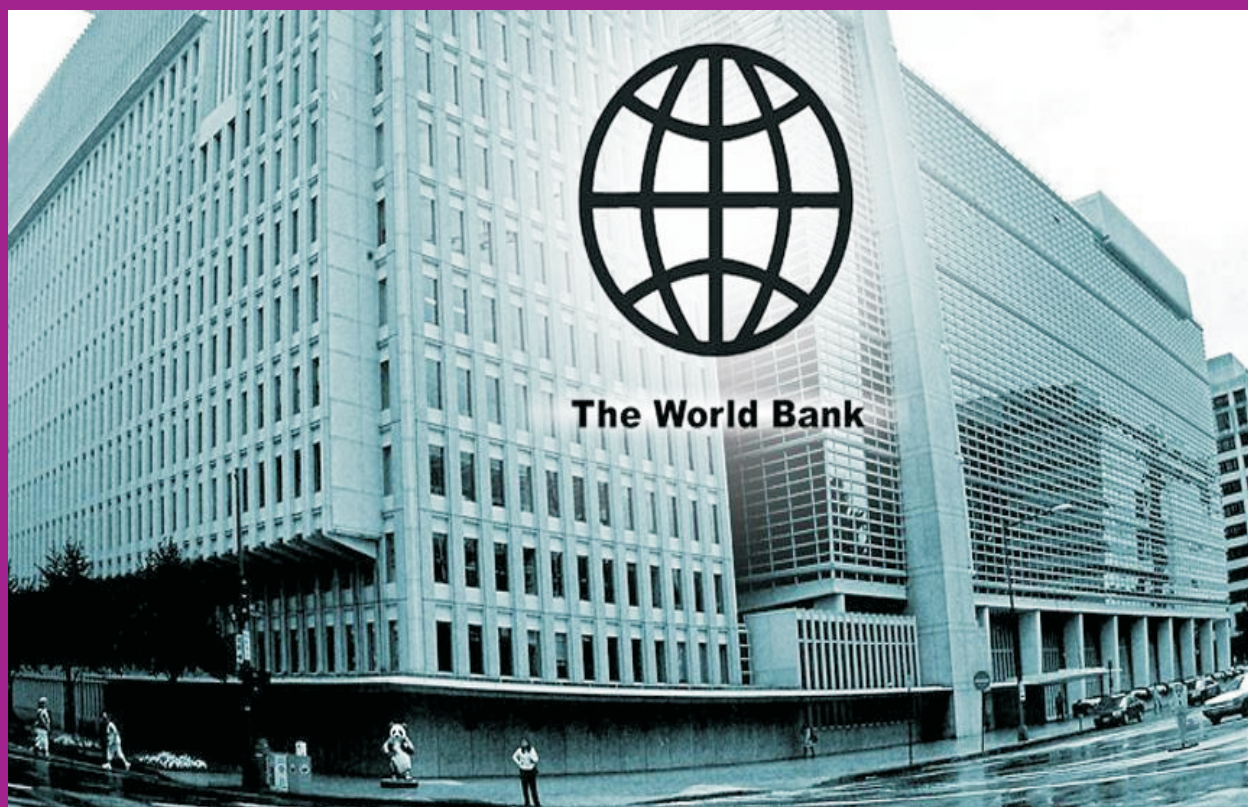


Multidisciplinary Global Journal of Academic Research (MGJAR)

Vol. V Issue II April 2018 Impact Factor: 2.0674 ISSN: 2394-1758



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**Inter-District Agricultural Development Disparities in Odisha: A
Statistical Study**

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Abstract

The present paper is an attempt to measure the regional disparities in the level of agricultural development in Odisha at two points of time i.e. 1994-95 and 2011-12. The extent of inter-districts agricultural development disparities has been measured by using Deprivation Index method. The study has also used the most commonly used tools like ranking, disparity ratio, CV and Gini co-efficient in order to examine the disparity trend in agricultural development over the years.. Eight indicators of agricultural development are considered. The districts are classified into developed (D), moderately developed (MD) and less developed (LD) on the basis of their respective development index values. The study finds that Odisha has experienced agricultural development over the years along with a decline in the disparity level across the districts.

Key Words: Agriculture, Development, Disparity, Disparity ratio, Deprivation Index method.

INTRODUCTION

Odisha is an agrarian state with agriculture and animal husbandry sector providing employment directly or indirectly to 32.49 per cent of total work force as per 2011 Census. The share of agriculture in NSDP was 61 per cent during 1950-51 which was decreased to 17.2 per cent during 2011-12 at 2004-05 prices. Evidently, agriculture plays a critical role in the economy of the state and provides livelihood to majority of its populace. The natural resources endowment of the state is eminently suitable for a wide variety of food grains, cash crops and horticultural crops and offers immense scope for agricultural growth. The climate of the state is tropical,

characterized by high temperature, high humidity, medium to high rainfall and mild winters. The normal rainfall is 1482.2 mm distributed over 72 rainy days. The South-West monsoon contributes about 81-83 per cent of the annual rainfall in 53-57 days during June-September. The mean annual temperature of the state is 26.89° C with mean annual maximum of 32.56° C with a mean annual minimum of 21.30°C. Further, in order to tackle the problem of rain-fed agriculture and to formulate suitable policies for different regions, the entire state of Odisha has been classified into 10 agro-climatic zones.

Although the share of agriculture in the State Domestic Product (SDP) has been declining over the years in Odisha, the importance of this sector is more or less stable since a large segment of populace depends on this sector for their livelihood. On the other hand, the state Odisha is characterized by wide diversity and considerable spatio-temporal variation in the levels of agricultural development. Perpetuation of such disparities has been very much detrimental to the growth of the state economy.

The present study makes an attempt to construct agricultural development index for the districts of Odisha in order to study the extent of disparities existing among them. It is hypothesized that the regional disparities in agricultural development are growing over time.

The specific objectives are:

- 1) To rank the districts on the basis of the levels of agricultural development.
- 2) To find out changes in the disparity level of agricultural development over the years.

DATA SOURCE AND METHODOLOGY

The study is based on the basis of secondary data from published and unpublished sources of both the Government and Non-government organizations. Odisha Economic Survey, District Statistical Handbook, RBI Bulletins, Odisha Statistical Abstracts and Census of India 1991 and 2011 .

The study is carried out at two points of time, i.e. 1994-95 and 2011-12. The base year, 1994-95 is selected because required data for all districts was available from 1994-95 after reconstitution of districts of Odisha from 13 to 30 districts in the year 1992 and the year 2011-12 is taken as the terminal year of the study for availability of the latest data.

In recent years, international organizations, researchers and practitioners have contributed immensely towards the construction of several composite indices. A composite index has both positive as well as negative aspects which necessitate a careful consideration of different aspects relating to construction of composite index.

The supporters of composite index believe that such a summary statistic can indeed capture reality and is meaningful, and that stressing the bottom line is extremely useful in garnering media interest and hence the attention of policy makers

It has remained as a contentious issue whether the weight free index method or weighted index method is a better technique in comparison to each other. Swain

and Mohanty (2010) in their article have discussed several shortcomings associated with the method developed by Iyengar and Sudarshan(1982) and suggested in support of using Principal Component Analysis (PCA) in multivariate development analysis for ranking of districts/states of a country.

In this study, it is proposed to construct a development index by using Deprivation Method as followed by Bishnoi and Aneja (2008). This method (absence of deprivation), gives similar results like the method used by UNDP to estimate HDI of each country of the world (Siddiqui & Hussain, 2010)

DEVELOPMENT INDEX BY DEPRIVATION METHOD

There are three steps involved in constructing the Development Index (DI) by the deprivation method. In order to get an index of deprivation, the measure of regions is divided by the difference between the maximum and minimum value. The mathematical equation used to calculate index of deprivation is as follows:

$$I_{ij} = \text{Max}_i - X_{ij} / \text{Max}_i - \text{Min}_i$$

Where, I_{ij} denotes deprivation index of i^{th} variable at j^{th} unit of study. Max_i and Min_i denote the maximum and minimum value of the i^{th} variable in the series respectively. X_{ij} denotes original value of i^{th} variable at j^{th} unit of study. In the second step the average deprivation index is estimated by taking simple average of all indicators using the following formula:

$$I_j = \sum_{i=1}^n I_{ij} / n$$

Where, I_j denotes index of deprivation (as an average) of j^{th} unit of study.

Finally, in the third step development index is defined as the absence of deprivation, which is mathematically expressed as:

$$DI_j = (1 - \sum_{i=1}^n I_{ij} / n)$$

Where, DI_j denotes the development index at j^{th} unit of study

The district wise industrial development indices have been constructed for the year 1994-95 and 2011-12. For comparison among the districts over time the study has classified all the districts into three categories namely; developed (D), moderately developed (MD) and less developed (LD). The study categorized districts assuming that the worked out composite index follows a normal distribution with mean (μ) and standard deviation (σ). The classification is made by using the following class intervals as follows:

$$\text{Developed (D)} = \geq \mu + 0.5 \sigma$$

$$\text{Moderately Developed (MD)} = \text{in between } \mu - 0.5 \sigma \text{ and } \mu + 0.5 \sigma$$

$$\text{Less Developed (LD)} = \leq \mu - 0.5 \sigma$$

Further, the study has used the most commonly used tools like ranking, disparity ratio, CV and Gini Co-efficient in order to examine the disparity trend between the year 1994-95 and 2011-12.

INDICATORS

Keeping the objectives in view, the following indicators at two points of time are selected for the study.

X1 = Percentage of cultivable land to total land area

X2 = Percentage of net area sown to total cultivable area

X3 = Percentage of irrigated land to net area sown

X4 = Cropping intensity

X5 = Average yield of food grains

X6 = Percentage of HYV land to net area sown

X7 = Average consumption of fertilizer in kg per hectare

X8 = Percentage of agricultural workers to total main workers

LEVELS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN ODISHA

Disparity in agricultural development in Odisha across the districts has always remained as a matter of serious concern. It may be attributed to differential resource endowments in terms of soil fertility, landholding pattern, cropping pattern, average annual rainfall, irrigation, infrastructure and socio-economic status of farmers. Moreover, in the regime of mercerization, it is expected that disparity in the levels of agricultural development might have increased over the years.

As mentioned in the Deprivation Index method has been used to construct composite Agricultural Development Indices (ADI) for all 30 districts of Odisha taking into account eight indicators of agricultural development. All the districts are classified into three levels of development such (i) Developed (D), (ii) Moderately Developed (MD) and Less Developed (LD) on the basis of their respective Agricultural Development Index(ADI) scores.

DEPRIVATION INDEX METHOD

The ranking of districts on the basis of level of agricultural development by deprivation index method is presented in Table 1 and Table 2. The district Bargarh tops the ranking order with the highest index score (i.e. 0.738) and the district Malkangiri is at the bottom with the lowest index score (i.e. 0.164) in 1994-95. According to this method 10 districts are classified as developed, in 1994-95. The districts are Balasore, Bhadrak and Jajpur from NECP zone, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara and Puri from ESECP zone, Bargarh and Sonapur from WCTL zone and Ganjam from NEG zone of the state. Seven developed districts are from coastal plain area with slight variations. In other two categories of agricultural development, nine districts are found in MD category and 11 districts are found in LD category.

In 2011-12, some changes are observed in the ranking order of districts in terms of agricultural development. An equal number of districts are found in the developed category i.e. 10 numbers as in 1994-95 with only two changes.

Nawarangpur district has moved from LD category to D category and Ganjam from D category to MD category.

Table 1
RANKING OF DISTRICTS OF ODISHA ON THE BASIS OF LEVEL OF
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BY DEPRIVATION INDEX METHOD

Sl.No	Districts	1994-95			2011-12		
		ADI	Rank	Status	ADI	Rank	Status
1	Anugul	0.384	20	LD	0.265	28	LD
2	Balasore	0.679	4	D	0.687	2	D
3	Baragarh	0.738	1	D	0.617	5	D
4	Bhadrak	0.634	6	D	0.619	4	D
5	Bolangir	0.434	17	MD	0.354	22	LD
6	Boudh	0.363	22	LD	0.420	15	MD
7	Cuttack	0.625	7	D	0.575	6	D
8	Deogarh	0.319	26	LD	0.411	17	MD
9	Dhenkanal	0.434	16	MD	0.419	16	MD
10	Gajapati	0.460	15	MD	0.496	12	MD
11	Ganjam	0.680	3	D	0.424	14	MD
12	Jagatsingpur	0.664	5	D	0.636	3	D
13	Jajpur	0.569	8	D	0.521	10	D
14	Jharsugura	0.470	13	MD	0.263	29	LD
15	Kalahandi	0.423	18	MD	0.478	13	MD
16	Kandhamala	0.300	28	LD	0.222	30	LD
17	Kendrapara	0.568	9	D	0.522	9	D
18	Keonjhar	0.330	25	LD	0.360	20	LD
19	Khurda	0.513	12	MD	0.396	18	MD
20	Koraput	0.409	19	MD	0.352	23	LD
21	Malkangiri	0.164	30	LD	0.293	26	LD
22	Mayurbhanj	0.354	24	LD	0.392	19	MD
23	Nawarangpur	0.362	23	LD	0.553	7	D
24	Nayagarh	0.462	14	MD	0.352	24	LD
25	Nuapada	0.311	27	LD	0.358	21	LD
26	Puri	0.553	10	D	0.538	8	D
27	Rayagada	0.364	21	LD	0.314	25	LD
28	Sambalpur	0.540	11	MD	0.502	11	MD
29	Sonepur	0.687	2	D	0.703	1	D
30	Sundargarh	0.273	29	LD	0.285	27	LD

Note:

(1) D, MD and LD stand for developed, moderately developed and less developed, respectively.

(2) Where, D = 542 , MD = >0.395 & < 0.542 and LD = <0.395 for

(3) Where, D = 0.510 MD = >0.378 & < 0.510 and LD = <0.378

Source: Own calculation

Table 2
 ZONE WISE CLASIFICATION OF DISTRICTS ON THE BASIS OF LEVELS OF
 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BY DEPRIVATION INDEX METHOD:
 1994-95 AND 2011-12

Category	Index Score	Location	Districts
1994-95			
Developed	0.542 and above	NECP (3) ESECP (4) WCTL (2) NEG (1)	Balasore, Baragarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Puri, Sonepur
Moderately Developed	Between 0.395 and 0.542	WCTL (3) MCT (1) NEG (1) WUZ (1) ESECP (2) EGHL (1)	Bolangiri, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Jharsugura, Kalahandi, Khurda, Koraput, Nayagarh, Sambalpur
Less Developed	0.395 and below	MCT (1) (WCTL (1) NCP (2) NEG (2) SEG (1) EGHL (1) WUZ (1) NWP (2)	Angul, Boudh, Deogarh, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sundargarh
2011-12			
Developed	0.510 and above	NECP (3) ESECP (4) WCTL (2) EGHL (1)	Balasore, Baragarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Nawarangpur, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Puri, Sonepur
Moderately Developed	Between 0.378 and 0.510	WCTL (2) NWP (1) MCT (1) NEG (2) WUZ (1) ESECP (1) NCP (1)	Boudh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Khurda, Mayuebhanj, Sambalpur
Less Developed	0.378 and below	MCT (1), WCTL (2) NEG (2) NCP (1) EGHL (1) SEG (1) ESECP (1) WUZ (1) NWP (1)	Anugul, Bolangir, Jharsugura, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nayagarh, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sundargarh

Note:

North Western Plateau (NWP), North Central Plateau (NCP), North Eastern Coastal Plane (NECP)

East and South Eastern Coastal Plane (ESECP), North Eastern Ghat (NEG) Eastern Ghat High Land (EGHL), South Eastern Ghat (SEG), Western Undweling Zone (WUZ).

Western Central Table Land (WCTL), Mid Central Table (MCT)

Source: Table 1

Table 3
RANKING OF TOP AND BOTTOM SIX DISTRICTS OF ODISHA IN TERMS
OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT INDEX FOR THE YEAR
1994-95 AND 2011-12

Method	1994-95		2011-12	
	Top Six Districts	Bottom Six districts	Top Six Districts	Bottom Six districts
Deprivation Index Method	Baragarh	Keonjhar	Sonepur	Rayagada
	Sonepur	Deogarh	Balasore	Malkangiri
	Ganjam	Nuapada	Jagatsingpur	Sundargarh
	Balasore	Kandhamala	Bhadrak	Anugul
	Jagatsingpur	Sundargarh	Baragarh	Jharsugura
	Bhadrak	Malkangiri	Cuttack	Kandhamala

Source: Table 1

DISPARITIES IN THE LEVELS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Disparity ratio, coefficient of variation and Gini coefficient of agricultural development indices (ADIs) by indexing method, deprivation method and principal component analysis method indicating the magnitude of inter-district disparities in agricultural development at two points of time i.e. for the year 1994-95 and 2011-12 are presented in Table 4. In 2011-12 the values of the disparity ratio, coefficient of variation and Gini coefficient are decreasing as compared to the year 1994-95 indicating a reduction in disparities in the level of agricultural development in the state of Odisha. Therefore, it is clear that disparities in agricultural development across districts of Odisha have declined over the years under study.

Table 5.23
DISPARITIES IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT INDEX FOR
THE YEAR 1994-95 AND 2011-12

Sl.No	Indicators	1994-95			2011-12		
		IM	DIM	PCAM	IM	DIM	PCAM
1	Avg. of top six districts	135.5	0.68	0.931	132.63	0.639	0.915
2	Avg. of bottom six districts	74.27	0.283	0.241	77.4	0.273	0.172
3	Disparity ratio	59.95	84.77	122.26	54.07	82.37	146.91
4	STD	23.07	0.15	0.26	20.41	0.13	0.26
5	CV	22.60	31.22	45.96	19.99	29.76	52.12
6	Gini Coefficient	0.1257	0.1747	0.2562	0.1113	0.1669	0.2877

Note: Disparity ratio has been estimated from average of indices.

IM = Index Method

DIM = Deprivation Index Method

PCAM = Principal Component Analysis Method

Source : Table 5.12, 5.14 and 5.19

Table 4
DISPARITY IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT INDEX
FOR THE YEAR 1994-95 AND 2011-12

Sl.No	Indicators	DIM	
		1994-95	2011-12
1	Avg of top six districts	0.68	0.639
2	Avg.of bottom six districts	0.283	0.273
3	Disparity ratio	84.77	82.37
4	SD	0.15	0.13
5	CV	31.22	29.76
6	Gini Coefficient	0.1747	0.1669

Note: Disparity ratio has been estimated from average indices of top and bottom six districts.

Source-Own computation

CONCLUSION

The above empirical study was an attempt to examine the incidence of inter-district disparity in agricultural development over the period 1994-95 – 2011-12. It can be observed that the state Odisha is experiencing agricultural development with a decline in the inter-district disparities across the districts.

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Problems and Prospects of Women Entrepreneurs Analysis

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Abstract

Women entrepreneurship is the process where women or group of women initiate organize and provide employment opportunities to other. The Government of India has defined women enterprise as an industrial unit where one or more entrepreneur have not less than 51 percent of financial holding. A women as entrepreneur is economically more powerful than a more worker. In India, the entrepreneurial world is still dominated by men. But the percentage of women in business is steadily increasing. They are growing more and more conscious of their role, status and right in the society. Their hidden entrepreneurial talents triggered by persistence and perseverance contribute to amazing results. The Common problems faced by the respondents of the study were Financial, Initiation, Societal recognition, marketing and Family balance. Their need for educational facilities, training and development on management skills and should be encouraged for entrepreneurship amongst women.

Key Words: Women entrepreneurs, Society and Problems.

INTRODUCTION

Women entrepreneurs in a society depends to a great extent on the economic, religious, cultural, social psychological and a host of other factors. To developing countries like India, the presence of entrepreneurs, that to women entrepreneurs in vital necessity, to achieve a rapid, all around and regionally and socially balanced economic growth through industrialization. It also helps in tapping the inherent talent prevailing among them and acts as a panacea for many problems faced by them such a dowry death, low recognition in society, poverty, unemployment and excessive dependence on male members. There is a greater dynamism in the rate of growth of

female employment. The emergency of women entrepreneurs is to be viewed as a socio-economic emancipation of women.

The Government of India consider women enterprise as “an enterprise owned and controlled by a woman having a minimum financial interest of 51% of the capital and giving at least 51% of the employment generated in the enterprise to women.

The US administration is making special efforts of assist women to get into business and stay in business through Government controlled agency called SBA (Small Business Administration). The US Bureau of Census has revealed the 26% of business was owned by women entrepreneurs in 1980 and 32% in 1990. In eastern Nigeria, half of the trade done by women and in Ghana, 80% of the world’s small entrepreneurs are women’s.

The general observation and several studies relating to the factors affecting women entrepreneurship development review that tow factors influence the growth of women entrepreneur in India.

Pull factors imply the factors which encourage women to become entrepreneurs. Push factors are those which compute women to become entrepreneurs.

Since independence there is a considerable increase in the number of women entrepreneurs in India Owing chiefly to the Government patronage and financial aid. Estimates show that at the end of the financial year 2000-01. The number registered units run by women was 83% in SSI sector. The profile of women in post independence India has undergrow a perceptible change and rate of change is accelerating.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Women in India constitute a large proportion of total unemployed population and hence it is imperative to find out the entrepreneurial constraints faced by them. In the era of entrepreneurship, this decade specially belongs to women entrepreneurs. The following questions were probed:

1. What are the problems faced by the women enterprise in running the enterprise?
2. What are the problems faced by women entrepreneurs in starting the enterprise?
3. Does entrepreneurship bring about social upliftment in the society?

OBJECTIVE OF TH STUDY

The research is carried on with the following objectives:

1. To analyze the leave of satisfaction of the women entrepreneurs.
2. To identify the problems and obstacles faced by the women objectives:
3. To predict the future prospects for the women entrepreneurs.

METHODOLOGY

4.1. Area of Study and Sampling Technique

The Study is confined to Tirunelveli city. The reason for choosing the city is mainly due to the reason that Tirunelveli place of small scale industries and concentration of many women entrepreneurs in this area. The date has been collected using random sampling technique, wherein the researcher collected the questionnaires from the women entrepreneurs in Tirunelveli.

4.2. Sample Size

Hundred and fifty respondents were selected in the around Tirunelveli enterprises taken up for the study were beauty parlors, handloom units, P.C.O's. General stores and fitness centers.

4.3. Sources and collection of data

For the purpose of the study primary data were collected through a well-structured questionnaire from the respondent the questionnaire was designed such a way that, it analyses the various problems and the future prospected soft name entrepreneur. The first part of the questionnaire sought the general information about the respondents. The remains of part was directed towards finding out the views of the respondents on different area of the objectives of the study.

4.4 Tools for analysis

The following tools were used to analyze and interpret the data collected.

Percentage analysis, Chi-square and Anova.

Table 1: Summary statistics

PERSONAL FACTORS		FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUM PERCENTAGE
Age	30 – 40	41	27.3	27.3
	40 – 45	59	39.3	66.7
	50 and above	50	33.3	100
Marital status	Married	138	92	92
	Single	9	6	98
	Separated	3	2	100
Educational Qualification	School Level	45	30	30
	Diploma	67	44.7	74.7
	Graduation	38	25.3	100
Parent Occupation	Business	25	16.7	16.7
	Industry	79	52.7	69.3
	Service	46	30.7	100
Family Structure	Nuclear	124	82.7	82.7
	Joint	26	17.3	100

Mode of entry into industry	Inheritance	5	3.3	3.3
	Purchase	20	13.3	16.7
	Lease	9	6	22.7
	New Unite	116	77.3	100
Occupation Before establishing the unit	Student	39	26	26
	Employed	60	40	66
	Business	51	34	100
Type of organization	Sole Proprietorship	141	94	94
	Partnership	9	6	100

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The above table gives a detailed description of the personal profile of the respondents. It is found that the majority of the respondents is in the group of 40-50 years, married and had a diploma qualification. Majority of the respondents parents are in austral background, are from nuclear family. Started a new unit of their own, were employed before establishing their and are sole proprietors to their business.

Objective 2. To identify that problems and obstacles faced by the women entrepreneurs.

5.2. H.H. There is no signification difference among the various reasons to start the enterprise.

Table 2. Reasons to Start the business

Reason	Observed N	Expected N	calculated χ^2	Table value	Sig
Educational Qualification	52	50	6.88	5.991	sig
Need for self development	62	50			
Primitive	36	50			

Sum the above table is found that for 2 df at 5% level, calculated value is higher than the table value. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. Thus it is observed from the study that, need for self-development was the reason for majority of the women entrepreneurs to start their own enterprise.

5.22 N.H. There is no difference among the various factors influencing to choose this line of activity.

Table 3. Factors influencing to choose the line of activity.

Reason	Observed N	Expected N	calculated X ²	Table value	Sig
Knowledge of potential market	52	50	6.76	5.991	sig
Risibility of raw material	63	50			
High margin of profit	37	50			

From the above table it is found that for 2 df at 5% level, calculated value is higher than the table value Hence. The null hypothesis rejected. Thus, it is inferred that availability of raw material was the major factor that influenced the respondents choose the line of activity.

5.2.3 N.H. There is no difference among the various problems in starting the enterprise.

Table 4. Problems in Starting the business.

Problems in starting the business	Observed N	Expected N	calculated X ²	Table value	Sig
Arranging finance	71	37.5	52.400	7.815	sig
Identifying a suitable product	44	37.5			
Identifying a suitable location	17	37.5			
Preparation of project report	18	37.5			

From the above table is found that for 3 df at 5% level, calculated value is higher than the table value. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. Thus, it is found from the study that arranging finance was the major problem faced by the women entrepreneur followed by indentifying a suitable product.

5.2.4 N.H. There is no difference among the various problems in running the business.

TABLE 5. Problems in running the business.

Problems in running the business	Observed N	Expected N	calculated X ²	Table value	Sig
Managerial Problems	20	37.5	42.747	7.815	sig
Family Problems	70	37.5			
Religions taboos	38	37.5			
Height rate of interest	22	37.5			

5.2.5 N.H: There is no difference among the various obstacles in becoming an entrepreneur

TABLE : 6 Obstacles in becoming an entrepreneur

Problems	Observed N	Expected N	calculated X ²	Table value	Sig
Finance	39	37.5	10.840	7.815	Sig
Lack of information	20	37.5			
Lack of training	61	37.5			
Combining family and work life	30	37.5			

From the above table is found that for a df at 5% level, calculated value is higher than the table value. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. Thus, it is observed that lack of training was the major obstacle faced by the women entrepreneurs before starting their own enterprise.

5.1. Objective 1. To analyze the level of satisfaction of the women entrepreneurs.

5.1.1.N.H: There is no significant difference in the level of satisfaction among the respondents belonging to various are groups.

TABLE 7: AGE VS LEVEL OF SATISFACTION

Age	N	Mean
30-40 Years	41	21.63
40-50 Years	59	22.15
50 years and above	50	22.72

ANOVA TABLE 1

Source	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Between Groups	36.781	2	13.390	7.204	.001
Within Groups	273.219	147	1.589		

The table value $0.001 < 0.005$. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. Thus, it is inferred that the middle age group of Women entrepreneurs were more satisfied.

5.1.2 N.H: There is no significant difference in the level of satisfaction among the respondents of various from of business.

TABLE 8: FROM OF BUSINESS VS LEVEL OF SATISFACTION

Age	N	Mean
Business	25	21.63
Industry	75	22.15
Service	50	22.72

ANOVA TABLE II

Source	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Between Groups	1.734	2	.867	.427	.653
Within Groups	298.266	147	2.029		

Since F is not significant, null hypothesis is accepted. Thus, it is concluded that women entrepreneurs of all the forms of business were equally satisfied.

5.1.3. N.H: There is no significant difference in the mean scores of the respondent amount educational qualification.

TABLE 9. QUALIFICATION VS LEVEL OF STATISFACTION

Qualification	N	Mean
Upto School Level	45	22.48
Diploma	67	22.11
Graduation	38	22.00

ANOVA TABLE III

Source	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Between Groups	5.711	2	2.855	1.426	.244
Within Groups	294.289	147	2.002		

Since F is significant, null hypothesis is accepted. Thus, it is found that the women entrepreneurs with different national qualification were equally satisfied.

5.3. Objective 3: To predict the future prospects for the women entrepreneurs.

5.5.7 N.H: There is no difference in the expectation of performance of the business in future.

TABLE 10: Performance of business in future.

Problems	Observed N	Expected N	calculated X ²	Table value	Sig
Very good	59	24	60.770	5.991	Sig
Good	74	102			
Average	17	24			

From the table it is found that for 3df at 5% level, calculated value is higher than the table value. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. Thus, it is inferred that majority of the respondents believed that the business in future would be prospective.

Findings

It is found that majority of the respondents belongs to the age group of 40 – 50 years and Married. Most of the respondents have completed their diploma respondents belonged to unclear family and their parents had industrial background.

Majority of the respondents have started new unit of their business and were not members of any accounts women entrepreneurs.

It is also found that most of the respondents had sole proprietorship concerns and were into service nature of business.

Majority of the respondents started their enterprise for the need of self development.

Arranging finance was the major concern for majority of the respondents in starting their business.

Availability of raw material was the major factor that influenced the respondents to choose the line of activity.

Family problems were the major problem in running the business followed by religious taboos.

Lack of training and finance were the major obstacles in becoming entrepreneurs.

This is no difference among the level of satisfaction among the respondents of different forms of business.

There is no significant difference in the level of satisfaction among the respondents of different forms of business there is no significant difference in the level of satisfaction among the respondents of different age group.

Majority of the respondents expected their business to perform family well in future.

7. SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

From the research, the researches has arrived at various suggestions for the upliftment of women entrepreneurs in future in a country like India. We here women are looked upon as dependents to various relations from childhood to death, it is not an easy task to come up as entrepreneurs. The Common problems faced by the respondents of the study were

- .. Financial problems
- .. Initiation problems
- .. Societal recognition
- .. Marketing problems
- .. Work – Family balance.

Entrepreneurs usually require financial assistance of some kind to launch their business ventures. But women in developing countries like India have little access to money. They do not receive support from their family members of society, which is usually a male dominant social order. In spite of all these problems, most of them have succeeded to become entrepreneurs and are in the lead of their business activity. Those women are to be identified, motivated and encouraged to bring about an upliftment in the society. They are to be provided educational facilities, training and development on management skills and should be encouraged to participate in decision making. Moreover provision of micro credit and enterprise credit system are to be made for the women entrepreneurs of local level.

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**A Study on Training and Development of Women Employees with
Special Reference to Fireworks Industries in Sattur Taluk**

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Abstract

The present study "A study on training and development of Women employees with special reference to fireworks industries, Sattur Taluk" is an analytical and empirical in nature. The study is based on the survey conducted through random sampling method among the women employees working in the fireworks industries. The data have been collected through a pre-structured interview schedule, prepared by the researcher. The interview schedule contains questions pertaining to personal data, socio economic data, employment details and Level of satisfaction about training program. The Results of the study show that the computed value is more than both the table values the H_0 is rejected. Hence there is a relationship between the occupation of the respondents and level of satisfaction about training program.

Key Words: Employees, training, development, chi-square test.

INTRODUCTION

Training and development is a function of human resource management concerned with organizational activity aimed at bettering the performance of individuals and groups in organizational settings. It has been known by several names, including "human resource development", and "learning and development.[1]

Training and Development is a subsystem of an organization. It ensures that randomness is reduced and learning or behavioral change takes place in structured format.[2] Training and development -- or "learning and development" as many refer to it now -- is one of the most important aspects of our lives and our work.[3] The official and ongoing educational activities within an organization designed to enhance the fulfillment and performance of employees. Training and development programs offered by a business might include a variety of educational techniques and programs that can be attended on a compulsory or voluntary basis by staff.[4]

Training and development encompasses three main activities: training, education, and development. **Training:** This activity is both focused upon, and evaluated against, the job that an individual currently holds. **Education:** This activity focuses upon the jobs that an individual may potentially hold in the future, and is evaluated against those jobs. **Development:** This activity focuses upon the activities that the organization employing the individual, or that the individual is part of, may partake in the future, and is almost impossible to evaluate.

Review of Literature

Muhammad Rizwan, (2012) in his study entitled "Empirical study of Employee job Satisfaction", examined the crucial problems, faced by the employees while working in organizations and found the ways how the employers make the employees loyal with their organization. The purpose of this research is to elaborate the key factors which are useful for the satisfaction of the employees i.e. workplace environment, reward and recognition, training and development and team work. These factors help to make the policies effective and through this effectiveness, efficiency takes place in the management process. This research is based on theoretical considerations, a model was proposed linking the employee job satisfaction (EJS) constructs. The survey covered 200 employees within the territory of Punjab in Pakistan. Through this survey it is found that strong positive relationship between team work and all other factors. **Muhammad Mushtaq Khan Niazi, (2014)** in his study entitled "Impact of Human Resource Practices on Job Satisfaction: A study of textile industry of Pakistan", found that the relationship between HR Practices i.e. (Training and Development, Respect and Integrity, Opportunities for Growth/Career Path, Increments & promotion, Performance appraisal, Compensation and benefits) with the employee job satisfaction in textile industry in Pakistan. These HRM practices have a significant positive impact on employee Job satisfaction. Data has been collected through a questionnaire from the employees of various departments of a textile unit. It has been found that HR Practices are positively linked with employee job satisfaction. Managers, Assistant Managers and Supervisors were the respondents of this study. Results indicate that front line management is less satisfied with HRM practices as compare to middle level management. This study will help to analyze employee perception about organizations at different levels of management. Expectation of employees can be enhanced through effective HRM practices which in turn builds a good positioning of organization in a competitive environment. **Amir**

Saeed Khan., (2015) in his study entitled “Job Satisfaction and Security among Bank Employees and their performance: Study of Public and Private Sectors Banks of Southern Punjab Pakistan”. The study covers six Banks of Pakistan taking two from Public Sector namely ZaraiTaraqiati Bank of Pakistan and National Bank of Pakistan and four from Private Sector Bank Alfalah, Faysal Bank, Muslim Commercial Bank, Askari Bank. Two hundred employees of selected Banks located at different place in Pakistan have approached to monitor their views on job satisfaction, security and their work performance. The results determine that significant differences exists between employees of Public Sector and Private Sector Banks regarding various aspects of job satisfaction, pay and fringe benefits, supervision, training and development. But they are significant in case of the aspects, relation with co-workers, employee’s empowerment, supervision, performance appraisal and nature of job.

Bidyut Bijoya Neog., (2014) in his study entitled “Factors Influencing Employee’s Job Satisfaction: An Empirical Study among Employees of Automobile Service Workshops in Assam”, found that there is a relationships in between fair compensation and job satisfaction, supervisor support and job satisfaction, working environment and job satisfaction and Job Security and job satisfaction. The result revealed that salary is the most important factor for influencing job satisfaction of employees. Apart from salary, it has been found that the influence of supervisor support, healthy working environment, high level of job satisfaction, proper work-life balance, career opportunities and promotion, proper training and development opportunities are also very important factors for determining employee’s job satisfaction. Data have been collected from 100 respondents by visiting the authorised service workshops of ten automobile manufacturers. The result of this study shows that the job satisfaction level of employees is average and it calls for management attention towards enhancing the employee job satisfaction level. This study presents relationship between various factors and puts forth suggestions for improving employee’s job satisfaction level.

Atul Kumar Doharey., (2016) in his study entitled “A Study to Identify the Factors Affecting the Quality of Work Life in Small Scale Industries”. This study is done in small scale industries at macro level in Indore District in Madhya Pradesh. In small scale industries various employees wants to job satisfaction, bonus, good working condition and leave according to the employee. In small scale industries lower position employee are not involve in any decision made by management .a good quality of work life help to the employee for provide training by the industries .a good quality of work life help to employee for their job security and social integration are having positive impact on quality of work life in small scale industries .quality of work life play a important role between employees and their organization in small scale industries . Small scale industries are important part of Indian economy. In India most of the people depend in agriculture but now a day’s people work in small scale industries. For our study purpose only primary data collected through questionnaire and secondary data collected through journal and websites.

Objectives:

1. To examine the socio economic profile of the respondents.
2. To analyse the association between socio economic profile of the respondents and their opinion about training.

Percentage analysis

Percentage analysis is used to compare between the attributes. The percentages are calculated based on the following formula.

Percentage = Number of respondents / Total Number of respondents

Chi – Square Test

Chi – Square Test is a very strong tool for testing the dependency between the observed and expected values.

$$X^2 = \sum (O-E)^2/E$$

Socio – Economic Profile of the respondents

The researcher has gathered the details about socio economic profile of the respondents and presented in the following Table.

Table 1.1**Socio Economic Profile of the respondents**

Variable	Category	Total respondents (N = 180)	Percentage
Age of the respondents	Below 25 years	54	30.00
	25-35 years	48	26.67
	35-45 years	62	34.44
	Above 45 years	16	8.89

Educational Qualification of the respondents	Primary Level	16	8.89
	Secondary Level	14	7.78
	Higher Secondary Level	84	46.67
	Graduate Level	48	26.66
	Diploma Course	18	10.00
Occupation of the respondents	Dispatching Units	35	19.44
	Making of Crackers	57	31.67
	Packaging units	39	21.67
	Making of Matches	49	27.22

Source : Primary Data

Age

It is found that (62) 34.44 per cent of the respondents are in the age group between 25 years and 35 years, (54) 30.00 per cent of the respondents are below 25 years, (48) 26.67 per cent of the respondents are between 35 and 45 years, (16) 8.89 per cent of the respondents are above 45 years of age. It is understood that most of the respondents (34.44 per cent) are in the age group between 35 and 45 years.

Educational Qualification

Educational qualification is an important factor. Hence, the researcher has classified the respondents based on their educational qualification. It is observed that out of 180 respondents, (84) 46.67 per cent of the respondents have taken up higher secondary level education, (48) 26.67 per cent of the respondents have taken up post graduate level education, (16) 8.89 per cent of the respondents have cleared primary level education, (14) 7.78 per cent of the respondents have qualified upto secondary level and the remaining (18) 10.00 per cent of the respondents have got diploma. It is understood that most of the respondents 46.67 per cent of the respondents have taken up higher secondary level education in the study area.

Position of Work

In the selected industries, more number of processes are involved. The researcher has classified the employees based on their nature of work and it is found that 57 (31.67 per cent) respondents are working as making of crackers, 49 (27.22 per cent) respondents are engaged in making of matches, 39 (21.67 per cent)

respondents are directly involved in packaging units and the remaining 35 (19.44 per cent) respondents are working in dispatching units. It is found that majority (31.67 per cent) of the respondents are working as making of crackers.

Opinion of the respondents about training

The researcher has made an analysis to know whether any training program is organised to the employees to escape from the fire accidents or not and their opinion about the training and development program. The details are presented in the following Table.

Table 4.6

Opinion of the respondents about training

Training Program	Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Training program to the employees	Organised	123	68.33
	Not Organised	57	31.67
Level of satisfaction about training program	High	72	40.00
	Medium	69	38.33
	Low	39	21.67

Source: Primary Data

From the above Table it is found that out 180 respondents (123) 68.33 per cent of the employees are told that trained program as organised and the remaining (57) 31.67 per cent of the employees are told that no such as training program is organised. It is found that majority of the respondents (68.33) are trained by employees.

Out of 180 respondents (72) 40.00 per cent of the employees are highly satisfied with the training program organised in their units, (69) 38.33 per cent of the employees are having medium level of satisfaction and the remaining 39 (21.67) per cent of the respondents have low level of satisfaction regarding training program. It is found that majority of the respondents (38.33 per cent) are having medium level of satisfaction towards training program organised by the fireworks industries. Hence it is suggested that more number of effective training program should be organised to protect the employees.

Chi- Square Test

Hypothesis No : 1

H0 : There is no relationship between the occupation of the respondents and level of satisfaction about training program.

Occupation/Opinion about level of satisfaction with training program	High	Medium	Low	Total
Dispatching section	13	12	10	35
Making of Crackers	34	18	5	57
Packaging units	14	23	2	39
Making of Matches	11	16	22	49
Total	72	69	39	180

Chi- Square Test

Table value @ 1% level of significance	Table value @ 5% level of significance	Computed value	Degrees of Freedom
21.67	16.92	46.73	9

Test Result

The table value for 1% level of significance is 21.67, 5% level of significance is 16.92. The computed value is 46.73. Since, the computed value is more than both the table values the Ho is rejected. Hence there is a relationship between the occupation of the respondents and level of satisfaction about training program.

Findings of the study

1. It is found that most of the respondents (34.44 per cent) are in the age group between 35 and 45 years.
2. It is found that most of the respondents 46.67 per cent of the respondents have taken up higher secondary level education in the study area.
3. It is found that majority (31.67 per cent) of the respondents are working as making of crackers.
4. It is found that majority of the respondents (68.33) are trained by employees.
5. It is found that majority of the respondents (38.33 per cent) are having medium level of satisfaction towards training program organised by the fireworks industries.

Conclusion

The present study “A study on training and development of women employees with special reference to fireworks industries, SATTUR Taluk” is an analytical and empirical in nature. The study is based on the survey conducted through random sampling method among the women employees working in the fireworks industries. The data have been collected through a pre-structured interview schedule, prepared by the researcher. The interview schedule contains questions pertaining to personal data, socio economic data, employment details and Level of satisfaction about training program. The Results of the study show that the computed value is more than both the table values the H_0 is rejected. Hence there is a relationship between the occupation of the respondents and level of satisfaction about training program.

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SVM Publications

Multidisciplinary Global Journal of Academic Research (MGJAR)

Impact Factor: 2.0674

Vol. V Iss. II April 2018 ISSN:2394-1758

Chauvinism and Realism: A Critique of Chaman Nahal's *The Salt of Life*

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Abstract

Chaman Nahal is well-known novelist and short story writer and he wrote eight novels. In his eight novels, Azadi holds an important place and it won Sahitya Academy Award. Nahal's fictions include My True Faces (1973), Azadi (1975), Into Another Dawn (1977), The English Queens (1979), The Crown and Loincloth (1981), Sunrise in Fiji (1988), The Salt of Life (1991) and The Triumph of the Tricolour (1993), and the short-story collection The weird Dance (1965). His critical works include D.H.Lawrence: An Eastern View (1970), The Narrative Pattern in Ernest Hemingway's Fiction (1971), and The New Literatures in English (1985). This paper is attempt to bring out the Chauvinism and Realism in the novel of The Salt of Life.

Gandhi is one of the prominent character in this novel. He is struggling against the British Crown through the way of non-violent struggle so Gandhi is charmed by every one of India. He is not only struggling for freedom movement but also he is struggling to stop liquor shops and emancipation of women. Chaman Nahal clearly portrayed every ugly event of British Government and how Gandhi's non-violence struggle versus British anarchy.

Key Words: Gandhi, Non-violence and Struggle.

Chaman Nahal, born in 1927 in Sialkot, India (now in Pakistan) and educated at Delhi University (M.A., 1948) and the University of Nottingham, England (Ph.D., 1961), was a professor of English at the Institute of Postgraduate Studies, Delhi University, and at Long Island University, New York, USA (from 1968-70). Between 1966 and 1973 he wrote a literary column for *The Indian Express*.

Nahal's fictions include *My True Faces* (1973), *Azadi* (1975), *Into Another Dawn* (1977), *The English Queens* (1979), *The Crown and Loincloth* (1981), *Sunrise in Fiji* (1988), *The Salt of Life* (1991) and *The Triumph of the Tricolour* (1993), and the short-story collection *The weird Dance* (1965). His critical works include *D.H.Lawrence: An Eastern View* (1970), *The Narrative Pattern in Ernest Hemingway's Fiction* (1971), and *The New Literatures in English* (1985). This paper is attempt to bring out the Chauvinism and Realism in the novel of *The Salt of Life*.

In 1922, Gandhi was arrested by the British police and prisoned six years up to 1928. In that six years, India was silent and the people were turning to use the foreign goods simultaneously, the caste Hindus treat the untouchables badly. Sunil, who was revolutionary and he died while tries to save Prince of Wales according to the words of Gandhi. Sunil's wife Kusum and their son vikram are staying in sabamati Ashram with Gandhi. In the salt Satyagraha, Vikram becomes a famous one by indulging in mass struggle with Gandhi, who still remembers Sunil's letter was written to Gandhi when he was on Simla Hills. In that letter, he wrote that the caste Hindus ill-treated the untouchables. Now it makes more agony to Gandhi.

Why then this slip about Sunil? well, Sunil it was who had once written to him about the evil that was Hinduism. What year was it? Way back. He had written to him in the context of the untouchables and how badly they were treated by the caste Hindus in Simla Hills. Gandhi couldn't remember what reply he had sent to him but he vividly remembered Sunil's letter. Full of agony. Ful of disgust. Gandhi felt the same agony and disgust for Hinduism today. The caste Hindus not only ill-treated the untouchables, they ill-treated all created life. If there were saviours and redeemers, Hindus were the great deniers, the great extinguishers of life- the great smothers. (14)

The passage obviously expresses the untouchable's history of India and how for Gandhi felt and tried to make untouchable as equal to high caste Hindus. In 1929, Gandhi is overcome by a sense of defeat because people are still using foreign goods. Most of the Hindus and Muslims are considering each other enemies and untouchability.

Gandhi always struggles against the British Government. Liquor shops are occupying the human mind both men and women, which pushes them wrong way, so Gandhi needs to launch non-violent struggle against Liquor shops, and the first strike starts in Ahmadabad and Bombay against the Liquor shops. Gandhi writes a letter to viceroy and warns him that the Liquor shops should be closed or else he will be agitated. Gandhi thinks that drinking is morally wrong and money is wasted for alcohol. Chaman Nahal obviously reflects his aspires to stop the Liquor shops through the character Gandhi.

Gandhi wrote to the government on the same lines. Look, Viceroy, I'm about to hold a picketing against the liquor shops all over the country. I believe drinking is morally wrong and in a poor country like ours it also imposes economic hardships; the much needed money is wasted away on alcohol. Men as well women will take part in the picketing. They will see the liquor stores do not open; or that no one can buy anything, if they do manage to raise their shutters. These men and women will be willing to court arrest, if necessary, in the pursuit of their aim. There might be lathi charges which the police would be forced to resort to, to maintain peace. My men and women won't break law and order,' but the situation might so develop because of the miscreants who are at each place to add fuel to the fire. There might be thus much suffering, which my followers will willingly go through. But if you can write to me and convince me that it is a wrong step to take, this picketing of liquor stores, and that drinking is morally defensible habit, than I will call off the agitation.(19)

From the passage, one could clearly understand that the British Government gave more important for liquor shops to maintain the Indians as slaves therefore like Gandhi and his followers not only struggled for freedom but also such pity problems.

In 1928 of April, Gandhi's son Maganlal Gandhi died when he was on the visit in Bihar due to heavy fever. It greatly breaks the heart of Gandhi but he does not display his grievance and indulge the freedom movement. If any one's son died, he would not concentrate in any other works, as Gandhi is a patriotic person, he fixes himself that he has to show his personal grievance after getting the freedom only. Chaman Nahal obviously displays the Gandhi's psyche and faith on nation.

My be that grief was at the back of his mind when he fainted. Gandhi had not much time for personal grief; the struggle he was waging against the British demanded all his attention. And he had, as he thought, put Maganlal in the safe deposit of his memory which would be opened only after India had become free and Gandhi had the time to sit back and be nostalgic. And yet, when one evening after the prayers he got up to leave the prayer ground, he tottered and fell unconscious.

(33)

The passage obviously displays Gandhi's mind that he did not give much time to his personal grievance though his son died at the time of freedom movement.

Gandhi murmurs that British what had done to India for last ten years and also Simon Commission what do to India. Most of the congress leaders are indulging the non-violence struggle against Simon commission according to the words of Gandhi so British police launch lathi charge on Indian strugglers consequence of it Lala Lajpat Rai dies by the lathi blows. British police beat with lathi blows the congress leaders like Jawarharlal Nehru, Pandit Pant and the people of Congress party with lathi blows. It hurts Gandhi, who expresses his inability to hold up his balance before British and its anarchy against the congress leaders.

And that's why he had failed with the British. What had the British done during the last ten years in spite of all his noises? Sent out a mission now and then, which repeated the old clichés in the report it submitted? What had the Simon Commission done for India, which was here two years ago? So far as he was concerned, Simon had only brought pain to those who were dear to hi,. Jawaharlal was hit with lathi blows in the demonstration against this Commission. Pandit Pant had been his with fathis. Lala Lajpat Rai had been hit with lathis and had later died because of those blows. And what of the common run of people, whose names, whose addresses, whose identities were not even known to him? They had been trampled upon in the most brutal manner, their bodies mutilated, their spirits crushed yet again. No, he had altogether failed to soften the British in their attitude to India. Or

soften the white men in general. Yes, white men and women came to him and listened to him and were moved.(44)

The passage obviously shows that the Congress leaders how far faced the problems to attain the freedom and lost their soul for freedom of the country.

In 1930-40, most of the people of India were in the congress party and there was no village without the membership of congress party because Gandhi's non-violent struggle were attracts by Indian people and they followed Gandhi's principle. ChamanNahal brings out the clear idea about Gandhi's congress in India. In India, during the freedom struggle, there was no new flag than Congress Tricolor and there was no national anthem than VandeMataram. It clearly display the effectiveness of congress during the freedom struggle.

In the India of 1930-40, Gandhi was one such choice – the major choice in terms of the numbers he attracted to his non-violent movements and the awakening he brought about amongst the masses against British imperialism. There was not a village in the whole if India in which the Congress did not operate, and its membership, from a mere half million at varying levels of its struggle, had by the end of 1939 risen to be a full five million. For most villagers there was no other national flag but the Congress Tricolour, no other national anthem than the Vande Mataram. (375)

It clearly displays that while the freedom movement of India, Indian people were the inspiration to the national spirit to attain the freedom and no one indulged in the other party than Congress, and no one sings the other song than national anthem.

In *The Salt of Life*, Chaman Nahal succeeds exceedingly well in his attempt to show how Gandhi achieves resounding success in Salt Satyagraha by the dint of his steadfast discipline, hard work, and, above all, his unparalleled capacity to carry the masses with him, thereby revealing how Gandhi's second mass movement has contributed greatly to the social emancipation of Indian women.

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SVM Publications

Multidisciplinary Global Journal of Academic Research (MGJAR)

Impact Factor: 2.0674

Vol. V Iss. II April 2018 ISSN:2394-1758

The Government Schemes for Women and Child Development in Tamil Nadu, India

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Abstract

The Government of Tamil Nadu has introduced a number of novel schemes which have won for the State of Tamil Nadu accolades and appreciation of the entire nation including dignitaries from many parts of the world. At an era where both men and women are forced to take up employment to make both ends meet, innumerable opportunities and financial assistance schemes have been provided to women for increasing their literacy levels by pursuing higher education and securing good employment opportunities. The Tamil Nadu Government is interested in the development of women and Child and have formulated various welfare schemes. This article tries to expose the welfare schemes introduced by the Government of Tamil Nadu at a glance.

Key Words: Empowerment, Women, Government Schemes and Child Development.

Introduction

The Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu under the able guidance of the Honble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had always ensured the welfare of the poor, the down-trodden, Women, Children, Senior

Citizens and trans-genders. Their health, nutrition, education, protection and development have been improved through various Social Welfare Schemes. They have also been provided with innumerable opportunities and facilities to live a dignified life.

The area specific programmes introduced by her have warded off a number of social evils, vouching the secured well being of vulnerable sections of the society. Equitable and universal distribution of government resources for perpetuating accelerated growth of the entire society into a healthy and prosperous Human resource base, ensures a life mutually comfortable.

The empowerment and improvement of social status of women, is the prime motto in the planning and execution of all special initiatives unveiled by the Honourable Chief Minister. The flagship schemes such as Girl Child Protection Scheme, higher scale of assistance for graduates along with 4 grams of gold coin for making Thirumangalyam, Avvaiyar award for exemplary service by women, introduction of 13 varieties of Nutritious Meal with 4 sets of uniform, the multi-pronged actions proposed to prevent crime perpetrated on gullible women and defenseless children, are all schemes introduced for the protection and development of women and children.

The Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department implements the welfare schemes through the Directorates of Social Welfare, Integrated Child Development Services scheme and the Directorate of Social Defence. Further, this Department implements Social Security Pension Schemes through Revenue Department as nodal agency. This Department apart from extending many services to women and children, also extends its helping hand to Transgenders.

This Department has formulated social Security Pension Schemes for the vulnerable sections of the society who want to lead an honourable life like the senior citizens, widows, deserted women, incapacitated poor unmarried women, Destitute differently abled persons and destitute agricultural labourers and implements them through the Revenue department.

Social Welfare Department implements various Marriage Assistance Schemes, maintains working women hostels working women, maintains Service Homes for the benefit of the destitute women who need safety and shelter. This Department is also implementing the Girl Child Protection Schemes, effectively.

To cap all these schemes, this Department has introduced a scheme for providing gold coin for making Thirumangalyam to poor girls with effect from 17.05.2011. By this scheme, all the categories of women who obtain marriage assistance through various schemes are given 4 gram gold coin of 22 carat, along with the marriage assistance amount of 25,000/- More over the Marriage assistance for Degree/Diploma holders have been raised from 25,000/- to 50,000/- and they are also given 4 gm gold coin for making Thirumangalyam.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme has been introduced with the high goal that all the children of the society should be well cared for.

In order to ensure the welfare of elderly people, widows, Differently abled and other vulnerable sections of the society, the Government have enhanced their monthly pension from 500/- to 1000/- per month. Further the Government have constructed Integrated complex of Special Homes in 64 Rural Blocks, 2 each in 32 Districts as a pilot initiative. Destitute children and Aged persons are given food and shelter in these integrated complexes.

This department has enacted various Acts and framed Rules to safeguard the interests of the Senior citizen, women and children, which are implemented effectively. Rules have been framed and notified under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, Dowry Prohibition Act and Prevention of women from domestic violence Act. These Acts give safety and security to the Senior citizen and the women affected by domestic violence.

This Government is interested in the welfare of Transgenders and have formulated various welfare schemes for the Transgenders enabling them to move in the society with their heads held high due to the introduction of schemes like sanction of margin money and sanction of bank loan which are implemented through the Transgenders Welfare Board.

Under the noble leadership of our Honble Chief Minister, the Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department is extending its best and special services to the children, women, Senior citizen and other vulnerable sections of society to secure economic development, equality, social rights and social justice.

Department of Social Welfare, Tamil Nadu is implementing various schemes, programmes, social welfare schemes ,Health and Nutrition, scholarship for women empowerment, Girl Child pregnant women, mothers, ward members, Anganwadi Workers, Women Health Volunteers, the women living in the rural & tribal areas, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, nursing women, Lactating mother, widows/destitute, Old age women, women self-help group (SHG), Women Entrepreneurs and Adolescent Girls'.

Also special assistance is given to the women and child belonging to Scheduled Caste(SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBC), Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC) Minority Category and below poverty line (BPL).

It gives assistance in the form of:

1. Subsidy on the loans
2. Education, Training

3. Financial assistance/Cash
4. Scholarship
5. Nutrition
6. self employment
7. And others much more etc.

The schemes has been initiated in order to :

1. To encourage Women Empowerment
2. To promote development and empowerment, gender equality and gender justice of women
3. To ensure women's social, economic and political empowerment, fulfillment of their rights, promoting their participation and leadership
4. To protect Women from Domestic Violence
5. For child development, empowerment and protection
6. To the Child Sex Ratio, Child Care

Women and Child Schemes of Tamil Nadu Government are listed below

1. *Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Residential Schools*
2. *Chief Minister's Girl Protection Scheme*
3. *Cradle Baby Scheme*
4. *National Programme for Eduction of Girls at Elementary Level*
5. *Sivagami Ammaiya Memorial Girl child Protection Scheme*

1. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Residential Schools for girls of SC, ST, OBC and minority communities

Description

61 Kendriya Gramin Balika Vidhyalaya residential schools set up in 12 districts are functioning across 44 EBBs within the State of Tamil Nadu. (Ministry Of Women and Child Development, Tamil Nadu) date of launch July, 2004

Objective

Setting up residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minority communities.

Eligibility

Girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minority communities.

Beneficiaries

Girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minority communities.

Benefits

Out of School girls in the age group of 10 to 14 in EBBs are identified and enrolled in these schools.

1. 5 full time teachers one for each subject and part time teachers are engaged.
2. Supporting staff members to run the hostel are also engaged.
3. Free uniforms, cosmetics, nutrition food, note books & books are supplied
4. A stipend amount of Rs.50/- per child per month is deposited in the post office.
5. Insurance coverage has been made for the girls during their stay in residential school.
6. Regular medical checkup is being made & Recorded.
7. Fully equipped with building, Classrooms and residential facilities, TLM, TLE Kitchen equipments furniture, Library Books etc .

2. Chief Minister's Girl Protection Scheme financial assistance

Objective

The Objectives of this scheme are:

- To provide timely and enhanced financial assistance to the girl child.
- To promote education of the girl child
- To eradicate female infanticide
- To discourage the preference for male child
- To promote small family norm

Eligibility

The following eligibility criteria should be fulfilled:

1. The family only has one girl child and no male child in the family.
2. Age of the child should be less than 3 years at the time of enrollment in the scheme.
3. Annual income of the family should not exceed Rs. 72,000/-
4. Either of the parents should have undergone sterilization within 35 years of age.

Beneficiaries

The Girl Child, under the control of Ministry Of Women and Child Development, Tamil Nadu, date of launch 1992.

Benefits

An initial amount of Rs. 22,200/- or Rs. 50,000/- (born on or after 01/08/2011) as fixed deposit will be deposited in Tamil Nadu Power Finance Corporation.

3. Cradle Baby Scheme to eliminate female infanticide Financial Assistance

Objective

The objective of this scheme are as below:

- To eliminate the incidence of female infanticide and to create awareness among people regarding equality of gender.
- To provide social empowerment to girl children.

Eligibility

The following Eligibility Criteria and Conditions Should be fulfilled:

1. Cradles are placed in reception centers, District social welfare board offices, District Collectorates, Hospitals, Primary Health Centers, Orphanages, and Children Homes to receive unwanted babies
2. Surrendered/abandoned children are then placed in Government recognized institutions/centres for adoption by eligible couples
3. The differently abled children who are unable to be given in for adoption are handed over to specialized agencies for care and protection.
4. NGO/citizens are encouraged to bring abandoned babies.
5. The District social welfare officer and extension officers (Social welfare) are the officials for availing the information to beneficiaries and also organize camps, seminars and conferences to create awareness about female infanticide.
6. Cradle baby centers set up cost is Rs. 47.45 lakh and each center have a superintendent, an assistant nurse, an assistant and other workers and adequate stock of milk powder, medicine and clothes.

Beneficiaries

Deserted, abandoned & surrendered babies scheme under the control of Ministry Of Women and Child Development, Tamil Nadu, date of launch 1992.

Benefits

Under Assistance to scheme for Girls Child, an amount of Rs.50,000 is deposited in the name of a girl child for a family with only one girl child and a sum of Rs.25,000 is deposited for a family with two girl children. The fixed deposit will be renewed periodically once in five years. An annual incentive of Rs.1,800 is being given to the girl children on completion of the five years of deposit and it will continue up to the 20th year of deposit for her educational purpose. The maturity value is payable to girl child only if the child studies up to 10th Std. and has appeared for the Public Examination. The fixed deposits under the scheme are maintained with the Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, in a specially designed cumulative interest payment scheme.

4. National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL)

Objective

The objective of this scheme are summarized as below:

- Is a focused intervention of Government of India, to reach the “Hardest to Reach” girls, especially those not in school.
- To enhance girl’s education over and above the investments for girl’s education through normal SSA interventions.
- The program provides for development of a “model school” in every cluster with more intense community mobilization and supervision of girls enrollment in schools.
- Gender sensitisation of teachers, development of gender-sensitive learning materials, and provision of need-based incentives like escorts, stationery, workbooks, and uniforms are some of the endeavors under the program.

Eligibility

Girl child belonging to SC/ ST categories from Educationally Backward Blocks (EEBs)

Beneficiaries

Girl child belonging to SC/ ST categories from Educationally Backward Blocks (EEBs)

Benefits

The benefits of this scheme are summarized as below:

A one-time grant of an amount of Rs.30,000/- is given for teaching learning equipment, library, sports, vocational training, etc. schme under the control of Ministry Of Women and Child Development, Tamil Nadu, date of launch 2003.

5. Sivagami Ammaiya Memorial Girl Child Protection Scheme for poor girls

Objective

- To promote family planning.
- To eradicate female infanticide.
- To promote the welfare of the girl child in poor families and to raise the status of the girl child.

Eligibility

1. Scheme I for one Girl Child Rs.22,200/- Fixed Deposit Receipt in the name of girl child for the family which has only one girl child.
2. Under Scheme-II Fixed Deposit Receipt for Rs.15,200/- for each girl child where the family has two girl children only. An amount of Rs.150/- as monthly

incentive shall be given to the girl child on completion of 5 years from the date of deposit and up to the 20th year of deposit for her educational purpose.

3. The fixed deposit will get matured on the completion of 29 years of deposit. The annual incentive of Rs.1800/- is given to the girl child every year on 30th of March, from the completion of 6th year of fixed deposit for meeting the Education expenses.
4. The District social welfare officer, District program officer, Child development project officer, Extension officer (SW) and Rural welfare officers (Women). This scheme is very liberal as all eligible families will be provided benefit irrespective of caste, creed, religion, income and no. of sons. Further, if the parents are receiving benefit under any other scheme, even then, they are entitled to avail benefit under this scheme.

Beneficiaries

Poor girls, scheme maintained by Ministry Of Women and Child Development, Tamil Nadu, date of launch 1992.

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