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विकास की स्थिति का आंकलन निम्नलिखित सारिणी से किया जा सकता है –

कम्पनियों की संख्या	1914	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955
भारतीय कम्पनियां	44	43	49	68	215	179	200	189	189
विदेशी कम्पनियां	–	–	–	–	24	16	15	20	20
नया व्यवसाय (लाख रुपयो में)									
भारतीय कम्पनी	320	517	815	1568	3157	3233	12278	12588	22090
विदेशी कम्पनी	–	–	–	1175	1162	380	1260	1370	1740
कुल चालू व्यवसाय (लाख रुपयों में)									
भारतीय कंपनियां	2244	3109	4700	8489	14602	22551	45943	67100	98400
विदेशी कम्पनियां	–	–	–	6976	8877	6012	10900	10910	13900

स्त्रोत – (1) इंडियन इन्स्युरेंस इयर बुक
(2) ओ.पी. बाजपेयी – एलिमेन्टस् ऑफ लाइफ इन्स्युरेंस , पृष्ठ 172.

जीवन बीमा व्यवसाय का राष्ट्रीयकरण एवं भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की स्थापना
समय-समय पर लोगों द्वारा राजकीय अभिगोपन संस्था की स्थापना किये जाने अथवा शासन के पूर्ण नियंत्रण में एक स्वायत्तशासी निगम के रूप में जीवन बीमा व्यवसाय को संगठित किये जाने संबंधी मांगें उठती रही हैं। क्योंकि लोगों की यह मान्यता थी कि जन सेवा की भावना से कार्यरत सभी आर्थिक व्यवसायिक संस्थाएँ जनता के हित में राजकीय स्वामित्व में होनी चाहिये।

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बीसवीं शताब्दी के चौथे दशक के उत्तरार्ध में जीवन बीमा व्यवसाय के राष्ट्रीकरण की मांग में बहुत तीव्रता आयी परिणामतः भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस द्वारा बीमा व्यवसाय के प्रचलित विधि नियमों के पुनरीक्षण करने के उद्देश्य से श्री के.टी. शाह की अध्यक्षता में एक अध्ययन समिति का गठन कियाहै। इस समिति के प्रस्तावानुसार जीवन बीमा प्रसार व्यक्तिगत व्यापारियों के एकाधिकार में नहीं होना चाहिए ताकि अनुचित लाभ अर्जन की प्रवृत्ति पर रोक लग सके । इसे तत्कालिक भारतीय सरकार ने अव्यावहारिक एवं अलाभप्रद मानते हुये अस्वीकार कर दिया । तथापि जन सामान्य की भावना को समझते हुये 1938 का इन्श्योरेंस अधिनियम लागू किया जिसके द्वारा बीमा व्यवसाय पर प्रभावी राजकीय नियंत्रण की व्यस्था को स्वीकार किया। इसके पश्चात लगातार राष्ट्रीकरण की मांग उठती रही।

19 जनवरी 1956 को भारत के तत्कालीन राष्ट्रपति द्वारा देश के अन्दर तथा विदेशों में जीवन बीमा व्यापार कर रही समस्त भारतीय कंपनियों तथा भारतीय जीवन बीमा व्यापार करने वाली सभी विदेशी कम्पनियों के तत्काल प्रभाव से राष्ट्रीकरण किये जाने संबंधी अध्यादेश की अधिसूचना के प्रसारण के साथ ही जीवन बीमा व्यवसाय से सम्बद्ध 154 देशी, 16 विदेशी एवं 75 प्रोवीडेन्ट फण्ड सोसायटी पर शासन का पूर्ण नियंत्रण हो गया।

21 मार्च 1956 को भारतीय संसद द्वारा जीवन बीमा अधिनियम के माध्यम से राष्ट्रपति के अध्यादेश को अनुमोदन प्रदान कर प्रभावशील अधिनियम का रूप दिया गया।

18 जून 1956 को भारत की संसद द्वारा स्वीकृत जीवन बीमा निगम अधियम को राष्ट्रपति ने अपना अनुमोदन प्रदान कर दिया। 24 अगस्त 1956 को भारत के तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने राष्ट्र के नाम अपने संदेश में निकट भविष्य में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की स्थापना एवं जनता की सतत् सेवा करने का उल्लेख किया। फलतः 1 सितम्बर 1956 को भारतीय जीवन जीवन बीमा निगम की स्वायत्तशासी संस्था के रूप में वि

DMV Journal Annual Journal of Durga Mahavidyalaya, Raipur (C.G.)		7	ISSN - 0976 - 3007 Volume - 3 Number - 1 December - 2010
5. Encouraging group action in order to bring about change in the society. 6. Providing the wherewithal for economic independence.			
Levels Of Empowerment The levels of women empowerment, according to Longwe (1990), could be classified into five viz. 1. Welfare. 2 Access. 3. Awareness or Conscientization. 4. Participation or Performance. 5. The need to move from the level of welfare to control, is a useful one. ‘Welfare’ is nothing but to improve the living conditions of women. ‘Access’ is the possibility to obtain services, products or commodities. ‘Awareness’ or ‘Conscientization’ stands for the process of exposing people to the problems, which affect men and women because of discrimination and other societal problems. It is a crucial step towards enabling environment. ‘Participation’ or ‘Performance’ involves ensuring equitable participation of women in the socio-political and economic processes and structures, It ensures equal participation of women in development planning, development processes and development programmes. Control means the ability to direct or to influence events, recognizes women’s right to control her destiny, have an equal share in the resources and benefits and expanding the role of women as decision makers in public and private domains, so that they are better able to control their lives. The absence of above would more clearly address the underlying causes of women’s powerlessness and the discrimination they experience in their daily lives.			
Indicators For Women Empowerment The following are the indicators for women’s empowerment. 1. Women become vocal, articulate and fearlessly self-expressive through their assembly in small groups and start making discussions about the self, within the family and in groups where she belongs. 2. Women’s knowledge and awareness of their situation, and access to, new kinds of information, knowledge, attitudes and skills. 3. Women’s ability to speak out and act on oppressive practices and violence against women with in the family and outside it, for asserting their views and rightful share. 4. Women gain significant confidence because of their role as decision makers, accounts keepers, technically skilled agricultural workers and villages engineers, planners of action programmes, trainers etc. 5. Women’s physical mobility increases due to their attendance in meetings, training, cultural programmes, study tours, conferences and field action programmes. 6. Women often along with their men, begin to collectively address the forms of exploitation such as right to minimum wages, right to ownership of land and other family assets in their own names. Thereby, women’s economic status improves leading to higher say and status in family matters.			

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7. Women			

- 10. Developing grass root activities to educate the masses and organize them
- 11. Identification of workers with people in terms of total dedication.
- 12. Team work an collective decision making
- 13. Change in power equation.

Women's development would include not only material growth but also, and perhaps more realistically and meaningfully, the blossoming of their intellectual, personnel, emotional psychological cultural and even spiritual progress. Therefore, empowerment of women cannot be a static notion but a dynamic process its approach is balanced, integrative and holistic, it has common goals and it is participatory in nature. Today women's concern in all sectors education and literacy, health and nutrition traning and income generation, legislative and judicial reforms have been flag marked therefore, strategies for empowering women would have to be sharpened to be effective. The empowerment strategy should generally follow the following processes.

- (i) Identify the poorest and most oppressed women of a selected geo-political region urban or rural.
- (ii) Train activists/ change agents, who are gander aware and politically conscious to interact with mobilize, learn from and raise the consciousness of such women.
- (iii) The change agents will help women in transforming themselves from an aggregate of individuals into a cohesive collective.
- (iv) Facilitate women to collectively question their situation and develop critical thinking look at themselves and their environment in new ways, develop a positive self image and recognize their strengths including existing knowledge and skills and explode sexist myths and misconceptions.
- (v) To put women in the lead, primacy should be given to the idea of economic and political strengths through programmes of collective activities without 'ghettoizing' women's issues.
- (vi) There is a definite need to facilitate formation of women's NGO network to play catalytic roles in the social transformation and development processes and to form a strong collective through which individual and collective problems are identified and prioritized.
- (vii) Enable women to function effectively as a collective, including collective decision making, action, critical reflection and accountability.
- (viii) Enable women to formulate a vision of an alternative society.
- (ix) Acquire empowering skills viz vocational, managerial, literacy and numeric basic data collection skills for conducting surveys etc. which build be autonomy and power of poor women.
- (x) Strengthen women to independently struggle for change in (a) their material condition of existence, (b) their personal lives and (c) their treatment in the public sphere.
- (xi) Build federations of women's collectives at local, regional and national, also global levels through which poor women can continue to challenge power structure and

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Nurturing 'Good English': Contesting Global Norms

Dr. (Mrs.) Madhu Kamra

Communicative competence is by far the most recognized social skill. We use language for requesting, informing, ordering, promising, and reprimanding to name a few. In addition to using language to conceptualise the world, we also use it as a personal medium. Language is an essential part of our “personalizing” process bringing ourselves into 'being' linguistically. English language has retained its importance as a communicative language both on national and individual level. On the national level, it opens the window to the world, a language favoured by the UPSC, legal and banking systems, trade, commerce and Defence. On the individual level it serves as the language of opportunity, as an asset to one who is in a look out for socio-economic rise.

The world of Business is a busy world of language. It is here that corporate English has emerged as the accepted medium for global transactions. It entails the learning of English for functional utility exclusively in a corporate environment. According to McKinsey Global Institute:

Only 13 percent of University Graduates from low-wage countries are suitable for employment in multinational companies and the number one reason is lack of English skills.

(infotech.indiatimes.com, 2)

The Times of India: revealed that even the mid-level managers of “Wipro” can speak perfect English and are deft at communicating through power-points at meetings. The regime of English is now seen even in the areas of entrepreneurship, professionalism and governance. The question that remains yet unanswered is “how skin deep is this dedication of the employers and the employees to mutual growth?”

Head, Deptt. of English, Durga Mahavidyalaya, Raipur (C.G.)

Undoubtedly corporate English has emerged as the accepted medium for global transactions, yet there are jargons to that need be learned like “to join forces”, “to gain ground” to sit in on a meeting” etc. Further the stock of English even varies from one organisation to other. For E.g. “yahoo” has a more informal work-culture than “Microsoft”. Cultural differences also determine the choice of words and syntax. For E.g. in Nordic countries taking turns during a meeting or conference is the norm and no interruption is permissible whereas America is a “no objection land” to interruption Funny comments during a presentation is offensive but U.S. and U.K. regards it as a healthy strategy.

Learning of English through courses that offer, flexibility and interactivity is the need of today's global world and we need to ready ourselves to successfully meet the demand of cross-cultural multinational environment. The Business English syllabi offered by TESOL (Teaching English to Speakers of other languages) testify the need of the day:

- (1) Structuring and outlining
- (2) Pronunciation and delivery
- (3) Body Language
- (4) Sentence Variation and Grammar
- (5) Interviewing
- (6) Cover letter and CV Writing
- (7) Writing E-mails, letters, proposals and reports
- (8) CALL (Computer Assisted Language Learning)

Further it is to be considered that we rarely realise the frailty of words the bed rock of interpersonal communication. Nelson Francis has said

Words do not have
meaning; people have
meanings for words.

Harey in his book Brush up your English: says, “every word we utter becomes peephole into out inmost being”. Language competence therefore needs not only a ready mind but also genuine art, for Emerson says.

“Each mind has its own method”.

Proper colour and style is also needed for good performance both in society as well

as in a corporate work-space. Good communication in English is primarily a pattern characterised by efficiency, Appropriateness, Flexibility, Ack

and expert jobs.

A flexible learner can be easily trained for considering his audience and anticipating Reader reactions. Accuracy, completeness and authority will eliminate details and retain first-choice words. Godrej pays excessive attention to the orientation of its Man-power so that the “team work” feel accelerates work and mutual recognition A Chinese proverb richly honours acknowledgements”

If you bow at all, bow low.

Acknowledgements are infected with little concern and at times a tailor cut clipping of etiquettes. Writing acknowledgement reflects the writer/speaker integrity, honesty and intent. Tachi Kiuchi, Former Managing Director of Mitsubishi Electronics says:

The whole essence of business should be responsibility in speaking, in behaving. My philosophy is “We don't run companies to earn profits, we earn profits to run companies.

Therefore Acknowledgements should be signed with a sense of “Pride” in winning someone's “intentional venture”. This results in gratification -a similarity between both the communicator's perspectives.

Listening is equally a significant requisite for constructing and preserving social and business relations. It is keeping aside one's point of view and intently focussing on what others are saying and why they are saying. Alongwith, how they are saying and which are their emphatic words. The great Indian philosopher asserts the value of listening as;

one listens and therefore learns only in a state of attention ,a state of silence ,in which this whole background is in abeyance,is quiet ,then ,it seems ,it is possible to communicate.

Real listening gleans ideas and builds relationships. This is important in face to face communication, in online communication and in sales and market programmes .Dr . Walter Carl of Northeastern University categorises three levels of listening-

Recognition Simply recognising the speaker's existence .

Acknowledgement- Paraphrasing what the speaker \speakers say or feel.

Impact of Globalization on Higher Education in India Opportunities and Challenges

Dr. Ajay Kumar Chandrakar

Globalization and its meaning

The term 'Globalization' means integration of economies and societies through cross country flows of information, ideas, technologies, goods, service, capital, finance and people. Cross border integration can have several dimensions cultural, social, political and economic. In fact, some people fear cultural and social integration even more than economic integration.

Historical Development

Nothing is permanent, only change is permanent. Globalization is a feature of changing world. It is no more a recent phenomenon in the world and since India is major player of twenty first century we are facing its socio- economic impacts. Initial enthusiasm for globalization as a beneficial set of processes has yielded to an understanding that the phenomenon is largely associated with increasing social inequality within and between countries as well as instability and conflict.

Globalization is impacting the institutional framework in both developing and industrial countries. It is changing the way in which government perceive their role in the society. It has also far reaching implications for socio economic development and educational systems of countries all over the World. With abundance of natural resources India has huge young and skilled man power to excel in every walk of life.

Globalization has been a historical process. During the Pre-World I period of 1870 to 1914 there was rapid integration of the economies in terms of trade flows, movement of capital and migration of people. The growth of globalization was mainly led by the technological forces in the fields of transport and communication. Indeed there were no passports and visa requirements and very few non- tariff barriers and restrictions on fund flows. Globalization,

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process was slow between the first and the second world war. After world war II all the leading countries resolved not to repeat the mistakes they had committed previously by opting for isolation

Movement of Capital

Capital is key factor of production. Capital flows countries have played an important role in enhancing the production base. Without capital any type of economic activity is not possible, India had fund crisis several times. Capital mobility enables the total saving of the world to be distributed among countries which have the highest investment potential. Under these circumstances, one country's growth is not constrained by its own domestic savings.

The current account deficit of some of these countries had exceeded 5 per cent of the GDP in most of the period when growth was rapid. Capital flows can take either the form of foreign direct investment or portfolio investment. The inflow of foreign capital has played a significant role in the development in the recent period of the East Asian countries. For developing countries the preferred alternative is foreign direct investment. Portfolio investment does not directly lead to expansion of productive capacity. It may do so, however, at one step removed. Portfolio investment can be volatile particularly in times of loss of confidence. That is why countries want to but restrictions on portfolio investment. However, in an open system such restrictions cannot work easily.

Financial flows

Emergence of strong capital market has been one of the important features of the current process of globalization. While he growth in capital and foreign exchange markets have facilitated the transfer of resources across borders the gross turnover in foreign exchange markets has been extremely large. It is estimated that the gross turnover is around \$ 1.5 trillion per day worldwide. This is of the order of hundred times greater than the volume of trade in goods and services. Currency trade has become an end in itself. However, the volatility in the foreign exchange market and the ease with which funds can be withdrawn from countries has created often times panic situations. The most example of this was the East Asian crisis. Contagion of financial crises is a worrying phenomenon. When one country faces a crisis, it affects others. It s not as financial crises are solely caused by foreign exchange traders.

Concerns and fears

A nation or economy must be careful about globalization. On the impact of globalization, there are two major concerns. These may be described as even fears. Under

each major concern there are many related anxieties. The first major concern is that globalization leads to a more iniquitous distribution of income among countries and within countries. The second fear is that globalization leads to loss of national sovereignty and those

near future. “it will mean a more competitive and deregulated educational system modeled after free market but with more pressure on it to assure that the next generation of workers are prepared for some amorphous 'job market of 21st century'.

Since “Life long jobs have been converted in to yearly contracts these is still possibility of even short duration jobs. Our education system should deliver such education and training so that professional can adjust themselves as per market expectations. It has underlined the need for reforms in the educational system with particular reference to the wider utilization of information technology, giving productivity dimension to education and emphasis on its research and development activities.

The benefits of globalization accrue to the countries with highly skilled human capital and it is a curse for the countries without such specialized human capital. Developing and transition countries are further challenged in a highly competitive world economy because their higher education systems are not adequately developed for the creation and use knowledge. Converting the challenges into opportunities depend on the rapidity at which they adapt to the changing environment.

India is also the global phenomenon

India is also following the global phenomenon. As part of globalization, the economic reform packages were introduced in India in the beginning of 1991, These reform packages imposed a heavy compression on the public budgets on education sector, more specifically so on higher education. This has trickled down to public expenditure on education in general, higher education in particular.

India government and India corporate sector has recognized the importance of management education in the changing global scenario. Today under the reforming economic conditions, integration of the India economy with world economy presupposes efficiency and competitiveness in the domestic front as well as in the international arena. As the process of globalization is technology-upon the competence of human capital.

But, What is observed is the reverse. Even within the education sector, relative priority assigned to higher education has been on the decline. It is to be realized that higher education institutions play an important role in setting the academic standard for primary and secondary education. They are also responsible for not only providing the specialized human

capital in under to corner the gains from globalization, but also for training inside the country, provide policy, etc.

Globalization

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Women as Human Resource

Dr. Anita Rajpuria

The challange of development in the broadest sense is to improve the quality of life which generally calls for higher income. It indicates as ends, better education, higher standards of health and nutrition, less poverty, a cleaner environment, more equality of opportunity, greater individual freedom and a richer cultural life. So any notion of strictly economic progree must, at a minimum, look beyond growth in per capita incomes.

The aim of this paper is to establish the concept of women as human resource, which mainly depends on four counts.

1. The strategy of human resource development and women's role in it.
2. The effects of women's education on child health.
3. Women's work participation in India.
4. Various links between women's work and economic development.

1. Strategies on human Resources Development with women as Input

Human resource development is the most important approach to raise the level of aspiration and productivity and to break the vicious circle of poverty at the most vulnerable points, without which no wealth can be created. Better health and education of men and women form socio-economic development in the human environment. Without these, all other investments in food production and community services will be less effective. The earlier faith in development through accumulation of material capital has been replaced by a new creed of invest

However, female participation in work has increased the number of female headed households and women's earnings. have a slightly equalizing effect on the annual familiy earnings lower the socio-economic level of the family, greater is the proportion of total income contributed by women.

In rural sectors, women are engaged in primary (agricultural operations, rearing of livestock, collection of firewood etc.), secondary (petty trading, street vending, craft work etc.) and tertiary (teaching, nursing etc.) activities women worksrs in Primary and Secondary activities are mostly with primary level of education, whereas those in tertiary activities have at least secondary level education, It also seen that the middle aged women are more keen to work and earn more wages as they have to shoulder responsibilities of educating their children and making arrnagements for daughter's marriage. But the young women earn comparatively less wages as they prefer leisure to work. In rural areas, women in the secondary and tertiary sectors earn more than those engaged in primary activities. It is also observed that women's work earings are esential to improve the standard of living in rural households. the major problem confronting women workers is their dependence on others to justify their twin roles as a housewife and bread winner. They work and earn at the cost of their own leisure time and health. For a rational distribution of women's labour in economic activities, it is desirable to impart training to women in high income giving activities.

In urban sector, majority of women are engaged in informal activities under most oppressive working and living conditions with no legal protection. It is the reservoir of unemployment and is the survival sector of the urban economy. Large scale women's employment prevails in trade and business and in service activities.

Employing servant maids is a characteristic feature of the upper middle class wives and working women. Due to urbanization, a large number of women who are insecure, illetrate prefer to work as maid servants. Women take up this work even an early age of 12 yrs and continue even after the age of 60 years. Women are attracted to this job with the hope of getting new clothes during a festival and food during their working hours.

Self-employed women workers in street vending and petty trading activities need capital investment, however meager it may be. These investments have definite positive impact on their earnings as this will enhance the family income and improves their living conditions. But the unpredictable behaviour of trade practices does not provide to all of them the pride of self employment. Women are to be made aware of their exploitation and are required to be educated to increase their productivity and to improve income earning capacity.

Human development and poverty alleviation have always been development goals in the eyes of policy makers and planners. Their methods, however, have varied and ranged from government intervention to market solutions. Market oriented policies are needed to support growth together with well targeted social programmes especially to improve women's work participation.

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को छत्तीसगढ़ (पूर्ववर्ती मध्यप्रदेश) राज्य सरकार की सहमति एवं सक्रिय सहयोग से रबी ऋतु 1999–2000 से अपार सफलता के साथ कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। योजना का उद्देश्य— राष्ट्रीय कृषि बीमा योजना केन्द्र सरकार एवं राज्य सरकार की किसानों के लिए एक कल्याणकारी योजना है, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित है— 1. प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, कृषियों एवं रोगों के कारण किसी भी अधिसूचित फसल के नष्ट होने की स्थिति में किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता एवं बीमा कवरेज देना। 2. किसानों को कृषि में प्रगतिशील कृषि तरीकों, उच्च मूल्य आदानों एवं उच्चतर प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना। 3. आपदा वर्षों में कृषि आय को स्थिर रखना। 4. खाद्य फसलों एवं तिलहनों के उत्पादन को समर्थन एवं उसे बढ़ावा देना। बीमा योग्य फसल— छ.ग. राज्य शासन द्वारा राज्य के सभी प्रमुख फसलों को निम्नानुसार फसल बीमा हेतु अधिसूचित किया गया है— खरीफ मौसम— धान (असिंचित), धान (सिंचित) मक्का, मूंगफल्ली, सोयाबिन, ज्वार, कोदो—कुटकी, तुअर एवं तिल। रबी मौसम— गेहूं (असिंचित), गेहूं (सिंचित), अलसी, राई, सरसों, चना एवं आलू। बीमा करने योग्य किसान— राज्य शासन द्वारा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में मौसम के अनुसार अधिसूचित फसलों की खेती करने वाले बटाईदार काश्तकारों सहित सभी किसान बीमा किये जाने योग्य है, परंतु योजनान्तर्गत किसानों को निम्नलिखित दो वर्गों में विभक्त किया गया है— ऋणी किसान — जो किसान अधिसूचित फसल की खेती करने हेतु सहकारी, ग्रामीण बैंक तथा अन्य व्यवसायिक बैंकों से कृषि ऋण लेते हैं, उनका अनिवार्य आधार पर बीमा किया जाएगा। फसल बीमा वितरित कृषि ऋण का अनिवार्य अंश होने के कारण किसान द्वारा अधिसूचित फसल ऋण लेने पर बैं	

भारत में दुग्ध उत्पादन का क्षेत्रीय विवरण

राज्य	उत्पादन (हजार टन में)	वार्षिक वृद्धि दर (प्रतिशत में)
उत्तर प्रदेश	8210	4.1
पंजाब	4450	4.7
राजस्थान	4000	2.9
गुजरात	3260	3.7
मध्यप्रदेश	3120	6.8
तमिलनाडु	3100	7.8
आंध्रप्रदेश	2950	6.3
हरियाणा	2300	4.0
पं. बंगाल	2700	11.3
बिहार	2600	2.6
महाराष्ट्र	2610	5.1
कर्नाटक	2310	7.2
केरल	1410	10.5
असम	613	9.2
उड़ीसा	334	1.00

स्त्रोत : उद्यमिता अगस्त 2004 पृष्ठ 17 व 18

उपरोक्त तालिका से स्पष्ट है कि देश में दुध उत्पादन सर्वाधिक उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में है तथा पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य देश में सर्वाधिक वार्षिक वृद्धि दर दुग्ध उत्पादन करने में सफल रहा है जो स्पष्ट करता है कि आपरेशन प्लड देश में दुग्ध उत्पादन की क्रांति को उचित दिशा देने में सफल रहा है।

(Perfume) in Chhattisgarh. Now we can use new technology for making attars in large scale. We can also establish other industries like making shampoos, hair oils, Shops and many other cosmetics on the basis of there aromatic plants.

PROBLEMS AND WORK REQUIRED

Aromatic Industry is not a established industry till now in Chhattisgarh. There are many problems and a lot of work has to be done for establishing this industry.

Main problematic areas and the work required to done can be summarized as follows :-

1. Correct botanical identification of the varieties of indigenous raw materials.
2. Chemical screening of flora for new sources of essential oil.
3. Cultivation and exploitation of these resources for commercial purposes and aromatic industries.
4. Creation of equipment and process design facility.
5. Standardization and marketing of aromatic plants, both from wild as well as cultivated sources are also necessary.
6. Creation of Customer services and quality control is also necessary.
7. Creation of data base Information sources for both producers and customer.

Conclusion

The raw material for the synthetic perfumery and flavor are mainly derived from petro-chemicals. The price are currently rising due to fear of crude oil shortage. A large number of synthetic compounds have been proven to be toxic. So today, a shift is taking place in favour of natural renewable raw materials.

Many aromatic plants are already available in Chhattisgarh. Many can be cultivate also for aromatic industry. There is very good prospects for aromatic industry in Chhattisgarh.

It is hoped that the issues suggested in this study may help in sensitizing the scientist, community and policy makers to process regarding the utilization of aromatic plant forests resources for industrial development of Chhattisgarh.

मनुश्यों को कराते आ रहें है, और लोग जितना उस सुधास्वादीय रस का पान करते हैं उतनी ही प्यास बढ़ती जाती है असंख्य रत्न उस मानव की तह से निकाले गये फिर भी वह अक्षय कोश अब भी असंख्य नये रत्नों की राशि लूटा देने की क्षमता रखता है । अपने क्षेत्र में गोस्वामी जी ने जो दिया जितना दिया है, उतना कम से कम हिंदी संसार में अनुपम है अतुलनीय है । ऐसा है भारतीय संस्कृति को उनका योगदान ।

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