमि आवरण (Land use and Land cover) में व्यापक बदलाव का अनुभव किया है। इस अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य झालरापाटन शहरी क्षेत्र के भूमि उपयोग/भूमि आवरण (LULC) में परिवर्तन का विश्लेषण करना है। इस हेतु विभिन्न कालिक लैंडसैट इमेजरी (थीमेटिक मेपर) को प्रयोग में लाया गया है। इस अध्ययन ने 1991 और 2021 से लैंडसैट-5 TM और लैंडसैट-7 ETM छवियों का उपयोग करते हुए तीस साल की अध्ययन अवधि के दौरान शहर में होने वाले भूमि उपयोग प्रतिरूप परिवर्तनों का पता लगाने और उन्हें मापने के लिए सुदूर संवेदन (रिमोट सेंसिंग) का उपयोग किया है। भूमि उपयोग प्रतिरूप प्रकारों को वर्गीकृत और मानचित्रण करने के लिए अधिकतम संभाव्यता प्रणाली (Maximum likelihood) के द्वारा एक पर्यवेक्षित वर्गीकरण (Supervised Classification) पद्धति का उपयोग किया गया है। अनुसंधान की शुद्धता आंकलन के लिए काप्पा गुणांक (Kappa coefficient) और समग्र सटीकता प्रतिशत (Overall accuracy) का मापन किया गया है। झालरापाटन शहरी क्षेत्र में तेजी से शहरीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप भूमि का उपयोग बदल रहा है। अध्ययन से पता चलता है कि 1991 से 2021 तक पिछले 30 वर्षों में मानवीकृत भू-भाग (इमारतें एवं निर्माण संरचनाएं) लगभग 8 गुणा तक बढ़ गयी हैं, जो झालरापाटन शहरी क्षेत्र के शहरीकरण, औद्योगीकरण और शहरी आबादी में तेज वृद्धि को दर्शाता है। भूमि प्रबंधन शहर के विकास में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण तत्वों में से एक है। वर्तमान परिदृश्य के अनुसार झालरापाटन के नगरीय विस्तार के बहाने बहुमूल्य कृषि एवं वनमय भूमि को गैर-कृषि उपयोग वाली भूमि में परिवर्तित किया जा रहा है। इस अध्ययन के निष्कर्ष भूमि उपयोग प्रतिरूप में बदलाव के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं, जिनका उपयोग झालरापाटन शहर के अधिकारी सतत विकास योजनाओं को विकसित करने के लिए कर सकते हैं।

सूचक शब्द: झालरापाटन, भूमि उपयोग प्रतिरूप, सुदूर संवेदन, भूमि उपयोग/भूमि आवरण (LULC), शहरीकरण।

प्रस्तावना

भूमि आवरण प्रतिरूप पृथ्वी की सतह की भौतिक विशेषताओं को संदर्भित करता है, जैसे कि वनस्पति, पानी, मिट्टी एवं अन्य तथा भूमि उपयोग से तात्पर्य मनुष्यों और उनके आवासों द्वारा भूमि के उपयोग से हैं, जैसे कृषि, बस्तियाँ, उद्योग आदि। यद्यपि भूमि उपयोग का आम तौर पर उसके आवरण अर्थात् फैलाव के आधार पर अनुमान लगाया जाता है, फिर भी भूमि उपयोग और भूमि आवरण दोनों ही निकट से संबंधित होने के कारण परस्पर उपयोग किए जा सकते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, आवास एक भूमि आवरण है लेकिन यदि हम इमारतों की बात करें कि क्या इसका उपयोग निवास के लिए किया जा रहा है या अन्य किसी औद्योगिक गतिविधि के लिए, तो यह भूमि उपयोग घटक को दर्शाता है। (चौधरी, 2008)

शहरी फैलाव एवं नगरीय भूमि उपयोग परिवर्तनों की निगरानी के लिए वर्तमान रणनीतियों में भूमि उपयोग और भूमि आवरण परिवर्तन अनुसंधान (Land use and land cover change detection) एक केंद्रीय घटक बन गया है। समय के साथ प्राकृतिक धरातल पर मनुष्य की गतिविधियों को समझने के लिए अंतरिक्ष से पृथ्वी को सुदूर-संवेदन के माध्यम से देखना अब महत्वपूर्ण है। भूमि उपयोग में तेजी से और अक्सर अप्रतिबंधित परिवर्तन की स्थितियों में, सुदूर संवेदन से प्राप्त आकड़े मानव के द्वारा धरातल पर किए गए परिवर्तनों की वस्तुनिष्ठ जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं। पिछले दशकों में, सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रहों के आकड़े पृथ्वी की विशेषताओं और बुनियादी ढांचे के मानचित्रण, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के प्रबंधन और पर्यावरण परिवर्तन का अध्ययन करने में महत्वपूर्ण हो गए हैं (जुबैर, 2006)। शहरीकरण, जनसंख्या वृद्धि, निर्मित क्षेत्र में वृद्धि,

FEMALE TRAUMA IN THE SELECTED STORIES OF MAHASWETA DEVI

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Indian society has practiced an extreme form of patriarchy since the beginning of known history. It is based on male predominance and female subordination. It praises the wife and mother roles of women but treats her as no better than the legal, economic and sexual property of her husband. Woman has no liberty, identity and recognition of her own. Woman has always been considered inferior to male counterpart. In some situations, woman is forced to lead a life of hell. A writer rightly says, "What a misfortune to be a woman" Mahasweta Devi, a champion of tribal rights, has weaved her stories on the matrix of oppression where fibres of caste, class and gender intertwine. She finds that woman suffers because of her class and she suffers because of her body. She projects women in her works as she finds them as an activist in society. The gender sensitive portrayal of women character by Mahasweta Devi is linked to the issues of class, caste, tribe, economic condition etc. Women in her works come from different social backgrounds. They are dalit and upper caste, educated and uneducated, tribal and non tribal labourers and working as class revolutionaries and rebels. What binds them together to be Devi's daughters is that they all are oppressed and exploited. The system oppresses them at physical, sexual or psycho-emotional level.