


3.3.3 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers in national/ international confer

Name of Teacher	Title of paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / international	Year of publication
R.Anitha	Women entrepreneur in rural informal sectors	prospects of micro, small&medium enterprises in indian scenario		National	2018
Dr.K.Chitra devi	Effect of CaCl ₂ , Bijamrita and Cyanospray Fertilizers on seed germination of <i>Amaranthus Tristic</i>				2018
Dr.E Vanitha	substantial development of women entrepreneurs in micro, small, and medium enterprises in	India in the Global Economy		National	2016
Dr.E Vanitha	Recyclable Waste and its uses	Bio Degradable waste- Environmental issues and sustainability		National	2015
Dr.E Vanitha	A Study on inclusive growth in India	Economic upliftment and Inclusion changes and challenges		National	2015
Dr.E Vanitha	A Need for Women Empowerment Related to Food Prices in India	Economics of Inflation Dynamics		National	2015
T.SivaPriya	Man's Influence on a Womens life in Nayantara Sahgals Mistaken Identity	Contemporary Issues in Common wealth literature		National	2015
T.SivaPriya	Victimization of women in the fictional depiction of Nayantara Sahgals "Rich like us"	Trends in Alternative Literature		National	2014

ence-proceedings per teacher during last five years

ISBN/ISSN number	Affiliating Institute at the time of publication	Name of the publisher	Page No
ISBN:978-93-86712-19-6	The American college		1 TO 7
https://www.quickcomp.any.in/patents		Patent	8 TO 16
978-93-85109-34-8	The New college, Chennai.	Vergal Publication	17 TO 23
938068620-x	Thiagarajar college, Madurai	Shanlax Publications	24 TO 32
619281139-5	Thiagarajar college, Madurai	Shanlax Publications	33 TO 38
938068635-8	The New college, Chennai.	Shanlax Publications	39 TO 44
978-93-81723-35-7	K.L.N. collge of engineering, Pottapalayam	V.H.S.N college	45 TO 52
978-81-928113-9-0	K.L.N. collge of engineering, Pottapalayam	Vergal Publication	53 TO 60


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Madurai, Tamil Nadu

PROSPECTS OF MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs) IN INDIAN SCENARIO

Editors

Dr. A. Martin David

Dr. S.C.B. Samuel Anbu Selvan

Volume - I

February 2018

WOMEN ENTREPRENEUR IN RURAL INFORMAL SECTORS

R. Anitha, Department of Commerce, The American college, Madurai.

K. Sheema Mahiba Angel, Department of commerce, The American college, madurai.

INTRODUCTION:

The informal sector constitute on an important part of Indian economy, the term for informal sector are used by international labour organization to wide range of small economic activities. The informal sector defined those establishment that employed less than 10 person with or without use of power. All the activities fall outside the formal registered , tax license statistical documental zoned business enterprise with the small scale operations. Adaptive technology and operating the unregulated and competitive market. The most development country women's plays in informal sector. Many women have been successful in their work.

WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP:

Women entrepreneurship is the process where women organize all the factors of production, undertake risks, and provide employment to others. The definition of women entrepreneurship has never been differentiated on the basis of sex and hence could be extended to women entrepreneurs without any restrictions.

Women entrepreneurship may be defined as “.Women achieving economic independency and generates employment opportunities to others by running an enterprise”.

Challenges faced by rural women entrepreneurs:

There are several factors that act as a barrier for rural women entering into entrepreneurship. The problem ranges from improper infrastructure, mobilizing, capital, labor, marketing, family and personal obligations, male chauvinism, work-family conflict and lack of awareness about financial assistance, loan facilities and schemes. That 81% of rural women entrepreneurs are finding problem in capital investment for their business, 71% of respondents are not having proper infrastructure, 43% of rural women entrepreneurs are unaware of loan schemes and policies that are provided by the government, around 86% of the respondent are

facing problem in mobility, 52% of women said that they are finding difficult to balance their work life and family life, 67% are suffered because of not getting proper financial assistance and only 24% respondent said they are not getting proper support from their family members.

What is the role of Rural Entrepreneurship in India?

The fundamental role is to provide employment opportunities and consequently, applying a check on migration. Industries in rural areas are mostly micro or tiny in structure and quick yielding. In other words, their gestation period is much less as compared to large scale industries. Rural industries are also labour intensive and provide substantial employment opportunities are Food Processing industry, Poultry industry, cottage and handicrafts industry, etc. This also helps in balanced regional growth and promotion of artistic activities.

Why Rural Entrepreneurship?

One of the major objectives of developmental polices in India is to provide employment to millions of unemployed rural youth. The core of the problem in countries like India is surplus agricultural labour and closure of traditional village industries, resulting in increased unemployment in rural areas and migration of rural youth to urban areas in desperate search of jobs, in turn putting more pressure on the urban infrastructure and amenities.

Factor motivating Rural women to involve in Business activities:

The major reason for women entrepreneurship,

- Need for power.
- Getting self actualization .
- Seeking Independence.
- Need for achievement.
- Presence of knowledge and skills.
- Motivation towards new enterprise.
- Need for additional income.
- Thrust to create new things.

CONCLUSION:

In early stage men and women will be commonly is engaged in informal entrepreneurship. To encourage the women entrepreneur change into the world economic level. A more analysis uncovers necessity and choices are co-present a majority of classes and many women entered in informal entrepreneurship out of necessity more opportunities driven chosen.

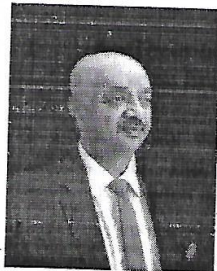
REFERENCES

1. www.entrepreneur.com
2. Colin C Williams is a professor of public policy the University of Sheffield in UK
3. www.emeraldinsight.com/reprints

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MESSAGE

Greetings in the Name of Lord and Saviour
Jesus Christ

I glad to see that the Department of
Commerce has organised a National
Conference on “**Prospects of Micro, Small
& Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in
Indian Scenario**”.

Industrialisation is inevitable for the growth of any nation due to the
flourishment it contribute towards the economic growth, equitable supply and
demand, change in the life style of population and the like. MSMEs are sine
qua non for industrialisation. Hence I appreciate the Department of Commerce
for selecting this concept for the National Conference and I strongly believe
that the outcome of the conference will identify varied prospects of MSMEs at
this Indian scenario, as the Government of India is intended to have economic
growth through Make in India, Made in India and the programmes like. I also
congratulate Dr.S.C.B. Samuel Anbu Selvan, Organising Secretary and his
committee members for publishing the conference proceedings in the Book
with ISBN.

Greatly, I appreciate and offer my felicitations to the Department of Commerce
for the commendable work crystallised under the guidance of Dr.A.Martin
David, Head, Department of Commerce of our college.

I wish the conference to be a great and successful one....., and this publication
will add a feather in the crown of royal commerce, through its fruitful
information.

My best wishes to you all!!

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PROSPECTS OF MICRO, SMALL &
MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs) IN INDIAN SCENARIO

Certificate


This is to certify that Dr. /Mr. /Ms. R. Anitha of


The American College, Madurai


has participated / presented a paper entitled Women Entrepreneurs in Rural Informal Sector

in the National Conference on "Prospects of

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Indian Scenario" organized by Department of Commerce held on
16 February 2018 at The American College, Madurai, Tamilnadu.


Dr.S.C.B. Samuel Anbu Selvan
Organizing Secretary


Dr.A. Martin David
Head of the Department


Dr.M. Davamani Christober
Principal & Secretary

Home / Patent Search / Effect Of C...

Ordinary Application

Application Awaiting Examination

Effect Of Cacl2, Bijamrita And Cyanospray Fertilizers On Seed Germination Of Amaranthus Tristis ✓

As on 16 September 2018

[Information](#) [Specification](#) [Documents](#)

This experiment mainly focused on the seed germination ability of organic fertilizers such as cyanospray, bijamrita and chemical preparations using Amaranthus tristis as an experimental seed. All the treatments showed significant variations over control and combination of cyanospray (0.3%) with bijamrita (25%) in 1:1 ratio showed better activity on seed germination and radicle length of the germinated seeds of Amaranthus tristis.

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PATENT REGISTRATIO

N

Rs 56,340/-



Patent Registration

PATENT INFORMATION

Application ID 2735/CHE/2012

PATENT DOCUMENTS

7

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE

8

Applicants **Chitradevi, K.** Research Scholar, Department Of Marine Biotechnology, National Facility For Marine Cyanobacteria, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli

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Inventors **Malliga, P** Associate Professor, Department Of Marine Biotechnology, National Facility For Marine Cyanobacteria, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli

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Invention Field Agriculture Engineering

Date of Application 2012-07-06

Publication Number 33/2015

Publication Type INA

Ipc Classification A01C

International Filing Date

Priority Date

Examination Date 2012-07-06

① >

Viscol-10 Series

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SPECIFICATION

②

4. DESCRIPTION

I. Title:

Effect of CaCh, Bijamrita and Cyanospray fertilizers on seed germination of *Amaranthus tristis* Field of the Invention

Research on lignin biodegradation has accelerated greatly, mainly because of the substantial potential applicants of biolignolytic systems in pulping, Pleachia, converting lignin to useful products etc. The degraded coir pith with cyanobacteria (cyanopith and cyanospray) and bijamrita can be used as biofertilizers. The organic fertilizers bijamrita and cyanospray enhanced the germination ability of *Amaranthus tristis*. II. Prior Art & problem to be solved

Amaranthus tristis (Chinese spinach) is a member of the *Amaranthaceae* family, and is one of the number of cultivated species. The *Amaranthaceae* family consists of a very large group of plants which include the number of important herbs of the tropics. The *Amaranthaceae* families originated in the American, African and Asian tropics, but are now grown all over the world.

Biofertilizers are eco friendly that supplies all the nutrient input of biological origin for the plant growth. The fertilizers can increase the quality and improve the output in developing sustainable agriculture. They are less expensive, highly biodegradable, non pollutants to both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem and help both small and large scale farmers. Cyanobacteria offer an economically attractive and ecologically sound alternative to chemical fertilizers for achieving the ultimate goal of increased productivity, especially in rice cultivation. Beyond this considerable progress has to be made in the development of coir pith based cyanobacterial biofertilizers technology for better exploitation under sustainable agriculture system. Coir pith can be partially decomposed through the action of cyanobacteria and can be used as biofertilizers. It is an excellent soil conditioner and is being extensively used as a soil- less medium for agri- horticultural purposes.

Bijamrita solutions are miraculous microbial cultures, which add more microbes to the soil which are effectively beneficial microbes. Those microbes can convert all the inert nutrients present in soil as readily available forms to the plants. After applying bijamrita to the soil, the local earthworms start their work and these earthworms bring the nutrients from the soil of 15 feet depth soil to the upper surface and make available to the roots.

IV. Objective of the invention :

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The aim of our study was to improve the germination ability of *Amaranthus tristis* seeds using CaCl₂, Bijamrita and Cyanosparty.

V. Summary of the Invention:

From this study it was concluded that using of 0.2% CaCl₂, 25% Bijamrita, 0.3% Cyanosparty, and the combination of 25% Bijamrita with 0.3% Cyanosparty (1:1) exhibited higher number seed germination and increased length of the epicotyls at 12, 24, 36 and 48hrs of incubation. However the maximum % of seed germination was observed in the treatment of the combination of 25% of Bijamrita with 0.3% of Cyanosparty (1:1) at 48hrs of incubation when compared to control and other treatments.

VI. Detailed description of the invention:

Organism and sources

Cyanobacterial strain, *Oscillatoria annae* was obtained from the germplasm collections of National Facility for Marine Cyanobacteria, Bharathidhasan University, Thiruchirappalli, Tamilnadu, India.

Lignocellulosic waste:

Coir pith was collected from coir industries nearby Sirangam, Thiruchirappalli, Tamilnadu, India. Preparation of CaCl₂ (Jagathambal, 2007):

CaCl₂ was prepared at different concentrations such as 0.1%, 0.2%, 0.3%, 0.4% and 0.5% using distilled water.

Jagathambal, R. and K. Shanmugam, (2007). Pre-sowing seed treatment to improve germination in true cassava (*Manihot esculenta*) seeds. *Madras Agric. J.*, 94 (7-12): 189-191 July-December 2007. Tapioca and Castor Research Station, Yethapur, Salem.

Preparation of Bijamrita (Subhash Paleker, 2007):

Bijamrita solution was prepared by mixing of cow dung (0.5 gm), cow urine (0.5 ml) and calcium carbonate (0.1 gm) fertile soil (5 gm) in 2 liter of water. It was incubated over night. The prepared solution was taken at different concentrations (12.5%, 25%, 50% and 100%) for seed germination study.

Subhash palekar., (2007). *The Philosophy of spiritual farming (part one)* Amravati publication, Maharashtra, India.

(11)

Preparation of Cyanospray (Chandrasekaran, 2009):

Preparation of Cyanospray was carried out in large Haffkin flasks, in which 1:10 ratio of cyanobacteria and coir pith were inoculated in BG11 media. The experimental setup was incubated under laboratory condition with 1500 lux light and 25 °C temperature with 14/10 hrs L/D cycle. After 30 days of incubation the supernatant was separated and dried, and this was prepared into different concentrations (0.1%, 0.2%, 0.3%, 0.4% and 0.5%) by dissolving the dried powder in distilled water as cyanospray.

Chandrasekaran, (2009). Development of coir pith based cyanobacterial biofertilizer for enhancement of groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) Production. Ph.D., Thesis submitted to Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli, Tamilnadu, India.

Results and discussion:

Seeds of *Amaranthus tristis* were soaked with above prepared solutions such as CaCl₂, Bijamrita and Cyanospray for 12 hrs and incubated at room temperature for germination. Observations made of various morphological parameters such as seed germination and length of epicotyls at 12hrs, 24hrs, 36 hrs and 48 hrs of incubation. In this seed germination studies when concerned on the effects of different concentrations of CaCl₂ such as 0.1%, 0.2%, 0.3%, 0.4%, 0.5% on *Amaranthus tristis* seeds showed significant results. The maximum percentage of seed germination was observed in 0.1% of calcium chloride solutions at 48 hrs. The other higher concentrations such as 0.2%, 0.3%, 0.4% and 0.5% CaCl₂ showed reduction in the percentage of seed germination. Interesting fact is that the seed germination percentage in higher concentrations of 0.5% CaCl₂ was lower than that of the seeds without any treatment (control) (Fig. 1-4).

The different concentrations of cyanospray 0.1%, 0.2%, 0.3%, 0.4% 0.5% on seeds showed better results in percentage of seed germination and among these concentrations 0.3% of cyanospray showed 82% germination. The other higher and lower concentrations showed moderate effect on seed germination (Fig. 1-4).

Among the different concentrations of bijamrita solutions such as 12.5%, 25%, 50%, and 100%, the germination percentage was found to be higher at the concentration of 25%. Where as the percentage of germination at were 79% and that of control was 55% (Fig. 1-4).

The combined effect of 25% of Bijamrita with 0.3% of Cyanospray in (1:1) ratio showed better results with 93%, which was the highest % of seed germination, when compared to all other treatments (Fig. 1-4).

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Radicle length:

The radical length in the seeds pretreated with 0.1%, 0.2%, 0.3%, 0.4% and 0.5% of CaCl₂ showed variation in such a way that as the concentrations of CaCl₂ increased, radical length decreased 0.1% of CaCl₂ showed enhanced radical length (2.2 cm) where as higher concentration 0.5% of CaCl₂ showed minimum radical length (1.8 cm) which was lower than that of the control (2.0 cm) (Fig.5-7).

The radicle length was higher in seeds treated with 0.3% cyanospray was 3.5cm which was higher than that 2cm of length of control plants. In bijamrita the seed germination percentage and radicle length was found to be highest at 25% bijamrita. The radicle length was 3.3cm which was best while compare with 2cm in control plants (Fig.5-7).

The combined effect of 25% of bijamrita with 0.3% of cyanospray in 1:1 ratio showed better results when compared to other treatments. The radicle length was 3.4cm. Which was the highest level of radicle length among all other treatments (Fig.5-7).

5. Claims:

- 1) 0.3% of Cyanospray alone had the ability to improve the germination status of Amaranthus tristis seed.
- 2) Bijamrita (25%) with Cyanospray (0.3%) at 1:1 ratio showed best results on seed germination and radicle length of germinated seeds.

SIMILAR PATENTS**PATENT DOCUMENTS**

1. Effect of Cyanospray (Methionine) on Seed Germination

Controlled by Carl, J.C. and Bijamrita and Cyanospray

www.quickcompany.in/patents/effect-of-cacl2-bijamrita...

The Department of Chemical Engineering, Anna University

Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. The Effect of Cyanospray (Methionine) on Seed

Germination. The Journal of Chemical Engineering, Anna University

Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. The Effect of Cyanospray (Methionine) on Seed

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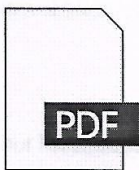
Germination. The Journal of Chemical Engineering, Anna University

Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. The Effect of Cyanospray (Methionine) on Seed

Germination. The Journal of Chemical Engineering, Anna University



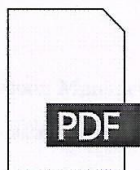
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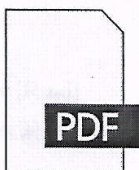
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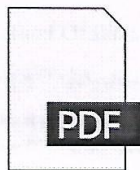
2735-che-2012
Drawings
06-07-2012.pdf



2735-che-2012
Description (complete)
06-07-2012.pdf



2735-che-2012 Claims
06-07-2012.pdf



2735-che-2012
Abstract
06-07-2012.pdf

SIMILAR PATENTS

Enhancement Of Seed Germination Of Cassava (Manihot Esculenta Crantz) By Cac12, Kcl, Nacl, Bijamrita, And Cyanospray

Ordinary Application Application Abandoned U/S 21(1)

This Experiment Was Carried Out In Model Organic Form, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli, Tamilnadu, India. The Effect Of Different Concentrations Of Cac12 (0.1% 1%), Kcl (0.1% 1%), Nacl (0.1% 1%), Bijamrita (1% 10%) And Cyanospray (0.1% 0...

Design And Development Of Economical Seed Sowing Machine

Ordinary Application Application Awaiting Examination

The Prescribed Invention Of Manual Sowing Machine (Man Handled) With Both Tractor

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And Bulls Option. The Basic Objective Of Sowing Operation Is To Put The Seed And Fertilizer In Rows At Desired Depth And Seed To Seed Spacing, Cover The Seeds With S...

Automatic Seed Sowing Robot Mechanism

Ordinary Application Application Awaiting Examination

India Is The Agricultural Country And It Has Been Indias Primary Source Of Income And Employment. Yet, Very Few Technological Applications Have Been Directed Towards The Core Process Of Farming. Most Technological Aids Are In Place For Making Bett...

Ratoon Management Device [Rmd]

Ordinary Application Deemed To Be Withdrawn U/S 11b(4)

Ratoon Is An Integral Part Of The Sugarcane Farming System Mainly Because It Does Not Involve Seedbed Preparation And Planting Of Seed Material. Yield Of The Ratoon Crop Is Normally Lower Than The Plant Crop Mainly Due To Improper And Inadequate C...

Method Of Biodegradation Of Chlorobenzenes Using Uasb Reactor.

Ordinary Application Granted Application, Patent Number :260239

Chlorobenzenes Are Used Mainly As Intermediates In The Synthesis Of Pesticides And Other Chemicals. They Are Also Used As Deodorizers, Fumigants, Degreasers, Insecticides And Herbicides. The Release Of Chlorobenzenes Into The Environment Occurs Pr...

Synthetic Merbbs Gene Organomercurial System Is Ideal

Ordinary Application Application Awaiting Examination

The Present Investigations Were Aimed To Evaluate Potency Of A Synthetic Gene For Organomercury Lyase, Designated As The Merbbs Gene, To Act As A Positive Conditional Marker Gene With Phenyl Mercury Acetate (Pma) As Selection Agent. Efficacy Of ...

Process Of Preparation Of Controlled Release Encapsulated Fertilizers And Their Uses There Of As Eco Friendly & Economic Fertilizers.

Ordinary Application Application Published

Fertilizer Is A Substance Added To Soil To Improve Plants Growth And Yield. . Modern Synthetic Fertilizers Are Composed Mainly Of Nitrogen, Phosphorous, And Potassium Compounds With Secondary Nutrients Added. The Use Of Synthetic Fertilizers Has S...

Synthetic Merb Gene For Apt Expression In Plants To Detoxify Organomercurials

Ordinary Application Application Awaiting Examination

Organomercury, Most Toxic And Biomagnifiable State Of Mercury, Is Released Into 5

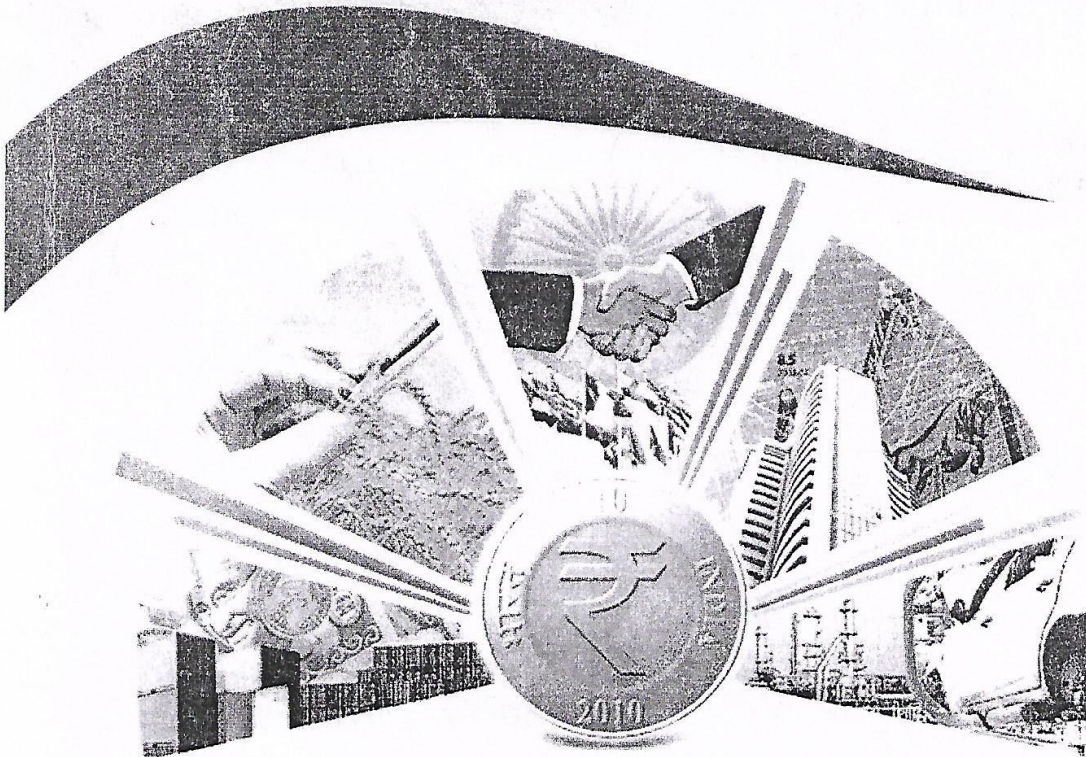
ment Through Anthropogenic Activities. Unfortunately, Eukaryotes Lack Any
To Detoxify Organomercurials. This Prompted Researchers To Exploit
Bacterial...



INDIA

IN THE

GLOBAL ECONOMY



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SUBSTANTIAL DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN INDIA

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Introduction

The micro, small and medium scale enterprises (MSMEs) have been generally acknowledged as the bedrock of the industrial development of any country. The micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) sector in India has a very pivotal role to play in the development of the country. In India, MSMEs are the second largest source of employment after agriculture. They account for almost 40 per cent of industrial production, 95 per cent of the industrial units, 34 percent of the exports and manufacture over 6000 products. This sector produces a mélange of industrial products such as food products, beverage, tobacco and goods produced from it, cotton textiles and wool, silk, synthetic products, jute and jute products, wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures, paper and goods produced from it. Other services also include machinery, apparatus, appliances and electrical machinery. This sector also has a large number of growing service industries.

Some of the organizations that are associated with MSMEs: Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO), Small Scale Industries Board (SSIB), National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI), Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), Federation of Indian Exporters Organization (FIEO), World Association for Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME), Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India (FASII), Consortium of Women Entrepreneurs of India (CWEI), Laghu Udyog Bharti (LUB), Indian Council of Small Industries (ICSI), Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), National Institute of Small- Industry Extension Training (NISIET), National Backward Caste Finance Development Corporation, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Small Entrepreneurs Promotion and Training Institute (SEPTI), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) etc..

Women Entrepreneurs: Current Scenario

Entrepreneurship amongst women has been a recent concern. Women Entrepreneurs may be defined as the women or a group of women who initiate, organize and operate a

business enterprise. Government of India has defined women entrepreneur as an enterprise owned and controlled by a women having a minimum financial interest of 51% of the capital and giving at least 51% of employment generated in the enterprise to women. Like a male entrepreneurs a women entrepreneur has many functions. They should explore the prospects of starting new enterprise; undertake risks, introducing of new innovations, coordination administration and control of business and providing effective leadership in all aspects of business.

Women play a pivotal role in alleviating poverty through productive work that they are engaged in outside their home. Although increasing women's participation in micro, small and medium scale enterprise is among the developmental goals and targets to reduce poverty, improved family health and empower women's economic status.

Women's entrepreneurship deals with both the situation of women in society and the role of entrepreneurship in that same society. Women constitute around half of the total world population. So is in India also. They are therefore, regarded as the better half of the society. In traditional societies they were confined to the four walls of houses performing house hold activities. In modern society they have come out of the four walls to participate in all sort of activities. The Indian women are no more treated as beautiful showpieces. They are also enjoying the fruit of globalization marking an influence on the domestic and international sphere. Women across India are showing an interest to be economically independent. Women are coming forth to the business arena with ideas to start micro, small and medium enterprises. They are willing to be inspired by role models- the experience of other women in the business arena.

Categories of Women Entrepreneurs

There are three categories of women entrepreneurs, i.e. "chance", "forced" and "created" entrepreneurs. These different categories are based on how their businesses got started, or what are their main reasons or motivations to open their own businesses.

Categories of women entrepreneurs (by reasons/motivations for starting the business)	
Categories	Main reasons/motivations
Chance entrepreneurs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * to keep busy * was hobby / special inerest * family / spouse had business
Forced entrepreneurs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * financial / needed the money
Created or pulled entrepreneurs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * control over time / flexibility * challenge, try something on one's own, show others I could do it * to be independent * self satisfaction and employment to others/do something worth while

Source: Das (2000)

Women Entrepreneurs of the 21st Century

This is the century of telecom, IT and financial institutions. Many of these new industries are headed and guided by women who are seen as pioneers.

Number of enterprises	(Numbers in lakh)	%
Male	13.49	(86.28%)
Female	2.15	(13.72%)
Total	15.64	(100%)

The topic of women in entrepreneurship has been largely neglected both in society in general and in the social sciences. Not only have women lower participation rates in entrepreneurship than men but they also generally choose to start and manage firms in different industries than men tend to do. Women remain far behind men in enjoying freedom and other basic human rights. Furthermore, mainstream research, policies and programmes tend to be "men streamered" and too often do not take into account the specific needs of women entrepreneurs and would-be women entrepreneurs. In the initial days of establishment of a business, one usually face preliminary barriers by different individuals of this eco system. According to the recent 'Women and men in India 2012 Report'. By central statistics office, there are 12% of ministerial positions held by women and 9% of the women are judges, in different high courts in India. Another report by the World Economic Forum seconds that India is on a growth trajectory. The "Global Gender Gap Report 2012" compiled by the world economic forum, ranks India at 105th position on the list of economic participation and opportunity of women among 135 countries. This indicates that women, though in small percentages, are participating in the decision-making process India, thus proving that women competitive and efficient when it comes to delivering results. As a consequence, equal opportunity between men and women from the perspective of entrepreneurship is still not a reality.

Problems of Women Entrepreneurs in India

The entrepreneurial process is the same for men and women, there are however, in practice, many problems faced by women, which are of different dimensions and magnitudes, which prevent them from realizing their full potential as entrepreneurs. A few problems can be detailed as;

1. The greatest deterrent to women entrepreneurs is that they are women. A male dominant social order is the building block to them in their way towards business success. Male members think it a big risk financing the ventures run by women.
2. The financial institutions are skeptical about the entrepreneurial abilities of women. The bankers put unrealistic and unreasonable securities to get loan to

women entrepreneurs. According to a report by the United Nations Development Organization (UNIDO), "despite evidence that women's repayment rates are higher than men's, women still face more difficulties in obtaining credit," often due to discriminatory attitudes of banks and informal lending groups.

3. Entrepreneurs usually require financial assistance of some kind to launch their ventures - be it a formal bank loan or money from a savings account. The women entrepreneurs are suffering from inadequate financial resources and working capital. The women entrepreneurs lack access to external funds due to their inability to provide tangible security. Very few women have the tangible property in hand.
4. Women's family obligations also bar them from becoming successful entrepreneurs in both developed and developing nations. "Having primary responsibility for children, home and older dependent family members, few women can devote all their time and energies to their business." The financial institutions discourage women entrepreneurs on the belief that they can at any time leave their business and become housewives again. The result is that they are forced to rely on their own savings, and loan from relatives and family friends.
5. Indian women give more emphasis to family ties and relationships. Married women have to make a fine balance between business and home. More over the business success depends on the support the family members extended to women in the business process and management.
6. Another argument is that women entrepreneurs have low-level management skills. They have to depend on office staffs and intermediaries, to get things done, especially, the marketing and sales side of business.

Measures to Support: Women Entrepreneurs and MSMEs

Recommendations of the national consultation on the maternity benefit act held at New Delhi on 2 July 2013. The deliberation highlighted issues pertaining to the Maternity Benefit Act and sought universal standards in this regard for the entire country whether in the organized and unorganized or the private sector. The industrial policies of the Government announced from time to time, have laid considerable emphasis on promotion of women entrepreneurship, particularly among first generation women entrepreneurs, through various training and support services. Special attention is being given by organizing exclusive Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs) for women.

The MSME Development Act 2006, came into being with effect from 2nd October, 2006 subsequent to which, both the Central and State Governments took effective measure towards implementation of the Act. In order to increase the competitive edge of th

the Government of India announced the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) during the budget speech 2005-06. One of the objectives of NMCP is to ensure healthy growth of the MSME sector. Under the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), five components have been made operational, which include quality management systems and quality technology tools, building awareness on intellectual property rights, support for entrepreneurial and managerial development through incubators, setting up of new mini tool rooms and marketing assistance/ support to MSMEs.

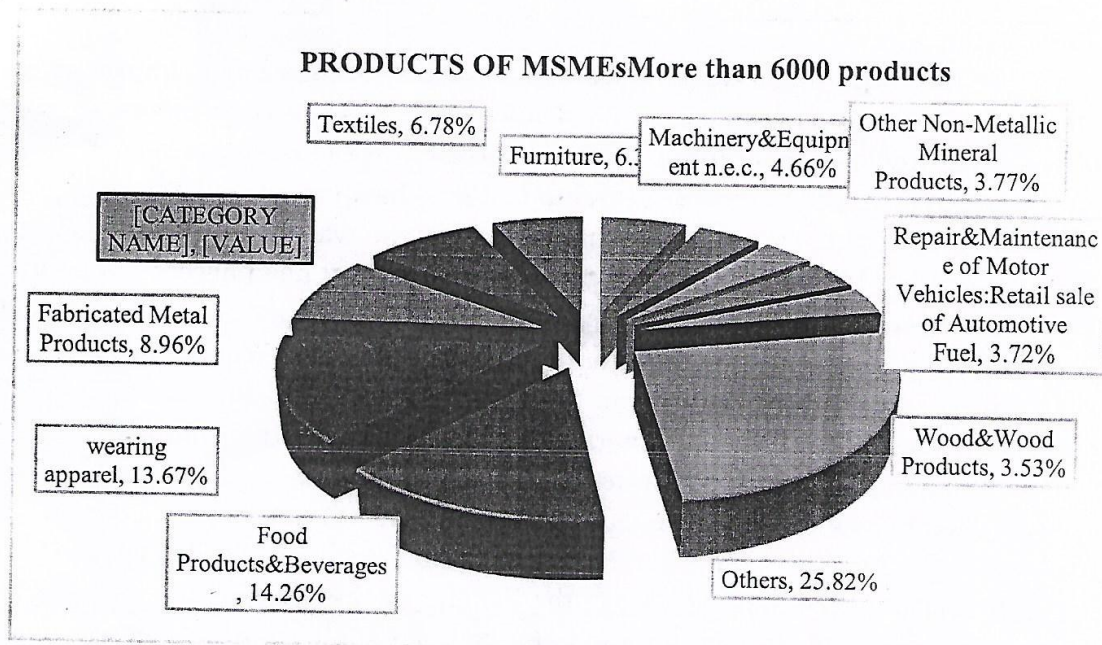
Growth and Performance of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Fourth all India Census of MSMEs

The Office of the DC (MSME) provides estimates in respect of various performance parameters relating to the sector. The time series data in respect of the sector on various economic parameters is given in the following

MSMEs Performance: Units, Employment, Investments, Production & Exports						
Sl.No	Year	Total Working MSMEs (lakh number)	Employment (lakh Persons)	Fixed Investment (Rs.crore)	Production (current Rces)	Exports
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1	2001-02	105.21 (4.07)	249.33 (4.44)	154349 (5.11)	282270 (8.03)	7124
2	2002-03	109.49 (4.07)	260.21 (4.36)	162317 (5.16)	314850 (11.54)	8601
3	2003-04	113.95 (4.07)	271.42 (4.31)	170219 (4.87)	364547 (15.78)	9764
4	2004-05	118.59 (4.07)	282.57 (4.11)	178699 (4.98)	429796 (17.90)	12441
5	2005-06	123.42 (4.07)	294.91 (4.37)	188113 (5.27)	497842 (15.83)	15024
6	2006-07	261.12 (111.57)	595.66 (101.98)	500758 (166.20)	709398 (42.49)	182538
7	2007-08	272.79 (4.47)	629.34 (5.15)	588190 (11.44)	790759 (11.47)	202017
8	2008-09	285.16 (4.53)	659.35 (5.27)	621753 (11.39)	880805 (11.39)	N.A
9	2009-10	298.08 (4.53)	695.38 (5.46)	693835 (11.59)	982919 (11.59)	N.A
10	2010-11	311.53 (4.51)	732.17 (5.29)	773487 (11.48)	1095758 (11.48)	N.A

The figures in brackets show the percentage growth over the previous year. The data for the period up to 2005-06 is Small Scale Industries (SSI). Subsequent to 2005-06, data with reference to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are being compiled. The growth

The year 2010-11 is based on the average growth rate for the previous three years. (: Provisional, # : Projected, N. A. : Not Available).



Source: - Final Report of the Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises 2006-07: Registered Sector.

Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD) Scheme for Women

The Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD) for Women aims at improving access to credit for female entrepreneurs in non-agricultural activities. The objective is to mobilize the help of local NGOs to formulate business plans and obtain bank loans for one or several female entrepreneurs, and provide technical training and business advice. The government grant amounts to 30% of the total project cost, which in the guidelines of TREAD includes not only fixed assets and working capital but also training and consultancy fees and participation in product exhibitions.

Finally, the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation have designed a preferential treatment for women through their own self-employment schemes (respectively the Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana and the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana). These schemes are analogous to PMEGP but they each apply to rural or urban areas only. The Ministry of Rural Development has issued guidelines stating that women should constitute no less than

40% of the beneficiaries, and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation provided for a women-specific component of its own scheme similar to STEP.

Conclusion

Despite all the odds that a working woman of today faces there in an unprecedented growth in women entrepreneurship in India. Today, more women than before earn a better living than previous generations in India's history. In the business sector, they are on the wheel of increasing entrepreneurship and new business ideas and are reaching new professional heights. There may be many women who want to work but are not getting the opportunity to even attempt to do so. For this, they need access to the necessary information, education, credit, training and above all motivation to take the challenges. In India, women today emerged as a forced to reckon with. Women need to believe in themselves and create an ecosystem to achieve success. And this can be done through education, continuous learning, sharing, support for each other and above all creating women's support networks. Despite the growth MSMEs, their still lies a vacuum which can be filled by women entrepreneurs do not only achieve stable monetary growth, but also break the socio-economic barrier prevalent in the society. So, it is a wake-up call for to embrace and increasingly leverage the benefits of the internet and e-commerce. And empowered women can pick up a job any day, but she becomes an entrepreneur, she can provide livelihood to many people.

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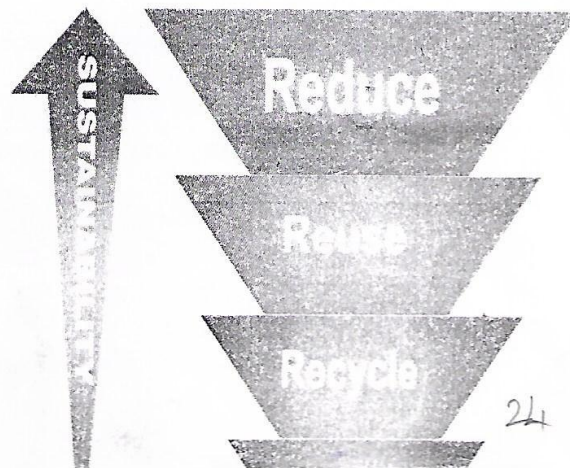


Bio Degradable Waste - Environmental Issues and Sustainability



Editors

Dr. V. Suriagandhi
Dr. T. Vijayanthi



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RECYCLABLE WASTE- AND ITS USES

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Introduction

Recycling may be defined as the reprocessing of materials into new products. Recycling generally prevents the waste of potentially useful materials, reduces the consumption of raw materials and decreases energy usage. These result in less greenhouse gas emissions compared to virgin production. Recycling has been a common practice throughout human history. In pre-industrial times, scrap made of bronze and other precious metals were collected in Europe and melted down for perpetual reuse. In Britain dust and ash from wood and coal fires was "down cycled" as a base material in brick making. The two main drivers for these types of recycling were the economic advantage of obtaining recycled feedstock instead of acquiring virgin material, as well as a lack of public waste removal facilities. Paper recycling began in Britain in 1921, when the British Waste Paper Association (now Confederation of Paper Industries) was established to encourage trade in waste paper.

Resource shortages caused by the world wars, and other such world-changing occurrences greatly encouraged recycling. Massive government promotion campaigns were carried out in World War II in every country involved in the war, urging citizens to donate metals and conserve fiber, as a matter of significant patriotic importance. Resource conservation programs established during the war were continued in some countries like Japan, which did not have an abundance of natural resources, even after the war ended. The next big investment in recycling occurred in the 1970s due to rising energy costs. Today, the result is that recycling aluminum utilizes only 5% of the energy required by virgin production. Glass, paper and metals have a less dramatic effect but very significant energy savings when recycled feedstock is used.

Around this time, Woodbury, New Jersey became a forerunner in the recycling industry in the United States, being the first state to mandate it. One event that initiated recycling efforts in the plastics industry occurred in 1989. Berkeley banned the use of polystyrene packaging for keeping McDonald's hamburgers warm. By 1999 there were 1,677 companies in the USA involved in the post-consumer plastics recycling business.

The boom in the internet industry increased the consumption of electronic equipment in businesses as well as homes. There are several e-recycling efforts that are in effect today as It is important to recycle electronic equipment and such in a proper manner due to their highly toxic nature.

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Why recycle?

Recycling saves raw materials

Recycling reduces the need for raw materials such as metals, forests and oil and so reduces our impact on the environment. The level of our consumption in the UK is already having a significant impact on the environment and communities across the world, and we are consuming an increasing quantity of raw materials.

Extracting virgin materials is a key cause of global habitat loss. For example, demand for paper and cardboard is threatening ancient woodlands. Virgin materials need to be refined and processed to create products, requiring vast amounts of energy and the use of polluting chemicals further causing the destruction of habitats. For example, making one tonne of aluminum needs 4 tonnes of chemicals and 8 tonnes of bauxite (the mineral ore), and it takes 95 per cent less energy to make a recycled aluminum can than it does to make one from virgin materials. On top of materials needed, the creation of waste slag and the large areas of land required for industrial smelting cause considerable environmental problems.

Recycling reduces our impact on climate change

Although recycling uses energy, overall it reduces climate emissions, as recycling a material generally uses far less energy than manufacturing from virgin materials.

This conclusion is confirmed by many studies, including a recent study done for the Government by the consultants ERM, and a study carried out for the government-funded Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP). The WRAP study assessed the relative greenhouse gas savings associated with current UK levels of recycling for paper/cardboard, glass, plastics, aluminum and steel, and concluded:

"The UK's current recycling of those materials saves between 10-15 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalents per year compared to applying the current mix of landfill and incineration with energy recovery to the same materials. This is equivalent to about 10 per cent of the annual CO₂ emissions from the transport sector, and equates to taking 3.5 million cars off UK roads." For example, if you recycle waste paper you save three times as much energy as is produced by burning it to produce energy. Recycling plastic saves five times the energy created by burning it.

Recycling costs less

The costs of different waste management techniques are subject to many variables making it difficult to distinguish between them in purely economic terms. However, when comparing landfill, incineration and recycling, recycling has considerable economic merit. Recycling instead of sending waste to landfill avoids the payment of landfill tax and potential LATS fines. Incineration is expensive - it is not a low cost alternative for meeting LATS targets.

Recycling generates cash

After collection, recyclables are separated and baled at materials recycling facilities

plants where the waste is processed for use in new products. Although it costs local authorities money to collect recycling, the materials generate income when recycled and sold. This money can be fed back into the waste collection budget.

Recycling creates jobs

The process of recycling and composting, from kerbside collection to the sorting and reprocessing of recyclables, creates more jobs than incineration and landfill. There is still a huge potential for growth in the reprocessing sector, particularly in areas with strong manufacturing industry.

Studies have estimated (conservatively) that for every tone recycled 5.9 jobs are created. This figure doesn't include supplementary jobs also created down the line, which have been estimated as one additional job for every position created at the reprocessing stage. It has also been suggested that recycling newspapers creates three times as many jobs as incinerating them and 9 new jobs could be created per 1000 tones recycled in kerbside collection and sorting schemes.

Recycling Methods

Recyclable materials, also called "recyclables" or "recyclates", may originate from a wide range of sources including the home and industry. They include glass, paper, aluminum, asphalt, iron, textiles and plastics. Biodegradable waste, such as food waste or garden waste, is also recyclable with the assistance of micro-organisms through composting or anaerobic digestion. Recyclables are sorted and separated into material types. Contamination of the recyclables with other materials must be prevented to increase their value and facilitate easier reprocessing for the ultimate recycling facility. This sorting can be performed either by the producer of the waste or within semi- or fully-automated materials recovery facilities.

There are two common household methods of recycling. In curbside collection, householders leave recyclable materials in front of their property to be collected by a recycling vehicle. These are either presorted or all recyclables are together in one container (single stream). With a "bring" or carry-in system, householders take the recyclable materials to collection points, such as transfer stations or civic amenity sites.

Recycling is beneficial in two ways. It reduces the inputs (energy and raw materials) in a production system and reduces the amount of waste produced for disposal. It has been found that in 80% of cases, recycling is the most efficient method to dispose of household waste. Aluminum is the most efficient material to recycle as it can be recycled indefinitely because there is no change to the original composition. Also, recycling aluminum saves 95% of the energy cost of processing new aluminum because the melting temperature is reduced from 900 °C to 600 °C. Other recycled materials like paper require a percentage of raw materials (wood fibers) to be added to compensate for the degradation of existing fibers. Recycling plastic saves 70% of the energy used in creating new plastic, and paper recycling saves 40% of the energy required to make a new product. The most commonly used methods for waste disposal are landfills, pyrolysis* and incineration which are considered environmentally damaging and unsustainable. A landfill appeals to some local governments

as offering a lower-cost method of waste disposal and a source of revenue through hosting fees. However, landfills bring increased truck traffic, landscape changes, odor concerns, and the potential for pollution of air, groundwater, and land. Some landfill components may be toxic or explosive. Landfills require constant monitoring even after they have closed. Once built, a landfill is forever. Modern landfills try to address these issues by using methane recovery to address air leakage and using clay liner and plastic membrane to contain groundwater pollution. Incineration is the controlled process by which combustible wastes are burned and changed into gases and leftover solid material. Incineration enables refuse volume to be reduced by half however, it is has several disadvantages:

- They're expensive to build and operate
- They require a lot of energy
- They produce air pollutants, including sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides.
- They can release metals such as cadmium, chromium, mercury, nickel and zinc in the ash. Ash requires careful disposal.
- They generate wastewater that requires further cleanup.
- Therefore it is important to reduce the volume of waste being recycled by these methods.. Maximum environmental benefit is gained by waste minimization (reducing the amount of waste produced), and reusing items in their current form. While we may think that we are being environmentally friendly by recycling single-use water bottles, we will truly reduce our carbon footprint by utilizing safe re-usable water bottles instead. The City of Dallas recently launched a curbside recycling effort using blue roller carts and single stream collection. Preliminary results show recycling increases and reduction in landfill use.

CURRENT STATUS

The percentages of household waste paper and cardboard currently being recovered are steadily increasing - 34.0% in 2004 - but remain well below the level of 54.5% achieved for the commercial sector in the same year. The dependency on landfill is therefore substantial.

Household and Commercial waste paper / cardboard status (2004)

	House hold	Commercial
Quantity Generated	353,746 tonnes	468,157 tonnes
Land Fill	233,446 tonnes 66.0% of total	212,860 tonnes 45.5% of total
Recovery	120,300 tonnes 34.0% of total	255,297 tonnes 54.5% of total

TARGET

A combination of kerbside collection and centralised reception facilities (Recycling Centres and Bring Centres) will be employed to divert approximately:

- 55% of paper / cardboard to material recycling by 2010;
- 65% of paper / cardboard to material recycling by 2013; and
- 67% of paper / cardboard to material recycling by 2016.

A combination of kerbside collection and centralised reception facilities (Recycling Centres and Bring Centres) will be employed to divert approximately:

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- 65% of paper / cardboard to material recycling by 2013; and
- 67% of paper / cardboard to material recycling by 2016.

Current Concerns

- The big concern is that people don't truly understand what can be recycled and what cannot. They assume that ALL plastic can be recycled while in reality it cannot. Recycling begins at the store when one is deciding what to purchase to bring home.
- Participate
- Check with your city about current or planned recycling programs as participation in varies wildly across the Dallas region.
- Support your cities' recycling program by recycling as much as possible and following sorting instructions (separating different type of recyclables) if required.
- Familiarize yourself with the different types of plastics, paper, metals and glass. Make sure you understand which your city recycles and which it does not.
- Lead
- Encourage your city to introduce recycling, if it is not already doing so.
- If you can influence practices in your business, suggest or implement recycling measures such as:
 - Recycling office paper
 - Collecting and recycling aluminum cans
 - Discourage the use of bottled water. If you must use, purchase locally bottled water, and collect and recycle the empty containers.
 - Recycle outdated electronic equipment appropriately
 - Encourage local DIY stores to carry more products related to recycling such as recycling bags and can compactors

What You Can Do At Home

There are several things that you can do at home to recycle:

- Don't just throw things away. Stop and think about how it can be re-used by you or someone else. Reuse or donate. If not, recycle.
- Find out what items can be recycled in your area. Use blue bags or a separate

garbage can for recycling eligible items.

- Use both sides of a sheet of paper before recycling.
- Reduce the use of plastics shopping bags. Purchase re-usable bags for your grocery and other shopping trips. Kroger now sells reusable bags (for frozen items as well) in the check-out line. Albertson's will take back used plastic bags which can be brought into their stores and put into containers just inside their entrance. If available, purchase dry food items such as cereal in bulk and refill re-usable containers at home.
- Take hazardous waste (paints, stains, chemicals, batteries and electronics) and outdated electronic equipment to appropriate centers for disposal. Staples will take old computers and other electronic equipment for a \$10 disposal fee. Every now and then the city of Dallas runs a hazardous materials collection event when you can drop off paints, chemicals, etc. at a specified location.
- Donate furniture, books, clothing and such to places like Salvation Army, Goodwill Industries and other charities
- Donate plumbing and light fixtures and such to the Habitat for Humanity for remodeling projects.
- Refill printer cartridges at your local Walgreens or Costco (\$10 for B & W, \$15 for color). Get your cartridges refilled a few times, after which you can recycle then by mailing back to the manufacturer such as HP in a prepaid envelop which comes with the original cartridge. You can also recycle by taking them to your local office supply store like Office Max, Office Depot or Staples and dropping off for recycling. Office Max offers a discount on your new cartridge and Office Depot gives a free pack of printer paper in return for your recycling effort.

Paper and Card Board Recycling Targets in Domestic & Commercial Waste Streams for 2010,2013 , &2016

2004 Actual tonnes

	House hold	Commercial	Total
Total produced	353,746	468,157	821,903
Qty Recycled	120,300	255,297	375,597
Recyling rate	34.0%	54.5%	45.7%

2010 Tonnes

Total Produced	395,686	645,591	104,1277
Recyling Target	45.0%	61.0%	55.0%
Capacity Required	178,059	394,643	572,702

2013 Tonnes

Total Produced	394,858	644,241	1039099
Recycling Target	55.0% ²	71.0%	65.0%
Capacity Required	217,172 ₀	458,242	675,414

2013 Tonnes

Total Produced	377,262	615,534	992,796
Recycling Target	57.0%	73.0%	67.0%
Capacity Required	215,040	450,133	665,173

Recycling helps us toward sustainable living

For householders, recycling is one of the easiest ways they can reduce their impact on the environment and it is often the first such action they take. It introduces a "green" consciousness to daily life. Making people think about the impact of their consumption and production of waste can help to encourage us to make lifestyle decisions to reduce the waste we create and our impact on the environment. Recycling also creates a cyclic way of living rather than the current linear model, and this change is essential for reducing our impact on the environment as a whole, and will help us develop sustainably.

An effective doorstep collection scheme should:

- 1) Produce high quality materials for recycling and composting
 - 2) Encourage high rates of participation (and set-out) from householders
 - 3) Capture a high proportion of recyclable and compostable waste from households.
- Research indicates that the following features are those most likely to guarantee these attributes:

Service reaches all households

Every household should be provided with a doorstep or boundary collection service, including all flats.

Wide range of materials collected

Ideally, dry recyclable materials collected will include paper, glass, cans, plastics, cardboard, textiles and batteries. The greater the number of materials collected, the more people are likely to participate and the greater the amount of material people will put out for collection. For example, Recoup has reported that when plastic bottle collection is added to existing recycling schemes, capture rates of other materials typically increase by 10-30 per cent. Collecting food waste has also been found to have great potential for increasing overall recycling rates. If certain materials are excluded from the collection then an explanation for this should be given to householders and advice on the nearest bring sites should be offered.

Involve separation of materials at the doorstep

There are two possible recycling collection systems:

- **Commingled collections** mean materials are mixed up together and separated later, usually at a materials recycling facility (MRF). Householders will usually be given a high-volume coloured plastic bag or wheelie bin.
- **Source-separated collections** mean materials are separated at the kerbside, usually into a specially designed lorry with different compartments for different materials. Householders will usually be given a low-volume plastic box. Materials separated at the kerbside will be less contaminated than those sorted at a central material recycling facility (MRF) and will therefore require less treatment. Cleaner materials are more valuable to reprocessors and a higher proportion of these can be recycled. For more information please see the briefing on recycling collection systems at Friends of the Earth have joined with recyclate processors (including glass, paper, aluminium and textiles) and community recycling groups to form the Campaign for Real Recycling (CRR), which promotes high quality recycling, in particular separate collection.

Incentives to increase participation

Providing householders with financial incentives can increase participation and recycling rates and we support the concept of people paying less if they recycle more. These should be designed to not have a disproportionate impact on any particular sectors of society. They should only be introduced when good doorstep recycling and composting services have been in place for two years and there must be effective consultation and communication with local people. Reducing the size of the refuse container and charging more for a larger bin or extra bin bags can help to encourage people to take part in the recycling scheme. It can be easier to reduce the amount of waste that people set out if the collection scheme is not tied into using large containers, i.e. 240 litre wheelie bins. Other ways to involve residents include offering a free or reduced rate home compost bin and developing a reward scheme for high recyclers. Where possible, it is preferable for people to home compost rather than take part in collection schemes for green waste.

Compulsory recycling

Introducing compulsory recycling is an effective measure for encouraging participation in collection schemes, and has been found to require little or no enforcement to generate good results. Households that aren't recycling can be identified and engaged with to ensure that they understand the system. Using legislation such as the Environmental Protection Act and fixed-penalty notices fines is rarely necessary.

Several councils have successfully implemented compulsory recycling. In Barnet, recycling tonnages rose by 28 per cent in the first year of the scheme and in Harrow, compulsory recycling helped to boost dry recycling rates by 50 per cent in the first year.

Best practice for specific recyclables

Weekly food waste collections

Separate food waste collections offer the biggest potential for improving recycling rates. Separated food waste can be treated biologically - broken down by the action of microorganisms, either aerobically (in the presence of oxygen) by composting or anaerobically (in the absence of oxygen) by anaerobic digestion (AD). The residue remaining after these processes can be used as a soil conditioner. These are the best treatments for food waste and other biodegradable waste in terms of climate change.

As well as cutting waste, increasing recycling and tackling climate change, weekly food collections also help counter criticisms of fortnightly waste collections, which largely centre round kitchen waste. Removing food waste from bins reduces smells and vermin associated with fortnightly rubbish collections.

Garden waste collections

Garden waste makes up around a fifth of household waste, so it is another big fraction of our waste which can be diverted from landfill. Introducing a free garden waste collection can increase the total amount of waste collected, as some households will stop composting their garden waste at home and will instead put it out for the council to collect. Therefore, in our view, councils should first promote home composting of garden waste through subsidised or free composting bins and education programmes. They can then introduce a paid collection service of garden waste for treatment with windrow composting. Local brown field sites can be used for small scale composting, and compost can be sold or offered free to local residents and businesses.

Why keep food and garden waste separate?

Some councils collect food and garden waste together in the same bin. This is not ideal as research has shown that the cheapest way to treat separately collected garden waste is open air windrow composting. However, this method cannot be used to treat food waste as food waste has to be treated in an enclosed facility, which is more expensive. Collecting food and garden waste together therefore means that it all has to be treated in an enclosed facility. Although enclosed windrow composting and in-vessel composting are suitable for treating food waste, it is best to use AD, as this will also generate 100 per cent renewable energy.

Glass

In order to re-melt glass into new containers, it requires a high level of purity and to have been sorted by colour. Mixed or crushed glass, such as that separated in MRFs, is of no use for re-melting and is usually sold much cheaper for use as aggregate.

There is a big environmental benefit to recycling glass - each tonne of glass re-melted in the UK saves 314kg CO₂. However last year 280,000 tonnes of glass collected for recycling was not suitable for re-melting. Unfortunately there is no environmental benefit from using glass to make aggregate as it creates 2kg of CO₂ per tonne of glass collected.

Therefore to be of benefit to the environment, glass should be separated by colour as it is collected.

Plastic

Plastic is light, but bulky to collect and store. As a result, some local authorities avoid collecting it, even though plastic collections are extremely popular with residents. Many other local authorities do collect plastic bottles (usually made of PET or HDPE), for which there are strong markets, but will not collect other plastics.

However, a recent report from WRAP has found that it is environmentally and economically viable to recycle mixed plastic waste. WRAP has set itself a target to help develop 500,000 tonnes of mixed plastics reprocessing capacity in the UK by 2018 - starting by funding a 40,000 tonne capacity plant.

Bulky and other wastes

A free service for the collection, reuse and recycling of large electrical goods, furniture and other bulky wastes should be introduced. Councils can also promote exchange schemes, such as „Free cycled and „Bring and Taked markets. Civic amenity sites should be organised to ensure very high levels of reuse, recycling and composting. Local authorities should also remove recyclable materials from street waste

Overseas reprocessing

In some cases, recyclable materials are being sent abroad, in particular to Asia. This can seem illogical and also cause doubt that materials are actually being recycled, especially if recyclables are being collected in a commingled scheme. Separate collection of recyclables produces higher quality recyclate, which is more likely to be in demand in the UK and EU. Although we would generally prefer recyclables to be processed in the UK or Europe, the reality is that many of the manufactured goods we use are made in Asia, and so to „close the loopD on materials we will inevitably have to export recyclable resources to those countries. Export of recyclables can make sense in energy terms, as they are going to countries such as China in containers that would otherwise be returning empty.

However, it is important that the rules on export - and their enforcement - are tightened up: There should be more checks on containers leaving the country to ensure that they contain the right material - e.g. paper and not mixed waste.

Regulations should be brought in to ensure that recycling is carried out with environmental standards equivalent to those in the EU, and with high levels of Health & Safety and social protection - e.g. no child labour, good wages etc. Councils and companies should be held to account for where their recyclables are going. The Local Government Association has said that councils need to have detailed information about where recycled items are sold or sent to.²³ Challenge your council or waste company to see if they can say where their recycling is going.

Conclusion

Best practice kerbside recycling collections have an important role to play in reducing our impact on the environment and climate. Friends of the Earth urges local authorities to improve their recycling rates by taking the following steps:

- 1) Expand existing doorstep collections to all households.
- 2) Invest in reaching „difficultD properties e.g. high-rise, high-density and remote rural homes.
- 3) Increase the number of materials collected and introduce separate weekly food waste collections
- 4) Use source separated collection systems instead of commingled
- 5) Invest in providing a good customer care service for householders so that they are encouraged to take part in the scheme and recycle as much of their waste as possible.

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Bio Degradable Waste - Environmental Issues and Sustainability

1. Biodegradable wastes results in ai pollution, water pollution and soil pollution
2. Biodegradable wastes also cause many diseases as these wastes are breeding place for many vectors
3. Substances like polythene bags block drain pipes thereby paralyzing the whole drainage system.
4. Stray animals ingest some harmful substances along with food from waste, which may result in many diseases and ultimately death of these animals.

The Editors



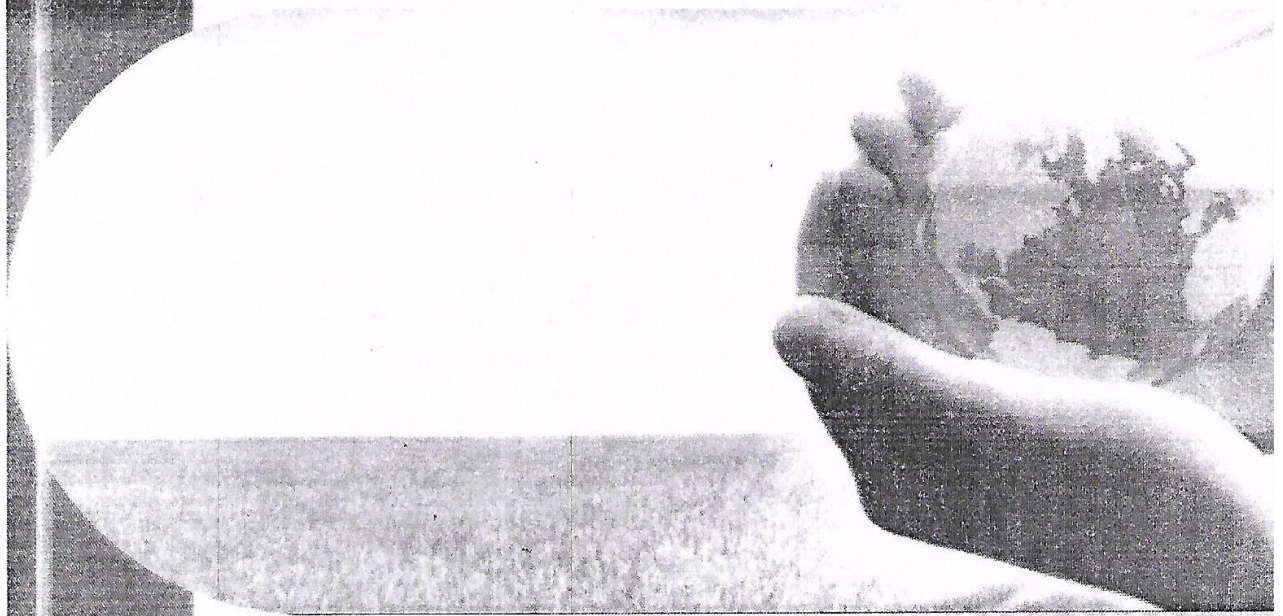
Dr.V Suriagandhi, Assistant Professor of Economics, Sri Meenakshi Government Arts College for Women, an Eminent academician with 13 years of teaching and research experience. She has presented and published many research works. She has completed 2 minor and one major projects.



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ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT AND INCLUSIO CHANGES AND CHALLENGES



Edited by
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A Study on Inclusive growth in India

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Introduction

Inclusive growth basically means, broad based growth, shared growth, and pro-poor growth". It decreases the rapid growth rate of poverty in a country and increases the involvement of people into the growth process of the country. Inclusive growth by its very definition implies an equitable allocation of resources with benefits incurred to every section of the society. But the allocation of resources must be focused on the intended short and long term benefits of the society such as availability of consumer goods, people access, employment, standard of living etc. It sets a direct relationship between macro and micro determinant of the economy and its growth. The micro dimension includes the structural transformation of the society and macro dimension includes the country's gross national product (GNP) and gross domestic product (GDP). To maintain rapid and sustainable growth is some time very difficult this is because resources various during the allocation and may give rise to negative externality such as rise in corruption which is major problem in the developing nation. Such as employment creation, market, consumption, production, and has created a platform for people who are poor to access good standard of living. If we focus on the inequality between poor and rich household in a country we can reach to an optimal solution so that we can minimize the difference. Inclusive growth needs to be achieved in order to reduce poverty and other social and economic disparities, and also to sustain economic growth. In recognition of this, the Planning Commission had made inclusive growth an explicit goal in the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012). The draft of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) lists twelve strategy challenges which continue the focus on inclusive growth. These include enhancing the capacity for growth, generation of employment, development of infrastructure, improved access to quality education, better healthcare, rural transformation, and sustained agricultural growth.

Objectives:

1. To analyse the programmes implemented in 11th five year plan.
2. To estimate the different sectoral growth like education, health care, agriculture & poverty in India.
3. To suggest policy measures for further development of forth coming five year plans.

Strategy for the Eleventh Plan Policies for Inclusive Growth

The strategy for inclusive growth in the Eleventh Plan is not just a conventional strategy for growth to which some elements aimed at inclusion have been added. On the contrary, it is a strategy which aims at achieving a particular type of growth process which will meet the objectives of inclusiveness and sustainability. It must also include sector-specific policies which

will ensure that the structure of growth that is generated, and the institutional environment in which it occurs, achieves the objective of inclusiveness in all its many dimensions.

Macroeconomic frame work

It envisages a continuation of the uptrend in domestic investment and savings observed in the Tenth Plan taking domestic investment from an estimated 35.9% of GDP in 2006–07 to an average of 36.7% of GDP in the Eleventh Plan period. This is expected to be supported by the domestic savings rate of 34.8% of GDP in the Eleventh Plan period. These investment rates are broadly consistent with achieving an average growth rate of 9% per year in the Eleventh Plan period. The Plan also implies a substantial increase in the total resources for the Central and State Plans from 9.46% of GDP in the Tenth Plan to 13.54% of GDP in the Eleventh Plan. This outcome depends upon government non-Plan expenditure, especially subsidies remaining under control and a significant improvement in the IEBR of the public sector in both the Centre and the States. The broad sectoral composition of growth associated with this projection involves doubling the growth rate of agriculture to 4% per year compared with a little over 2% per year in the Tenth Plan and raising the industrial growth rate from 9.2% in the Tenth Plan to between 10% and 11% in the Eleventh Plan. Further, manufacturing is targeted to grow at over 12% per year and this is expected to provide high-quality employment.

Rapid growth and poverty reduction

The persistence of poverty on the scale at which it still exists is not acceptable. A decisive reduction in poverty and an expansion in economic opportunities for all sections of the population should therefore be a crucial element of the vision for the Eleventh Plan. Rapid growth of the economy is an essential requirement to achieve this outcome since it is an instrument for achieving a steady increase in employment and incomes for large numbers of our people. Growth in the Eleventh Plan should be better-balanced to rapidly create jobs in the industrial and services sectors. This is necessary if a significant portion of the labour force is to shift out of agriculture, where it is currently engaged in low productivity employment, into a non-agricultural activity that can provide higher real incomes per head. This must be accompanied by effort to improve the income-earning opportunities of those who remain in agriculture by raising land productivity. This process would also lead to higher farm incomes and a rise in real wages of agricultural labour whose bargaining power will improve as surplus labour is shifted out of this sector.

- Average GDP growth rate of 9% per year in the Eleventh Plan period.
- Agricultural GDP growth rate at 4% per year on the average.
- Generation of 58 million new work opportunities.
- Reduction of unemployment among the educated to less than 5%.
- 20% rise in the real wage rate of unskilled workers.
- Reduction in the head-count ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points.

Agriculture

The target of doubling the rate of growth of agriculture to 4% in the Eleventh Plan is critical for achieving greater inclusiveness. This calls for initiative on several fronts. The poor performance of agriculture in the past decade or so is partly due to the emergence of technology fatigue in the intensely irrigated crop production regions. This is reflected in the fact that the new varieties released do not seem to have produced significantly higher yields per hectare. The long-term response to this phenomenon is a comprehensive strengthening and restructuring of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) system to give greater focus to research in strategic areas which would help to evolve cropping systems suited to various agro-climatic zones. It is particularly important to focus research on raising the yield potential in rain-fed areas. There is also a need to increase the accountability of the State agricultural universities and to make their research more directly useful. Public expenditure on agricultural research, taking the Centre and the States together, needs to increase from 0.7% of agricultural GDP at present to at least 1% by the end of the Eleventh Plan.

Infrastructure requirements of inclusive growth

Good quality infrastructure is the most critical physical requirement for attaining faster growth in a competitive world and also for ensuring investment in backward regions. This includes all-weather roads; round-the-clock availability of power at a stable voltage and frequency; water for irrigation; railways that are not overcrowded, which run on time and do not overcharge for freight; ports with low turnaround time to reduce costs of imports and exports; airports to handle the growing traffic; air services that provide connectivity to all parts of the country; and telecommunications and broadband connectivity to provide the benefits of the Internet to people all over the country. The past decade has seen an explosion in the growth of Communications connectivity and the technology industry in India. As of March 2011, India has a tele-density of 70% (urban tele-density exceeds 150%, whereas rural tele-density is ~33%) and the IT industry contributes to ~6% of the GDP. The outsourcing industry is expected to grow to USD225 billion over the next decade. With over 25 lakh people employed directly and indirectly by the IT industry, it is one of the largest job creators in the Indian economy. A large untapped domestic market, a critical mass of technology-savvy professionals, and a robust ecosystem with proven innovations tailored for the Indian market are all unique assets that can be leveraged to drive inclusive growth in the country. The Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh has said that India needs to invest over USD 1 trillion in infrastructure by 2017 if the country is to achieve 10% annual growth rates. The Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages improving ~26,000 kilometers of arterial routes, the development of the golden quadrilateral, the North-South-East-West corridor, two dedicated freight corridors, and the up gradation and expansion of over 70 airports. However, funding new infrastructure projects will address only a part of the issue. In order to promote inclusive growth, systemic reforms are needed to fix the institutions and the processes used to create infrastructure. Currently, the land acquisition process for public projects is

bureaucratic and does not adequately address the rehabilitation and compensation mechanisms for the dispossessed thereby leading to will and public protests.

- To ensure electricity connection to all villages and BP households by 2009 and reliable power by the end of the Plan.
- To ensure all-weather road connection to all habitations with population 1000 and above (500 and above in hilly and tribal areas) by 2009, and all significant habitations by 2015.
- To connect every village by telephone and provide broadband connectivity to all villages by 2012.
- To provide homestead sites to all by 2012 and step up the pace of house construction for rural poor to cover all the poor by 2016–17.

Health Care

The healthcare industry in India promises to be one of the fast growing ones and is expected to be a USD280 billion industry by 2020. The country has world class hospitals, highly qualified medical personnel, and is gradually emerging as a preferred destination for medical tourism for citizens of the developed world. However, the actual delivery of healthcare services is inadequate for a large section of the local population. India compares poorly to other developing countries on parameters, such as hospital bed density, physician density, number of doctors graduating every year from Indian universities, and public expenditure on healthcare. Also the low penetration of health insurance (only ~15% of the population has any form of health insurance) implies that a serious illness or hospitalization causes significant economic hardship to many sections of society, especially the urban poor and the rural population. In the context of healthcare, inclusive growth implies that healthcare resources are allocated equitably such that the benefits are shared by all segments of the society.

Today, healthcare is not easily available to all sections of the Indian society. A rural person seeking healthcare has to travel ~10kms which takes an entire day (and consequently a day's earnings) due to poor physical connectivity. Such situations can have dire consequences during medical emergencies. The lack of infrastructure, poor monetary compensation, and social prejudices result in doctors being reluctant to practice in rural areas and thereby further reducing healthcare availability. While it is mandated for all medical students to spend one year in rural areas as part of their internship, making healthcare universally available requires more efforts. Some private hospitals have begun by setting up healthcare facilities in tier 2 and 3 cities using business models which lower cost and consequently, allow them to operate at lower price points than those in metros. Private players are experimenting in striking a balance between project assets, location, investment amount, and pricing to deliver quality healthcare in non-urban areas.

- Infant mortality rate (IMR) to be reduced to 28 and maternal mortality ratio (MMR) to 1 per 1000 live births by the end of the Eleventh Plan.
- Total Fertility Rate to be reduced to 2.1 by the end of the Eleventh Plan.

- Clean drinking water to be available for all by 2009, ensuring that there are no slip-backs by the end of the Eleventh Plan.
- Malnutrition among children of age group 0-3 to be reduced to half its present level by the end of the Eleventh Plan.
- Anaemia among women and girls to be reduced to half its present level by the end of the Eleventh Plan.

Education

“India needs to widen its education base radically,” said Prof. Amartya Sen after receiving an honorary degree of Doctor of Literature from the National University of Educational Planning and Administration at New Delhi in July 2011. However, as mentioned by Prof. Sen, there is a lot that remains to be done. The primary education sector in India is marked by variations — the Seventh All India Education Survey published by the National Council of Educational Research and Training in 2006 found that although 80% of children in the 5-14 age range were enrolled into schools, the rate dropped to less than 50% for secondary schools. Nearly 15% of government schools are single-teacher schools. In some states such as Bihar and Rajasthan, girls were only half as likely to be enrolled in secondary schools as boys. However, in states such as Kerala and Tamil Nadu, the secondary education enrolment rates are pro-female.

The government has passed the Right to Education Act, which makes education a fundamental right for all children in the age group of 6-14 but for the goal of complete literacy to be achieved, greater investment is needed in the physical and intellectual infrastructure. The midday meal scheme enacted by many state governments, with support from various NGOs and the private sector companies, addresses a fundamental problem that has plagued the education sector — increasing student attendance and decreasing dropout rates. The Right to Education Act mandates a maximum pupil-to-teacher ratio of 30:1, but according to the National University of Educational Planning and Administration, over 12% of the nation's schools had a pupil-to-teacher ratio of 60 or more in 2010. Correcting this imbalance requires investing in teacher training institutes, increasing the number of full-time teachers through better incentives, and in the interim bridging the gap through innovative models, such as Para-teachers or contract teachers for short durations.

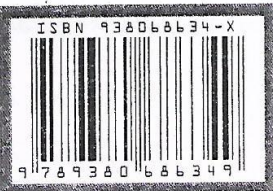
India can leverage the experience and success that other countries have had in addressing such challenges through innovative solutions. In addition, the government had set up the Scholarship Fund Trust for Girls so that all costs required for educating a girl child are met. Finally, in areas where girls' enrolment was low, a campaign was conducted to educate society, and address cultural factors that result in girls being denied education. Also, to fully utilize existing classroom capacity while new classrooms were being built, schools operated in shifts on six days of the week.

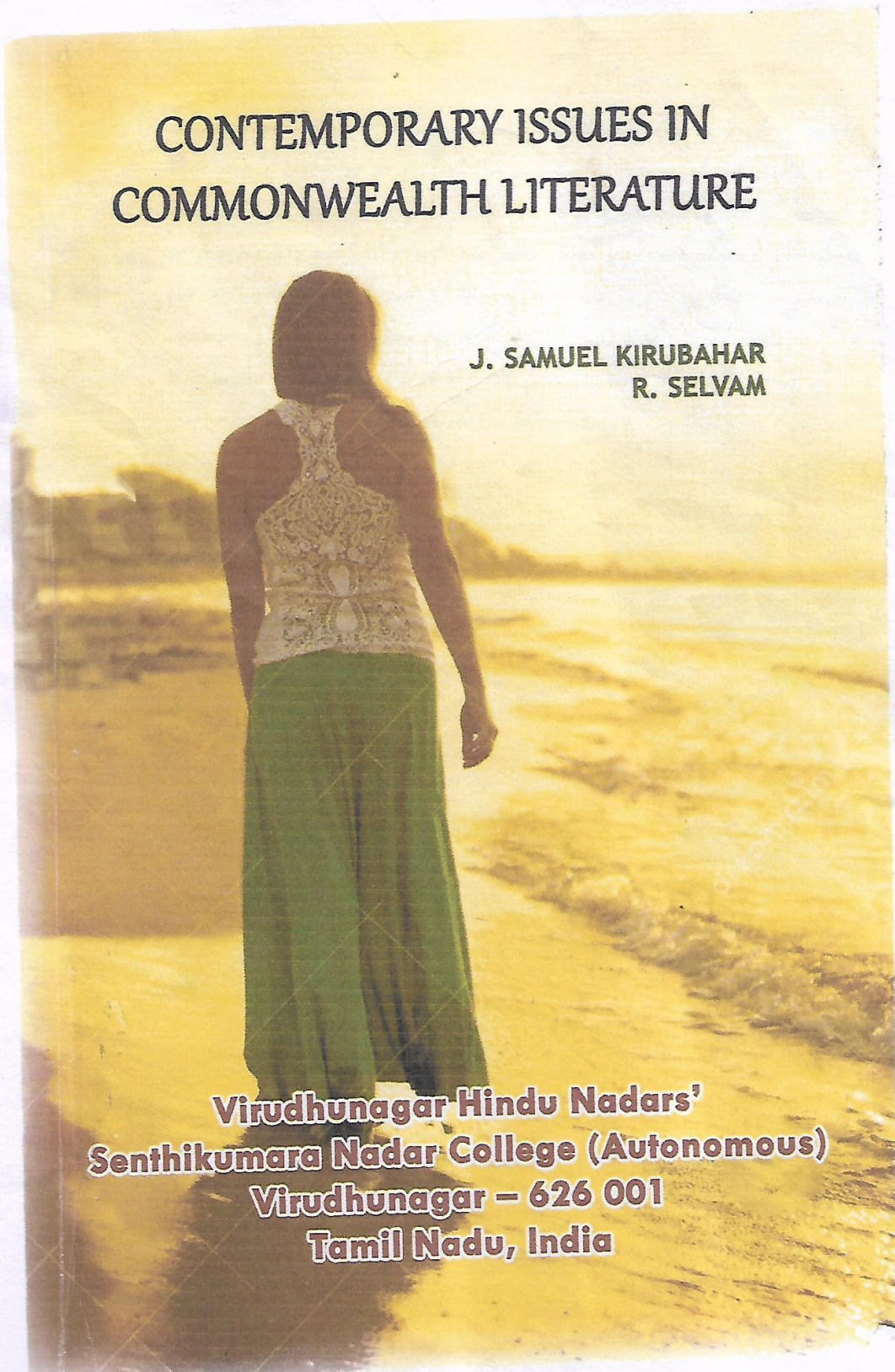
- Reduction in the dropout rates of children at the elementary level from 52.2% in 2003-04 to 20% by 2011-12.



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**CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN
COMMONWEALTH LITERATURE**

**J. SAMUEL KIRUBAHAR
R. SELVAM**

**Virudhunagar Hindu Nadars'
Senthikumara Nadar College (Autonomous)
Virudhunagar – 626 001
Tamil Nadu, India**

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The present book on Commonwealth Literature is a kind of mirror that would mirror or reflect the scholarly nature of the contributors who have fathomed every minute aspects of Commonwealth Literature so far remain unchallenged and unnoticed and unexplored. It shows the active research habit of the researchers in fixing their arguments concretely with evidences taken from the text and other sources. It is a glimpse into the critical writing process and the reflections of the researchers who are interested in defining, and re-defining their own critical acumen. It is in total genial and sharp in perception, analysis and proclamation of human intellect and critical observation.

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MAN'S INFLUENCE ON A WOMEN'S LIFE IN NAYANTARA SAHGAL'S *MISTAKEN IDENTITY*

T.SIVA PRIYA

Nayantara Sahgal is one of the most distinguished Indo-English writers. Her women characters are victims of a conventional society which does not permit women to hold their own and considers the very issue of the identity crisis. Her central character focus in both areas is the same the concept of freedom in human beings, national and personal increasingly feminist. Her writing is generally characterized by simplicity and boldness. Besides politics, her fiction also focuses attention on Indian woman's search for sexual freedom and self realization.

As a woman novelist, Sahgal recognizes that her primary obligation is that of advocating the emancipation of women. She describes in her novels how woman is exploited even during the modern times by the individuals and the society. She tried to portray the sensibility of woman looks out at herself and her problems. She feels that woman should try to understand and realize herself as a human being and not just as an attached to some male life. She introduces the theme of the quest for freedom through the delineation of male protagonists though she severely attacks the male dominated society.

Feminism is a modern movement expressing protest against the male domination. Today many people feel that feminism has almost come to an end because it has nearly won the war at most of the fronts by achieving for women equality with men in all walks of life-political, social, economic etc. However, the fact is that the feminist movement is still going quite strong all over the world with the prospects of getting stronger in the near future. Women in India have been subject to discrimination, sexual exploitation, malnutrition and social taboos since the early 19th century. The emancipation of women was initiated by the Brahma Samaj and is said to have come a long way especially after India's independence. However, looking at the overall social status of women particularly in the rural and backward areas, one cannot deny that male chauvinism still rules our society. Sahgal has also highlighted the real problems which women were facing in their day-to-day life in a male-dominated society. The same problems are being faced by the women even today in 21st century of modern technology.

Sahgal's feminist approach as well as her focus on Indian scenario before and after independence in her novels appealed me the most to select Sahgal's fictional world for my topic. I have tried to focus

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**MEN'S LIFE IN
MISTAKEN IDENTITY**

T.SIVA PRASAD

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Sahgal's portrayal of women characters in her novels."Mistaken
Identity" the portrayal of her memorable women characters and the
feminist tone in her fictional discourse make Nayantara Sahgal as one of
the most outstanding feminist Indian novelist writing in English.

Nayantara Sahgal's novel "Mistaken Identity" (1988) illustrates
the fact as it lays emphasis more on man's influence woman life inside
and outside the ambit of marriage. It also depicts myriad hues of various
human relationships. She takes up the gender issues child marriage,
female infanticide, polygamy and equality of women in Man- Woman
relationship of husband-wife and lovers. This paper focuses the man's
influence on women's life in the novel "Mistaken Identity"

Bhushan, the male protagonist, is a unique and unusual character
who has got a different upbringing which instills feminine qualities in
him. He has various remarkable relationships with women, which bring
about a change in his views and perception. He obsessed with his first
love, Razia; he shares "a tender close companionship"(149) with a
girlfriend Sylla, a purely sexual relationship with another
friend, Willie-May, and in the end, he marries his cell mate Yusuf's
daughter about whom he feels: "I'd never seen a woman so beautiful as
Razia's beauty or the Islam."(238) Bhushan calls Razia a "wild fantasy
and reckons himself her "destiny" (65), but Razia has no special
meanings for Bhushan. The novelist confirms this, Saying:

"She was not in love with Bhushan Singh. This is clear from the
beginning. You read that she is anxious to get back to her class. She
loves herself, but she is not besotted. He is besotted".

When their affair is discovered, terrifying riots breakout in
Bombay. Many people are killed and mutilated; But Bhushan stays
away from it all. He is kept at home and then sent first to Bombay and
then to America. But he cannot escape the clutches of Razia's
obsession. Razia, on the other hand, washes off the memories of
Bhushan and later on wins the attention of a Turkish diplomat who likes
her and marries her. However, it is remarkable to see him all
throughout his life. He searches for her when he does not even know her
whereabouts.

Sylla is free-spirited, assertive, flamboyant and a typical
independent inhabitant of upper class Bombay. She is a modern girl who
full of enthusiasm. Just like Bhushan's mother, Sylla also proves
herself to be an influence in his life. Sylla has no redundancy in her. She
is presented as a young parsee woman with a westernized outlook.

He describes their relationship, saying: "we took turns being aggressor or pacifier, flirting with the idea of marriage, not wanting it, wanting it. We never simultaneously wanted anything." (151). Sylla is unable to understand him at two fronts - his obsession with Razia and his support for Hindu - Muslim unity.

Bhushan's imprisonment helps her to understand that he could never be the love of her life. He is lost in himself. She calls him a "Narcissist" (156) she.

She is a modern girl who cannot adjust to a "walled up" (30) existence at Vijaygarh. When she decides to get married, she opts for the lawyer, Nauzer Vacha, not Bhushan Singh, perhaps because Nauzer can give her what her grandmother has hoped for her a future. Nauzer, as contrasted to aimless Bhushan, looks a head in life and is a man with ambition.

Willie fantasizes being loved by a courageous hero or some caveman. The moment she comes in contact with a man of her choice, she runs, without delaying, off to marry him. She always gets what she wants. Bhushan comments that "she was divinely happy". (176) Thus, this relationship of two young lovers portrays an adolescent yearning for physical pleasure.

Bhushan's search for the ideal of womanhood comes to an end only after his marriage with comrade Yusuf's daughter. Though the novelist has not mentioned her name anywhere, yet the influence of Yusuf's daughter upon Bhushan is immense. The novelist has given a new dimension to their relationship by reversing the conventional and typical roles assigned to husband and wife by Indian society.

Sahgal tries to bring to the reader's attention that a woman can also perform administrative and other activities outside the home. Bhushan, now, continues his writing work for hours together every day. He recounts the truth of what "had attracted us to each other... is her heart went out to a frightened poet, and mine was bewitched by a sign of the times." (238)

There is another important couple in the novel -- the Renee and Raja of Vijaygarh. Raja, the father of Bhushan, has married three. Renee, the mother of Bhushan, is ill-treated and despised by her husband. She is intense, illiterate, but intelligent human being. Through their relationship, the novelist attacks the parochial and discriminatory rules and regulations of patriarchal society.

On the one hand, the society puts certain restrictions on women like the Renee to remain isolated in their Zenana, while on the other

hand, it encourages bigamous marriage after the birth of Bhushan's. Bhushan's subjected to whatever he w

Renee punishment, secured some. She chooses to depends the rest

With Y a mere helpless Renee, who has neither the apathetic husband nor the orthodox communist love

The novel should be given to suffering man's influence conditions the

Bhushan encounters various experiences and Sylla and Razia because of their partners of their listless and

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- Sahgal, Mistake
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...it encourages the Raja's ostentatious life style and approves of his numerous marriages under the ruse that he has waited for nine years for the birth of his only son and neither a boy nor a girl has been born for Bhushan's mother or the 1908 wife. It is ironical how a woman is subjected to various restrictions and tortures, while a man is free to do whatever he wishes to do.

Renee is a silent observer of her life and her life is a punishment, given so garishly and graphically. Destiny, however, has reserved some secret happiness and emancipation for Bhushan's mother. She chooses to elope with the right man, Yusuf, in whose company she spends the rest of her life.

With Yusuf's arrival, there comes a sea change in her life. From a helpless spectator, she now articulates her likes and choice. The Raja, who has endured silent indifference of her husband, now needs neither the approval of a decadent society, nor the consent of an obedient husband for taking her decision. She ultimately creates a stir in the orthodox society of early 20th century and elopes with her communist lover.

The novelist puts forth the modern view of living where women should be given full freedom to express their individuality and escape from suffering and injustice. The novelist highlights the significance of a man's influence on a woman's life and the vice-versa. This influence conditions the working of the person's psyche.

Bhushan Singh, the narrator and Sahgal's mouthpiece, encounters various women in his life and thus, undergoes varied experiences and reaches maturity towards the end of the novel. Renee, Razia and Razia are the ones who emerge out as sensible modern women because of their interpersonal relationships. Once they meet the right partners of their respective lives, they get a ray of life and hope out of their listless and drab life.

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Edited by
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VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN IN THE FICTIONAL DEPICTION OF NAYANTARA SAHGAL'S "RICH LIKE US"

T.Siva Priya

Asst Prof.of English, K.L.N College of Engineering, Pottapalayam.

Abstract

Nayantara Sahgal, an enduring woman writer of five decades, is one of the leading feminist novelists of India today. Championing the cause of Indian women's liberation from the rigid religions and cultural taboos she has been the standard bearer of their emancipation. The events in this novel 'Rich Like Us' are structured in such a manner that they have the feminist implications dramatizing the Victimization of the whole nation to the emergency. This paper discusses and reminds us the statement of John Student Mills:

"Home is the centre of a system of domestic slavery." In this male dominated world where men pass orders and women carry them out. It expresses the Victimization of women and their needs for awakening coincide with the theories of western feminist about these issues.

"Women are born with intelligence, some men achieve it, and most men have it thrust upon them" -Will Durant.

Introduction

Nayantara Sahgal is one of the leading feminist novelists of India today. Sahgal expresses her bold resentment of the unjust treatment meted out to women. This paper examines woman and the future woman in the society, which is at the heart of a radical movement striving to create a brave new world for woman. Sahgal presents in her novel 'Rich Like Us' the problems that the Contemporary women face in society and in their struggle towards self-realization

The cultural and social forces are strong to overcome the women writers had to fight alone battle with these forces before they could make a dent in the falsifying ideologies about womanhood. The advent of the feminist movement has exposed the violence and oppression meted out to women and has tried to eliminate gender inequality. Sahgal is one of the major contributors for writing feminism.

'Rich Like Us' won her Sinclair prize in 1985 and the Sahitya Academy Award in 1986. Female characters in the novels of Nayantara Sahgals 'Rich Like Us' resemble in their own life. The influence of politics in the lives of women is more effectively dramatized in this novel 'Rich Like Us' than in any other novel of Nayantara. Sanjoita Singh in 'Rich Like Us': A view rightly says:

"The inner reality of a woman's emotional life of love and marriage in a colonial setup-British and Indian-are better related to the political and social outer realities than in her previous books (92).

The events in this novel are structured in such a manner that they have both political and feminist implications dramatizing the victimization of the whole nation by the repressive forces of dictatorship in the Cosmetics of the emergency. John Stuart Mill's statements: "Home is the centre of a system of domestic slavery (outed in Millet 1991) in this male dominated world where men pass orders and women carry them out, where men create situations and women live them, the only hope for a woman is another woman".

Feminine victims seek to examine and evaluate how Sahgals, through her portrayal of variegated female characters, dramatizes their predicament in complex situations in their domestic life. This paper also explores Sahgals depiction of women's oppressive forces working on women in Indian society from their infant stage till their death. And it expresses the feminine victims in Sahgals novels turn into rebels against the oppressive forces. It throws light on the courage women demonstrate in the novel of Nayantara in defying the deep-rooted patriarchal culture.

As a feminist Nayantara detests the customs of women wearing chains around the neck and bangles. It is a symbol of slavery according to her. 'Rich Like Us' mother in 'Rich Like Us' is a domineering woman. She also tries to suppress the freedom of Sonali, her longing for freedom from marriage which she considers a form of slavery. All her women characters are well educated, born and brought up in sophisticated upper middle class families.

In this novel, she reflects the tension between the predicament of the contemporary Indian woman and the traditional Hindu culture. In India a woman is not necessarily be virtuous, chaste, submissive, homely and devoted to her family and is considered an embodiment of sacrifice, silent suffering, faith and knowledge. Women are expected to seek pleasure in these domains of life. A woman's status is determined primarily on the simple fact that she is the bearer of children and their concentration on primary responsibility. Thus the earth is restricted to her familial roles.

Sahgal examines the problems of women in marriage who feel themselves entrapped, depressed, suppressed and doomed to the care of husband and home. In 'Rich Like Us' is one such woman who submits herself to Ram. She is the epitome of a typical Hindu woman who dares not raise a voice against any action of her husband. When Ram brings home his second wife, Rose, she does not alter a single word against his action but she weeps in silence. She keeps a fast and holds prayers to hasten his safe return.

".....The week had another day when the mistress fasted for her husband's life and prosperity. And apart from Mona's fasts and prayers, there were Mona's insistent tears (45).

Ram in 'Rich Like Us' seems to be very indifferent to the sentiments of the women he marries. He does not care for the feelings of his first wife Mona, and brings an English wife Rose after Mona's birth to his son.

"And one afternoon he told her, in a natural everyday voice, that he has a wife and an infant child" (41). When Rose raises the question "How can we get married when you're married?" he has the audacity to answer: "My religion lets a man have more than one wife" (42)

The husband in the Indian set-up has the social sanction to do whatever he can to satisfy himself but he cannot tolerate his wife if she indulges in anything which he feels is not proper. In 'Rich Like Us, Ram Swaroop already has two wives at home Mona and Rose, but he continues to develop ardent love affairs. Men seem to take pride in the fact that they are encircled by many women and they usually deprive women of togetherness and warmth. In spite of getting all the love and care from his two wives, Ram gets infatuated with Marcella, a young British lady, and falls deeply in love with her. Ram totally wrecks their life by inflicting mental torture on both Mona and Rose. Both are depending him and they are exploited by him and he continues doing whatever he likes. Marriage for woman means a life of total dedication to one person whereas for man it means getting comfort at every level.

A single woman has no importance in our society and the practice of 'Sati' is a glaring example of a woman's plight. It is difficult for a woman to survive single in a society. In this novel "Rich Like Us" presents ghastly accounts of the way in which widows were made to perform 'Sati' forcibly. A woman had no in the matter of marriage and had to remain devoted to her husband even if he was the crudest person on earth. The man, on the other hand, could leave his wife any time he wished and remarry any other woman of his choice. The lines in the manuscript are worth-mentioning:

"Yet the question remains: What kind of society is it that demands human sacrifice to appease the blood thirst of what kind of gods?"

In this novel, Sonali, a spinster and an I.A.S-officer, extends all her help and support to Ram's second wife Rose. Rose's stepson Dev intends to usurp her wealth and assets. After the death of Rose, Sonali seems to be the only person who laments her death. After the death of Rose, she spent a day in Rose's room and found it completely deserted.

Initially Rose and Mona could not accept each other and Rose in her hearts considered Mona dead, later we find that they accept each other as sisters and Rose saved her life when she tried to commit suicide.

The incident also changes Mona's attitude towards Rose. She starts appreciating her and welcomes her with her heart saying.

"We are sisters". (175) they become good friends and mutually run the house and are living examples of two women being agonized by one man. Rose considers Dev, Mona's son, as her own and Dev too calls Mona mama and Rose mummy. Through the characters of Mona and Rose, Nayantara Sahgal depicts the concept of sisterhood which means that women must develop friendship and assert their identification with each other. Rose is murdered years later at her stepson Dev's behest whose care Mona had taken as Rose's duty at the time of her own death.

Sonali in *Rich Like Us* is a positive achievement of Nayantara Sahgal. She is born of inter caste marriage so, wants to escape the net of marriage spread out by her parents by asserting her individuality. Life for her is not easy in this male-dominated world even though she is joint secretary in the Ministry of Industry. In *'Rich Like Us'*, Sahgal also depicts the miseries and sufferings of the low class women and the treatment given out to them by the policemen.

Hence the novel affirms fatalism and passivity in the process of challenging the reinscription of the present into the myth of the Ramayana celebrating Sita's endurance and self sacrifice, presents a remorseless determinationistic view of time that effaces the possibility of effective struggle against oppression and reinforces a fatalistic view of life. Sahgal wants to draw attention to essential elements of women's suffering in India.

In *'Rich Like Us'*, Nayantara Sahgal renders a living picture of the oppressed, depressed and suppressed life of women in India. Sahgal's aim is never to set one woman against the other. She, being aware of the feminist movement in the west, contributes to feminism in India in her own way. Her women characters try to become themselves by staying within the limits of the best Indian traditions and values.

By exposing women's silence and grounding it in a social context in *'Rich Like Us'*, Sahgal is able to analyse the cultural imperatives that work to marginalize and effectively efface women. Sahgal has developed a valuable form of active resistance within the overlapping discourses of cultural affirmation and feminist assertion that frame the field of contemporary Indian feminism.

"Women must not depend upon the protection of men,
but must be taught to protect herself"

-Susan B. Anthony.

Conclusion

The major certificate objective of this paper is exploring the victimization, awakening and rebellion of women in the fictional depiction of Nayantara in the light of different dimensions of western feminist theories. When a woman is beloved, she glows; when she is tortured, she fires. All should accept women too are creations of God, not less than anyone, deserve the status and credit as of men enjoy in the world around.

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