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# *Research Genius*

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**Most Reffered & Peer Reviewed  
Multi Disciplinary E Journal of Research**

**CHIEF EDITOR**

**DR. SUDHIR G. JOSHI**

**PRINCIPAL**

**SHREE H.S.SHAH COLLEGE OF COMMERCE**

**Modasa Dist- Arrvalli**

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**Multi Disciplinary and Peer-Reviewed  
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## Editor's Column

The blast of knowledge at the universal hut due to scientific dynamics has without doubt redefined the very concept of new Era. The main set-up of education especially higher education-has become a subject of study and scrutiny for the scholars and practitioners who have a hunger desire to face change and challenges. It is because we, the creature beings, are brilliant with the faculty of option and a liberated will.

Unlike other type, we are not planned. We can make choices and use our free will to act and get our objectives. Inequities in learning opportunities, quality of educational military and level of learning success persist by gender, rural/town locality, ethnic backdrop, and socioeconomic status.

The quality of education and the aptitude to define and monitor this quality is absent in most upward countries. The means and span of education continue to be fine and curbed to past models of delivery, and the use of other channels continues to be informal and subsidiary. The increase in quantitative and qualitative demand for education is not in step by an raise in funds.

At this point in time, it is safe to situation that the split of views on the risk of change is marvelous. We, the publishers of Research Genius E Journal, are very much eager to view some aspect of these changes through academic article contributed by impressive scholar and social group. The nearby issue contains papers with decisive coming and scrutiny as well as orderly argument and reflection on various theme of language, prose, information technology, commerce and so on. We trust this will positively be helpful for the community who desire transform.

**Chief-Editor**

Dr. Sudhir G. Joshi

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# Untouchability as an Indian Social Issue in Mulk Raj Anand's *Untouchable*

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Mulk Raj anand is considered to be adoyen of Indo-Anglian literature. With him India has received an unceasing champion of the cause of the poor and the lowly whose writings arrest the critical attention of the learned people towards the inhumane, hatred and unjustified conditions of the down-tridden and deprived of Indian society. One of his such works is his well appreciated novel *Untouchable*.

*Untouchable*, a creative debuts burst forth on the literary horizon in 1935 presents the most comprehensive and logistic outlook on the problem of untouchability. Anand's daring effort of choosing the Dalit as a hero leads to really a new realm of English literature in India. The novel came up when the untouchables had emerged as a potent political force and Gandhi was trying to win over them. This novel came into being after a meaningful discourse of Anand and Gandhi at the Sabarmati Ashram and also with a literary support of E.M. Forster. In his critical scrutiny of the novel Forster writes,

"*Untouchable* could only have been written by an Indian who observed from the outside. No European, however sympathetic could have created the character of Bakha, because he would not have known enough about his troubles. And no untouchable could have written the book, because he would have involved in indignation and self pity. Mr. Anand stands in the ideal position..."<sup>1</sup>

Anand because of his indefinable passion for Gandhi visited his Ashram at Sabarmati and himself cleaned latrines. This proved to be instrumental in cultivating the idea of work as worship and imbibed an integral attitude for all labour as a tool of creativity. No creative writer can do justice with his people without genuine feeling and fervour. He rightly explores his views, "I...was myself somewhat transformed from the Bloomsbury intellectual, which I became in London to a more emphatically self-conscious Indian."<sup>2</sup>

The struggle of untouchables during the 30's got a momentum for communal identity. Anand is fully aware of this development and Bakha individually becomes a type. His thought towards untouchables crystallises when Bakha appears as a hero in the novel. Bakha represents the untouchables – an isolated class in India. The novelist sharply reacts against the age-old concept of caste which symbolises inhuman classification of the people. Bakha becomes an innocent prey to this class discrimination.

The novel opens with a description of a colony in which Bakha and his people live. This colony is situated in the outskirts of the townnagar. It is like a isolation ward in a hospital where the so-called upper caste people never want to pass by. Such colonies were erected only to keep distance from the untouchable both socially and physically. It is really an improper place to live for a human being. Describing the colony, Anand delineates,

“The outcaste’s colony was a group of mud-walled houses that .....and together the ramparts of human and animals refuse that lay on the outskirts of this little colony, and the ugliness, the squalor and the misery which lay within it, made it an uncongenial place to live in.”<sup>3</sup>

Bakha is a latrine cleaner as he is born into the family of Lakha, the Jamadar of sweepers. His power and place in society are determined not by his ability but *ipso facto* of his birth in a particular caste of untouchables, which happens to be the lowest of the land. His acquaintance with British soldiers has awakened him to his real existence. Due to this Bakha comes to identify his individuality and shows his mind and make-up different from fellow castemen. He even does not want to do the traditional work allotted to his castemen. But his father insists him to do the same. His father says, ‘You should try and get to know them. You have got to work for them all your life, my son, after I die.’<sup>4</sup> On Bakha’s question on education his father replies, ‘Schools are meant for babus, not for the lowly sweepers.’

Lower caste people were not allowed to go to school. Bakha tries to learn some school lessons from one upper caste friend. Anand very beautifully shows the condition of untouchables who were deprived of their basic rights. Outside a shop, Bakha mistakenly touches a person who belongs to upper caste. He had been insulted and had even been slapped for such an unintentional touch. Rigidity of the caste system and at the same time superiority of upper caste is visible here and there throughout the novel.

Untouchables had no right to fetch water themselves from the well. For this, they had to be dependent on upper caste people. If someone helps them to fetch the water, it was regarded as mercy or obligation. Temple episode of the clearly shows that the outcastes had no right to enter into the temple premises. Kali Nath tries to molest Sohini and in addition to this he blames her for defiling him by her touch. Anand raises the question of temple entry for the Harijans and juxtaposes the naive and spontaneous urge for devotion on the part of Bakha with the hypocrisy of the priest. According to the priest, ‘You people have only been polluted from a distance’, ‘I have been defiled by contact.’<sup>5</sup>

The temple episode is well woven into the novel’s texture as an ironic situation. Bakha has some tender feelings for Ram Charan’s sister but he knows his limitations laid down by an age old caste system. Anand enables his protagonist think, act, doubt, love and resent and he gives him honour and dignity. Bakha has the potential but he is a victim of caste system. He holds his work as a sweeper responsible for his backwardness. He cannot find the solution of this question

why he and his castemen are treated in such a inhuman way.

These all problems are faced by the people in Hindu religion. Owing to this reason, Christians tried their best to convert these lower caste people into Christianity. Colonel Hutchison tries to impress Bakha by talking about the equalities offered by Christians. In the beginning Bakha gets impressed but the words by Hutchison's wife 'messing about with all those dirty bhangis and chamars' leaves him astonished and he runs away from the place. He escapes not to return again. He knew that escapism is not the solution of his problems.

At the end of the novel Bakha gets the chance to listen to Mahatma Gandhi whose philosophy he admires a lot. Mahatma Gandhi says, 'I regard untouchability as the greatest blot of Hinduism. The view of mine dates back to the time when I was a child.' Gandhi sees the untouchables with high esteem. He rejects Gandhi on hearing about the option proposed by Iqbal Nath Sarshar. According to him dynamic introduction of the flush system can emancipate the sweepers of the stigma of untouchability. It will assist them to achieve the 'dignity of status that is their right as useful members of casteless and classless society.'

Renouncing the old customs and traditions by modern one is the only way to get rid of age old caste system – it is the conclusion that Bakha realises and the author beautifully conveys it.

### **Conclusion:**

Mulk Raj Anand had truly shared the feelings of the untouchables. He, through a gallery of characters creates here a deep and dense web of actualities and eventualities. His created cosmos in the novel bears a direct resemblance to actual one. The whole novel is a series of graphic and moving scenes with the hero as the central focus.

### **References:**

<sup>1</sup> Forster E.M., The preface to Anand's Untouchable, Kutub popular, 1935, p.VI

<sup>2</sup> Anand M.R., 'the Story of my Experience with a White lie' in Critical Essays on Indian writings in English, Karnatak University, Dharwar, 1968, p.18

<sup>3</sup> Anand M.R., Untouchable, Kutub Popular, 1935, p.1

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p.61

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., p.48

ભારતીય બંધારણ થકી વ્યક્ત થતા ડૉ. બાબા સાહેબ આંબેડકરના સામાજીક વિચારો

ડૉ. રાજેશકુમાર એ શ્રીમાળી

પર્વણી આર. શર્મા

અધ્યાપક સહાયક

અધ્યાપક સહાયક

શ્રી એચ. એસ. શાહ કોલેજ ઓફ કોમર્સ, મોડાસા

શ્રી એમ. બી. પટેલ સાયન્સ કોલેજ આણંદ

અમૂર્ત

હિંદુ સમાજ જન્મ આધારિત વર્ણવ્યવસ્થાનો શું ત્યાગ કરી શકશે? શું હિંદુ સમાજ મનુસ્મૃતિ જે બાબા સાહેબે સળગાવી મૂકી હતી તેનો ત્યાગ કરી શકશે? અવારનવાર દલિતો પર સવર્ણ સમાજ દ્વારા અત્યાચાર થાય છે શું આવા અત્યાચારો ક્યારેય બંધ નહિ થાય? જો બાબા સાહેબે બંધારણના માધ્યમથી સવર્ણ સમાજ સામે બદલો લીધો હોત તો? જ્યારે ભારતવર્ષના ભાગલા થયા ત્યારે ભારત-પાકિસ્તાન અસ્તિત્વમાં અમલ્યું હતું જેમાં કાશ્મિર મુદ્દો આજેય સળગતો પ્રશ્ન છે? ત્યારે બાબા સાહેબ જમ્મુ કશ્મીરના અલગ બંધારણ અને કલમ-૩૭૦ના વિરોધી હતા જો ડૉ. બાબા સાહેબની આ વાત માનવામાં આવી હોત તો?

ભગવાન શ્રી કૃષ્ણએ રજૂ કરેલી વર્ણવ્યવસ્થામાં ક્યાંય પણ જન્મ આધારિત વર્ણ વ્યવસ્થા નથી. આ વર્ણવ્યવસ્થાને જન્મ આધારિત કોણે બનાવી? ક્યા લોકોનું હિત આમાં હતું? શા માટે આ જન્મ આધારિત વ્યવસ્થા આજે પણ ચાલુ છે? શું ભગવાન શ્રીકૃષ્ણથી પણ કોઈ મોટો મહારથી હોઈ શકે જેણે આ જન્મ આધારિત વર્ણવ્યવસ્થા અમલમાં મૂકી(?) શું તમને નથી લાગતું કે અનામત પ્રથાને કારણે એક નવી વર્ણવ્યવસ્થા અમલમાં આવી ગઈ છે. જે છે OPEN-OBC-SC-ST શું આસમસ્યાનો અંત ક્યારેય નહિ આવે? શું ખરેખર રાજકારણીઓને સમસ્યાના ઉકેલમાં રસ છે ખરો?

પ્રસ્તાવના:

ડૉ. બાબા સાહેબ આંબેડકરએ ભારતીય સમાજ વ્યવસ્થામાં સન્માનીય સ્થાન ધરાવતા હોવા જોઈએ પણ અફસોસ એ જ વાતનો છે કે એ સ્થાન તેમને આપણો હિંદુ સમાજ આજે પણ આપી શક્યો નથી. દલિતો ડૉ. બાબા સાહેબ આંબેડકરને ભગવાન માને છે " જય ભીમ" એમનો હંમેશા નારો હોય છે.

"અગર ભીમ દલિતો મે પૈદા ન હોતા તો,  
દલિતો ઔર સ્ત્રીઓ કા ગુજારા કેસે હોતા"

કારણ કે, મનુસ્મૃતિમાં કહ્યું છે કે, ઢોલ, શુદ્ધ, પશુ ઔર નાર ચારો તાડન કે અધિકારી એટલે કે હિંદુ ધર્મના પ્રાચીન ગ્રંથ મનુસ્મૃતિ અનુસાર ઢોલ, નગારા, શુદ્ધ, પ્રાણીઓ અને સ્ત્રી ચારોયને પીડા આપવાનો હક છે.

જે માણસને દુનિયાના તમામ ક્ષેત્રોનું જ્ઞાન હોય અને જે વ્યક્તિને અસ્પૃશ્યતાનો અમાનવીય અનુભવ જીવનભર થયો છે એ વ્યક્તિને એવા દેશનું બંધારણ લખવાનો અધિકાર મળેતો સ્વાભાવિક છે કે તેસાચા અધિકારને પ્રાપ્ત થાય એ દિશામાં પગલું ભરે એ વાત પણ એટલીજ સાચી છે. માટે જ બાબા સાહેબે બંધારણના માધ્યમથી તેમના સામાજિક વિચારોને સાર્થક બનાવવાનો પ્રયત્ન કર્યો છે. તેમ છતાં બાબા સાહેબે ક્યારેય સર્વજ્ઞ સમાજસાથે બદલો લેવાની ભાવના રાખી નથી જે આપણે બંધારણમાં જોઈ શકીએ છીએ.

અરે ! જે વ્યક્તિને અન્યાય થયો હોય એ વ્યક્તિને દેશનું બંધારણ લખવાનું કહેવામાં આવે તો કોઈપણ વ્યક્તિ બદલો લેવા માટેના તમામ કાયદા કાનૂન બનાવે પરંતુ બાબા સાહેબ માટે દલિતો, સ્ત્રીઓ, સર્વજ્ઞો અને અલ્પસંપત્તિ હંમેશા સમાન રહ્યા છે. બાબા સાહેબ એવું ઈચ્છતા કે તેમની સાથે જે અમાનવીય વર્તન થયું છે તે કોઈની પણ સાથે ન થવું જોઈએ. પછી તે કોઈપણ હોય.

માટે જ ડૉ. બાબા સાહેબ આંબેડકરે ભારત દેશની તમામ વ્યક્તિઓને (સ્ત્રી-પુરુષ-મુસ્લીમ-હિન્દુ-શીખ-ઈસાઈ-બૌદ્ધ-પારસી) કોઈપણ પ્રકારના ધર્મ, જાતિ, લિંગ અને સ્થળના આધારે પરમતત્વની પ્રાર્થના કરવાની અને તેમાં શ્રદ્ધા રાખવાની કે શ્રદ્ધા ન રાખવાની ધાર્મિક સ્વતંત્રતા આપી છે.

ધર્મ, જાતિ અને લિંગના ભેદભાવ વગર ભાષણ કરવાની અને પોતાની અભિવ્યક્તિ પ્રદર્શિત કરવાની સ્વતંત્રતા બક્ષી છે. શાંતિપૂર્ણ રીતે એકઠા કરવાની અને સભાઓ કરવાની, ભારતના કોઈપણ ખૂણે આવા-ગમન કરવાની, વસવાટ કરવાની, પોતાની પસંદગીનો ધંધો-વ્યવસાય કરવાની, પોતાની જિંદગીનું રક્ષણ કરવાની, અલ્પસંખ્યક સમુદાયની ભાષા અને સંસ્કૃતિનું રક્ષણ કરવાની તેઓ માટે શૈક્ષણિક સંસ્થાઓ સ્થાપવાની સ્વતંત્રતા બંધારણના માધ્યમથી આપી છે.

કોઈપણ પ્રકારના શોષણ સામે રક્ષણ મેળવવાનો અધિકાર આપ્યો છે. પછી ભલે તે બંધુઆ મજૂરી હોય કે જોખમી કામમાં બાળ મજૂરી હોય.

ડૉ. બાબા સાહેબ આંબેડકરના મતે કોઈપણ પ્રકારના ભેદભાવ વિના એટલે કે ભારત દેશની દરેક વ્યક્તિને જન્મ, ધર્મ, જાતિ અને લિંગના ભેદભાવ વિના સમાનતા આપી છે, રોજગારીમાં સમાનતા અને ખાસ કરીને અસ્પૃશ્યતા જે એમણે પોતાના સમગ્ર જીવનકાળ દરમિયાન સહન કરી હતી તેમાંથી ભારત દેશ મુક્ત થાય તે માટે કાયદાકીય જોગવાઈ પણ કરી છે. જેમાટે એટલેકે ભારતવર્ષનો કોઈપણ નાગરિક પોતાના અધિકારોની પ્રાપ્તિ માટે, પોતાના મૌલિક અધિકારો લાગુ કરવા માટે ભારતીય ન્યાય વ્યવસ્થામાં ન્યાયાલયમાં જઈ શકે છે.

આવા ઉચ્ચતમ સામાજિક વિચારો ધરાવતી વ્યક્તિને આપણે માત્ર પછાત-દલિત વર્ગના હોવાને કારણે પછાત- દલિતોના નેતા ગણીને તેમના આવડા મોટા વ્યક્તિત્વનું માત્ર અપમાન કરતા હોઈએ એવું મને લાગી રહ્યું છે. આ દિશામાં દેશ એ વિચારવું પડશે.

જેમના ઉચ્ચ વિચારોથી દેશની સામાજિક પરિસ્થિતિમાં પરિવર્તન લાવી શકાય એવું છે તો આપણે એમના વિચારોનો ચુસ્ત અમલ થાય એ દિશામાં આ દેશના નાગરિક હોવાને નાતે વિચારવું પડશે.

રાજા રામ મોહન રાય હોય કે દયાનંદ સરસ્વતી કે લોર્ડ વિલિયમ બેન્ટિક જે લોકોએ વિધવા પુર્નલગ્ન, બાળકીને દૂધપીતી કરવાનો કુરિવાજ, સતીપ્રથા જેવી કુપ્રથાઓને દેશમાંથી જડમૂળમાંથી ઊભેડીને ફેંકી દીધી તો બાબા સાહેબની સમાનતાની વાતોનો સ્વીકાર કરી તેનો અમલ કરી આપણે શા માટે આપણા દેશને ધાર્મિક ગુલામીમાંથી આઝાદ ન કરી શકીએ અને સ્ત્રી-પુરુષને કોઈપણ પ્રકારના લિંગ ભેદભાવ વિના શા માટે ધાર્મિક રીતે સમાન ન ગણી શકીએ. પછી તે પડદાપ્રથા હોય, કે ત્રિપલ તલાક કે મંદિરમાં પ્રવેશ જ કેમ ન હોય.

કોઈપણ કુરિવાજ ક્યારેય સમાજનું ભલું ન કરી શકે આ વાત બાબા સાહેબના વિચારો પરથી સાબિત થાય છે. માટે જ કહું છું સૌ પ્રથમ ડૉ. બાબા સાહેબ આંબેડકરનો સ્વીકાર કરવો પડશે એટલે આજની સાપ્રંત ઘટનાઓમાં જોવા મળતી સમસ્યાઓનો ઉકેલ ડૉ. બાબા સાહેબ આંબેડકરની વિચારધારામાંથી મળી શકે એમ છે. એવું મારું ચોકકસ પણે માનવું છે.

શ્રીમદ્ ભગવદ્ગીતા જે હિંદુ ધર્મનો મહાન ગ્રંથ છે. જેમાં અધ્યાય-૪માં એક શ્લોક છે જે નીચે આપેલ છે.

ચાતુર્વર્ણ્ય મયા સૃષ્ટં ગુણકર્મવિભાગશઃ।

તસ્ય કર્તરમપિ માં વિધ્યકર્તારત્રવ્યમ્ ॥ ૧૩ ॥

અર્થાત્ ભૌતિક પ્રકૃતિના ત્રણ ગુણો, સત્વ, રજસ અને તમો તથા તેમની સાથે સંકળાયેલા કર્માનુસાર માનવ-સમાજના ચાર વર્ણોની રચના મે (ભગવાન શ્રી કૃષ્ણ) કરી છે. જો કે હું (ભગવાન શ્રી કૃષ્ણ) આ વ્યવસ્થાનો સૃષ્ટા છું. તેમ છતાં અધિકારી હોવાથી હું અકર્તા છું એમ તું જાણ.

એટલે કે સત્વગુણી-જ્ઞાની વ્યક્તિને વર્ણ વ્યવસ્થામાં બ્રાહ્મણ તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવે છે. રજો ગુણ ધરાવનાર- શક્તિશાળી વ્યક્તિને ક્ષત્રિય, સત્વ- રજોગુણ ધરાવનાર વ્યક્તિને વૈશ્ય અને ઉપરોક્ત ત્રણેય વર્ણની સેવા કરનાર તમસ ગુણ ધરાવનારને શુદ્ધમાં સમાવેલ છે.

જ્યાં ભારતીય હિંદુ સંસ્કૃતિનો મહાન ગ્રંથ પણ ગુણ કર્મને આધીન વ્યક્તિને સમાજવ્યવસ્થામાં વર્ણ વ્યવસ્થાને વહેચી છે. તો આપણો હિંદુ-સર્વર્ણ સમાજના નાદાન બુદ્ધિના માણસો કેવી રીતે જન્મને આધાર બનાવી કોઈપણ વ્યક્તિને જન્મના આધારે અશ્વૃષ્યગણી અપમાનિત કરી શકે.

શ્રીમદ્ ભગવદ્ગીતા અનુસાર તો ડૉ. બાબા સાહેબ આંબેડકર બ્રાહ્મણ ગણાય. જે વાતનો હિંદુ સર્વર્ણ સમાજ અસ્વીકાર ન જ શકી શકે પરંતુ આદેશમાં ધર્મગ્રંથોનું પણ પોતાની જરૂરિયાત મુજબ વિશ્લેષણ કરવામાં આવે છે. માટે જ પ્રશ્નો ઉદભવે છે.

આ માટે સવર્ણ સમાજે આગળ આવવું પડશે. માત્ર જયશ્રીકૃષ્ણ કે રાધે રાધે કહેવાથી નહિ ચાલી શકે. ભગવાન શ્રી કૃષ્ણનો જો હિંદુ સમાજે ખરા અર્થમાં ભગવાન માન્યા હોય તો એમની ગુણ-કર્મવાળી સામાજીક વર્ણ વ્યવસ્થાનો સ્વીકાર કરવો પડશે. અને જન્મથી નહિ વ્યક્તિ કર્મથી મહાન બને છે એ વાત સ્વીકારવી પડશે. બંધારણના માધ્યમ થી જ થી ડા. બાબા સાહેબ આંબેડકરે પોતાના સામાજીક વિચારો રજૂ કર્યા છે તેનો ખરા અર્થમાં અમલ થાય તે દિશામાં દરેક વર્ણની વ્યક્તિએ કાર્ય કરવું પડશે.

"અશ્પૃશ્યતા"નું કલંક હિંદુ સમાજમાંથી દૂર કરવા માટે બંધારણ દ્વારા વ્યક્તિ થતી ડા. બાબા સાહેબ આંબેડકરની સામાજીક વિચારધારા આધારભૂત ભૂમિકા ભજવી શકે છે.

સંદર્ભ:

૧. મનુસ્મૃતિ
૨. શ્રીમદ્ ભગવદ્ગીતા
૩. ભારતનું બંધારણ

## Unemployment solution by MGNREGA

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The level of employment indicates the progress of the economy in general and it gives social status of the individual in particular (Kumar B. and Bhusan B, 2012)<sup>1</sup>. In a country where labour is the only economic asset, the provision of gain full employment for millions of people is a pre requisite for the fulfillment of other basic rights, the right to life, the right to food and the right education. In rural situation marked by serious inequality between the genders and cast whether it relates to wage rate, employment, or empowerment or any other social, economic and political substantial gain (Kumar A. and Sharma S, 2012)<sup>2</sup>. In India, the employment situation is stained by a number of ugly marks. Many of them are underemployed. Many are without work. Quite a number, though educated, find no or little work to use their talent or skill (Agrawal, A. N.)<sup>3</sup>. The large unemployment is one of the most sticking symptoms of the inadequate development of the developing countries. The dimension of the employment problem of the developing countries is dissimilar than the experienced by the developed countries either during their development process or at present. On the basis of the development experience of the right now developed countries of Western Europe and North America, it was thought, till some time back that in the process of economic development the surplus man power from rural areas would be transferred to urban industrial sector to promote industrialization (Lewis H. A, 1961)<sup>4</sup>. MGNREGA, as it is the best work guarantee scheme of India. The MGNREGA is designed to provide work guarantee for at least 100 days in rural parts of the country<sup>5</sup>. Through this scheme, all the adult members (at least 18 years of age) of the any family in rural part of the country are given non-skilled work. The NREGA is an Indian work guarantee program, presented by regulation on August 25, 2005.

<sup>1</sup>Kumar, B. and Bhusan, B. (2012). Employment Generation and Inclusive Growth through MGNREGA: A case study of Bihar, The Indian Economic Journal, 22(2) : 1-126.

<sup>2</sup> Kumar, A. and Sharma, S. (2012). MGNREGA: A Driving Force of Employment of Women Through Employment Generation, The Indian Economic Journal, 22(2) : 1-126.

<sup>3</sup> Agrawal, A. N. and Agrawal M.K. (2015). Indian Economy Problems of development & Planning, 33<sup>rd</sup> edition, ISBN no. 978-81-224-2118-7. New Age International Publications, New Delhi.

<sup>4</sup>Lewis, H. A. (1954). "Economic Development with Unlimited Supply of Labour", London, Manchester School, 72: 6 (2004), pp. 679-90.

<sup>5</sup> သက်တမ်းပိုမိုလေ့ရှိသောလူမှုစီးပွား

MGNREGA has been one of the largest Employment programs in the world since its inception in 2005. The law provides a legal guarantee of 100 days of paid work in every fiscal year to every national household whose adult members are willing to perform unskilled manual labour at the minimum statutory wage. The program is also intended to provide poor livelihoods by creating sustainable assets. The main objective of MGNREGA, however, is to increase wage labour with the secondary objective of strengthening "the management of natural resources through work that addresses the causes of chronic poverty, such as drought, deforestation and soil erosion" and promoting sustainable development (Ministry of Rural Development, 2010). In special cases, such as jobs that are not included in the permitted work list, the state government that uses Section one (ix) of scheme 1 of the MGNREGA Act may add new categories of works based on consultation between the central and state government.

The program provides a legal guarantee for one 100 days of occupation in every financial year to mature associates of any rural family willing to do public work-related in-experienced guide perform at the legal lowest wage of Rs.120 (about US\$2.17) per day last year prices<sup>6</sup>. The most significant truth about it is that it is considered as a right of a rural citizen to work for minimum 100 days in a year if he or she is willing to work and work should be provided to he or she by authorities within a given time-frame (within fifteen days) or else state government is accountable for paying unemployment allowance. Wages are also well defined in the scheme by the government<sup>7</sup>.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 was later renamed as the MGNREGA, is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the 'right to work'. It aims to ensure livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work<sup>8</sup>. It is one of the important schemes being implemented by government to achieve inclusive growth. This scheme has started from 200 districts on 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2006, the NREGA covered all the districts of India from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2008<sup>9</sup>. The statute is hailed by the government as "the largest and most ambitious social security and public works program in the

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<sup>6</sup> ibid

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.simplydecoded.com/2012/12/10/mgnrega-an-introduction>

<sup>8</sup> Ministry of Rural Development 2005, pp. 1-2.

<sup>9</sup> ibid

world"<sup>10</sup>. The World Bank termed it a "stellar example of rural development" in its World Development Report 2014<sup>11</sup>.

**Table 1.1: Population, Labour, Force and Employment Projection in India**

2020-21 3336

|                          | 1993-94* | 2004-05* | 2006-07 | 2011-12 | 2016-17 |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total Population         | 893676   | 1092830  | 1128313 | 1207971 | 1283242 |
| Population (Age>15yrs)   | 501760   | 652940   | 687120  | 760110  | 820570  |
| Labour Force             | 378650   | 471250   | 492660  | 541840  | 586440  |
| Labour Force             | 334197   | 419647   | 438948  | 483659  | 524057  |
| Employment Opportunities | 313931   | 384909   | 402238  | 460310  | 51820   |
| Unemployed               | 20266    | 34738    | 36710   | 23348   | 5853    |
| Unemployment rate (%)    | 6.06     | 8.28     | 8.36    | 4.83    | 1.12    |

\* Actual estimates derived from NSS.

Source: Planning Commission, Govt. of India

**Table – 1.2: State wise figures of MGNREGA work in India**

| No | States                              | No. of Registered |         | No. of Bank Account Opened |        | Amount of wages Disbursed through bank Accounts (2016-2017) (in lakhs.) | No. of Post Office Account Opened |       | Amount of Wages disbursed through post office Accounts (2016-2017) (in lakhs.) | Total Accounts |        |          | Total Amount Disbursed (2016-2017) (in lakhs.) |
|----|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------|----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------|----------|------------------------------------------------|
|    |                                     | Household         | Persons | Individual                 | Joint  |                                                                         | Individual                        | Joint |                                                                                | Individual     | Joint  | Total    |                                                |
| 1  | 2                                   | 3                 | 4       | 5                          | 6      | 7                                                                       | 8                                 | 9     | 10                                                                             | 11=5+8         | 12=6+9 | 13=11+12 | 14=7+10                                        |
| 1  | <a href="#">Andhra Pradesh</a>      | 4505526           | 8185264 | 5491244                    | 384    | 201769                                                                  | 1025079                           | 1     | 43366.31                                                                       | 6516323        | 385    | 6516708  | 245135.31                                      |
| 2  | <a href="#">Arunachal Pradesh</a>   | 160783            | 214487  | 106073                     | 3399   | 4611.15                                                                 | 9027                              | 169   | 312.59                                                                         | 115100         | 3568   | 118668   | 4923.75                                        |
| 3  | <a href="#">Assam</a>               | 2396255           | 3982066 | 2302045                    | 557175 | 106745.53                                                               | 112140                            | 9090  | 3873.55                                                                        | 2414185        | 566265 | 2980450  | 110619.08                                      |
| 4  | <a href="#">Bihar</a>               | 4082484           | 4800606 | 3697610                    | 392317 | 130297.27                                                               | 1245                              | 37    | 4.35                                                                           | 3698855        | 392354 | 4091209  | 130301.62                                      |
| 5  | <a href="#">Chhattisgarh</a>        | 2851803           | 5826061 | 4865337                    | 21537  | 159383.31                                                               | 309514                            | 2272  | 8474.46                                                                        | 5174851        | 23809  | 5198660  | 167857.77                                      |
| 6  | <a href="#">Goa</a>                 | 11124             | 11540   | 11159                      | 47     | 287.28                                                                  | 0                                 | 0     | 0                                                                              | 11159          | 47     | 11206    | 287.28                                         |
| 7  | <a href="#">Gujarat</a>             | 894275            | 1855618 | 1192298                    | 172417 | 30076.08                                                                | 91511                             | 23923 | 2716.86                                                                        | 1283809        | 196340 | 1480149  | 32792.94                                       |
| 8  | <a href="#">Haryana</a>             | 474451            | 693042  | 635842                     | 17257  | 22483.11                                                                | 4690                              | 102   | 141.08                                                                         | 640532         | 17359  | 657891   | 22624.19                                       |
| 9  | <a href="#">Himachal Pradesh</a>    | 755270            | 1045421 | 970055                     | 28167  | 41888.55                                                                | 4483                              | 56    | 158.71                                                                         | 974538         | 28223  | 1002761  | 42047.26                                       |
| 10 | <a href="#">Jammu &amp; Kashmir</a> | 905624            | 1469616 | 1157975                    | 17593  | 31413.49                                                                | 1050                              | 104   | 42.64                                                                          | 1159025        | 17697  | 1176722  | 31456.13                                       |
| 11 | <a href="#">Jharkhand</a>           | 1961522           | 2755188 | 2685602                    | 20368  | 92328.57                                                                | 3212                              | 81    | 54.06                                                                          | 2688814        | 20449  | 2709263  | 92382.64                                       |
| 12 | <a href="#">Karnataka</a>           | 2682478           | 6454463 | 3889398                    | 869873 | 183681.84                                                               | 7                                 | 1     | 0.01                                                                           | 3889405        | 869874 | 4759279  | 183681.85                                      |
| 13 | <a href="#">Kerala</a>              | 2009342           | 2263575 | 2218821                    | 5292   | 208288.34                                                               | 30610                             | 20    | 1828.79                                                                        | 2249431        | 5312   | 2254743  | 210117.                                        |

### MGNREGA in Gujarat

As a part of the "Mahatma Gandhi 2005 National Rural Employment Guarantee Law", the state of Gujarat is also part of this program through the Ministry of Rural Development of the

<sup>10</sup>Ministry of Rural Development 2012, pp. 9

<sup>11</sup>[http://articles.economicstimes.indiatimes.com/2013-10-10/news/42902947\\_1\\_world-bank-world-development-report-safety-net](http://articles.economicstimes.indiatimes.com/2013-10-10/news/42902947_1_world-bank-world-development-report-safety-net)

Indian government. According to the official MGNREGA website, 5.79 Lakh households have done work in the state. It offers a total of two hundred fifty lakh people per day, of which about 7.6 percent is chronogram, is forty-one percent of the population of the strain's schedule. Of the total, more than forty percent are women. Up to now, a total of 92,652 works have been carried out under MGNREGA, of which 21,203 have been completed and 71,449 are ongoing. In the state this program runs in Panchayats of 14,424 Grams of 247 Blocks in the 33 districts. A total of 36.1 lakh work cards are issued in the state and there are 82 lakh and 94 thousand employees are enrolled in the program. Recently, from 36.1 lakh, the 13.37 lakh work cards are active, while from 82.94 lakh the 22.08 lakh workers are active workers. The share of the SC category of total employees is 6.17 percent, while there is 36.79 percent ST category in total women of per cent.

**Table – 1.5: Amount of wages (in Lakhs) disbursed through banks and post offices under MANREGA in Gujarat during year 2016-17**

| S<br>r<br>·<br>N<br>o<br>· | Districts       | No. of Registered |         | NO. of Bank Account Opened |       | Wages through banks (in lakhs.) | of No. Post Office Account Opened |       | Wages through post office (in lakhs.) | Total Accounts |        |           | Total Amount (in lakhs.) |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|----------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------|-----------|--------------------------|
|                            |                 | Household         | Persons | Individual                 | Joint |                                 | Individual                        | Joint |                                       | Individual     | Joint  | Total     |                          |
| 1                          | 2               | 3                 | 4       | 5                          | 6     | 7                               | 8                                 | 9     | 10                                    | 11=5+8         | 12=6+9 | 13 =11+12 | 14=7+10                  |
| 2                          | Amreli          | 27729             | 59834   | 7255                       | 15832 | 826.28                          | 1273                              | 1294  | 1.25                                  | 8528           | 17126  | 25654     | 827.53                   |
| 3                          | Anand           | 27737             | 45917   | 15906                      | 7919  | 732.93                          | 936                               | 493   | 19.02                                 | 16842          | 8412   | 25254     | 751.96                   |
| 4                          | Arvali          | 46030             | 58868   | 43332                      | 151   | 919.42                          | 479                               | 4     | 0.14                                  | 43811          | 155    | 43966     | 919.56                   |
| 5                          | Banas kantha    | 61930             | 86115   | 32417                      | 987   | 681.71                          | 40515                             | 3156  | 424.26                                | 72932          | 4143   | 77075     | 1105.97                  |
| 6                          | Bharuch         | 21308             | 26263   | 10537                      | 1255  | 259.25                          | 3242                              | 1858  | 38.2                                  | 13779          | 3113   | 16892     | 297.45                   |
| 7                          | Bhavnagar       | 20663             | 56237   | 2656                       | 10872 | 752.94                          | 1572                              | 3897  | 121.21                                | 4228           | 14769  | 18997     | 874.15                   |
| 8                          | Botad           | 0                 | 0       | 0                          | 0     | 0                               | 0                                 | 0     | 0                                     | 0              | 0      | 0         | 0                        |
| 9                          | Chhota udepur   | 57392             | 73233   | 30993                      | 5730  | 1408.48                         | 21375                             | 1298  | 885.7                                 | 52368          | 7028   | 59396     | 2294.18                  |
| 10                         | Dang            | 26563             | 47753   | 1632                       | 1433  | 132.89                          | 13866                             | 12144 | 1091.81                               | 15498          | 13577  | 29075     | 1224.71                  |
| 11                         | Devbhumi dwarka | 22564             | 44332   | 5878                       | 15456 | 712.39                          | 121                               | 8     | 0                                     | 5999           | 15464  | 21463     | 712.39                   |
| 12                         | Dohad           | 85229             | 162207  | 67549                      | 4182  | 1196.44                         | 59240                             | 6354  | 1798.56                               | 126789         | 10536  | 137325    | 2995                     |

|       |                |         |         |        |        |          |        |       |         |        |        |         |          |
|-------|----------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|-------|---------|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| 1     | Gandhinagar    | 15629   | 17099   | 14249  | 1309   | 311.82   | 2      | 0     | 0       | 14251  | 1309   | 15560   | 311.82   |
| 1     | Gir            |         |         |        |        |          |        |       |         |        |        |         |          |
| 4     | somnath        | 31643   | 74500   | 13799  | 18007  | 1302.95  | 2637   | 1463  | 67.73   | 16436  | 19470  | 35906   | 1370.68  |
| 1     | Jamnagar       | 16965   | 41578   | 8180   | 9766   | 763.56   | 61     | 33    | 0.28    | 8241   | 9799   | 18040   | 763.84   |
| 1     | Junagadh       | 35012   | 82723   | 9732   | 18518  | 1119.01  | 4258   | 7392  | 192.33  | 13990  | 25910  | 39900   | 1311.34  |
| 1     | Kachchh        | 20739   | 33686   | 7631   | 9924   | 782.3    | 821    | 871   | 1.55    | 8452   | 10795  | 19247   | 783.86   |
| 1     | Kheda          | 34778   | 69730   | 13663  | 15780  | 1301.12  | 202    | 103   | 2.46    | 13865  | 15883  | 29748   | 1303.58  |
| 1     | Mahesana       | 28662   | 39423   | 20540  | 4153   | 815.41   | 3232   | 93    | 98.45   | 23772  | 4246   | 28018   | 913.86   |
| 2     | Mahisagar      | 47481   | 63338   | 35391  | 7553   | 890.9    | 5834   | 903   | 135.93  | 41225  | 8456   | 49681   | 1026.83  |
| 2     | Morbi          | 4505    | 9674    | 592    | 1685   | 91.07    | 1324   | 1107  | 68.83   | 1916   | 2792   | 4708    | 159.9    |
| 2     | Narmada        | 70449   | 92967   | 63851  | 6635   | 1220     | 3915   | 141   | 4.86    | 67766  | 6776   | 74542   | 1224.86  |
| 2     | Navsari        | 58694   | 67389   | 58969  | 15     | 1674.99  | 1036   | 1     | 9.67    | 60005  | 16     | 60021   | 1684.67  |
| 2     | Panchmahals    | 46430   | 65956   | 50536  | 5415   | 2148.56  | 1738   | 117   | 3.81    | 52274  | 5532   | 57806   | 2152.37  |
| 2     | Patan          | 41655   | 59649   | 34737  | 65     | 657.8    | 67     | 3     | 0.64    | 34804  | 68     | 34872   | 658.44   |
| 2     | Porbandar      | 12271   | 21464   | 16480  | 2369   | 657.23   | 2      | 0     | 0       | 16482  | 2369   | 18851   | 657.23   |
| 2     | Rajkot         | 23342   | 54593   | 4021   | 12174  | 343.74   | 2308   | 5443  | 29.23   | 6329   | 17617  | 23946   | 372.97   |
| 2     | Sabar kantha   | 32230   | 47091   | 32976  | 5098   | 1015.01  | 2170   | 148   | 1.48    | 35146  | 5246   | 40392   | 1016.49  |
| 2     | Surat          | 43786   | 49451   | 35897  | 2815   | 1755.16  | 25     | 2     | 0.96    | 35922  | 2817   | 38739   | 1756.12  |
| 3     | Surendra nagar | 28727   | 50421   | 5500   | 6351   | 513.96   | 8799   | 8746  | 394.66  | 14299  | 15097  | 29396   | 908.62   |
| 3     | Tapi           | 89761   | 113550  | 45469  | 12720  | 1596.19  | 5895   | 3564  | 246.52  | 51364  | 16284  | 67648   | 1842.71  |
| 3     | Vadodara       | 10687   | 17148   | 7467   | 2925   | 166.95   | 329    | 71    | 0.07    | 7796   | 2996   | 10792   | 167.02   |
| 3     | Valsad         | 27432   | 43018   | 9186   | 3920   | 321.49   | 8625   | 6111  | 368.25  | 17811  | 10031  | 27842   | 689.75   |
| Total |                | 1128737 | 1816956 | 709736 | 217515 | 27426.62 | 196201 | 67629 | 6034.31 | 905937 | 285144 | 1191081 | 33460.98 |

Source:- <https://nrega.nic.in/netnrega/homestciti.aspx?state>

### Implementation of NREGA in Gujarat

The MNREGA was implemented in Gujarat state in three different phases. In phase-I i.e. Feb'06, MNREGA was implemented in six districts of the state. During phase-II i.e. April'07, three more districts of Gujarat state covered in the Scheme. In phase-III i.e. April'08, remaining seventeen

districts of the state was covered. In this way, MNREGA was implemented in all 26 districts of the state since April'08. The list of districts covered under different phases of MNREGA is shown below table format.

**Table – 1.6: Phase wise districts covered under MNREGA in Gujarat**

| Sr. No. | Phase     | No of Districts | Name of Districts Covered                                                                                                                           |
|---------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1       | Phase-I   | 6               | Banaskantha, Dang, Dahod, narmada, Panchmahals & Sabarkantha                                                                                        |
| 2       | Phase-II  | 3               | Bharuch, Navsari & Valsad                                                                                                                           |
| 3       | Phase-III | 17              | Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anad, Patan, Surat, Tapi, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutchh, Mehsana, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Vadodara and Kheda |

Source: [https://nrega.nic.in/MNREGA\\_Dist.pdf](https://nrega.nic.in/MNREGA_Dist.pdf)

#### **Progress At a Glance 2016-17**

**Table – 1.7: Progress of MGNREGA in Gujarat during 2016-17**

| Sr. No. | Particulars                          | Status        |
|---------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1       | House Hold Registered                | 33,82,582     |
| 2       | Job cards issued                     | 33,82,582     |
| 3       | Progress in work                     | 1,72,456      |
| 4       | Completed work                       | 94,522        |
| 5       | Requirement of employment            | 8,66,785 HH   |
| 6       | Providing Employment                 | 6,49,934 HH   |
| 7       | Available fund in the financial year | 74998.02 Lakh |
| 8       | Total expense                        | 74255.39 Lakh |

Source: [www.ruraldev.gujarat.gov.in](http://www.ruraldev.gujarat.gov.in)

Support program for NREGA employees: Gujarat is a registered trade organization. The general complaints about the inefficient implementation of the NREG by the Government of Gujarat with the consensus of the 5000 workers of the National Rural Employment Guarantee on 17 June 2007 in Godhara Taluka of the Panchmahal district in Gujarat started. The NREGA-Gujarat Workers' Association is the first registered trade association to express the problems of the NREGA workers working in Gujarat.

In addition to this support program, it offers the community the preparation of the village development plan for NREGA. At the end of December-08 the holders of the work card 12064 are members of the support program.

The president of the National Employment Workers 'Workers' Association is Mr. Indukumar Jani and the secretary-general of the association is Mrs. Paulomee Mistry. The association has the executive committee of the state of eleven members. At district level, 21 members working

committee of job card holder and at Taluka level 21 members working committee with group are active in four districts of Gujarat, namely: Sabarkantha, Dahod, Panchmahal and Vadodara. The NREGA-Gujarat Worker Support Program organized many programs such as village-level meetings, bicycle and yatra, public convention with the objective that the village community complete all the details of NREGA and that people obtain their rights to according to the provisions of the law. The association was represented from time to time in Sarpanch, Talati, Program Officer and Assistant Coordinator of the district program to solve employee problems. In the last five years, we have issued 80235 instruction cards for employees and due to the strong conviction of the association, NREG works have started in many villages and several employees have jobs under NREGA.<sup>12</sup>

**Table – 1.8: Physical Performance Financial Year 2015-16**

| Sr.No. | Indicators                                                                                        | Values       |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1      | No. of Households demanded employment (in lakh)                                                   | 6.42         |
| 2      | No. of Households provided employment (in lakh)                                                   | 5.57         |
| 3      | Agreed to Labour Budget (person days in lakh)                                                     | 222.46       |
| 4      | Total person days generated (in lakh)                                                             | 225.54       |
| 5      | Average person days per Households (days)                                                         | 40           |
| 6      | Women participation rate (women Public Distribution System % of total Public Distribution System) | 46 par cant  |
| 7      | <i>Scheduled Castes</i> participation rate                                                        | 07 par cant  |
| 8      | <i>Scheduled Tribes</i> participation rate                                                        | 42 par cant  |
| 9      | Households provided at least 100 days of employment                                               | 19255        |
| 10     | % age of Households provided at least 100 days of employment                                      | 3.5 par cant |
| 11     | Average wage per person day (₹)                                                                   | 158.5        |
| 12     | Average cost per person day (₹)                                                                   | 185          |

Source: <http://www.nrega.nic.in/netnrega/home.aspx>

**Table – 1.9 : Financial Performance Financial Year 2015-16**

| Sr. No. | Indicators            | Values(in lakh) |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1       | Opening balance.      | 5010.23         |
| 2       | Central release.      | 30598.72        |
| 3       | State release.        | 2491.92         |
| 4       | Total fund available. | 38496.02        |
| 5       | Total expenditure.    | 42864.26        |

<sup>12</sup><http://www.dishatrust.in/labour-mgnrega-workers-union.html>

|   |                   |          |
|---|-------------------|----------|
| 6 | Wage expenditure. | 30565.73 |
|---|-------------------|----------|

Source: <http://www.nrega.nic.in/netnrega/home.aspx>. May 20 2019

Table – 3.10: Work Details Financial Year 2015-16

| Sr. No. | Indicators                                          | Taken up | Completed | Par cant |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1       | No. of woks started since inception till date       | 516743   | 359515    | 70       |
| 2       | No. of woks started since inception till 31/03/2015 | 432594   | 351776    | 81       |
| 3       | No. of works started in FY 2015-16                  | 70727    | 7736      | 11       |

Source: <http://www.nrega.nic.in/netnrega/home.aspx>

Table – 3.11: Individual Assets for Vulnerable Sections Financial Year 2015-16

| Sr. No. | Particular             | No of HHs benefited |
|---------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1       | Improving livelihoods  | 28                  |
| 2       | Constructions of House | 198                 |
| 3       | Promotion of Livestock | 41                  |
| Total   |                        | 267                 |

Source: <http://www.nrega.nic.in/netnrega/home.aspx>

Table – 3.12: Work Outcome Financial Year 2015-16

| Sr. No. | Work category            | Completed works | %      | Area benefited in Hectare |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| 1       | Water conservation       | 1315            | 28.50  | 85541.98                  |
| 2       | Watershed management     | 17              | 0.37   | 4628.6                    |
| 3       | Irrigation               | 80              | 1.73   | 276.79                    |
| 4       | Traditional water bodies | 1655            | 35.87  | 13802.69                  |
| 5       | Afforestation            | 308             | 6.68   | 3484.74                   |
| 6       | Land development         | 1239            | 26.85  | 39778.43                  |
| Total   |                          | 4614            | 100.00 | 111713.23                 |

Source: <http://www.nrega.nic.in/netnrega/home.aspx>

MGNREGA is a pioneering initiative to provide legal guarantees for work. It has been implemented with total spirit in Gujarat since fiscal year 2005-06. As part of this program, 10.23 lakh households and 18.52 lakh individuals regularly participated in MGNREGA's work over the past two years.<sup>13</sup>

In fiscal year 2015-16, the state generated 225.54 lakh person days and reached the goal above the target per year. During the year 1,228 lakh-works were registered in 8588 general practitioners and 26027 works were completed. Most of the works are related to the renewal of traditional water bodies and water conservation. That's why the Financial Year 2016-17

<sup>13</sup> Annual Report (2005-06) "Government of India" Planning Commission, New Delhi.

government generated 74.22 lakh people days until June 2016 and offered employment to 2.81 lakh households. Financial year 2016-17, 1.33 lakh of jobs were registered in 6264 general practitioners and 1651 completed.<sup>14</sup>

Under MGNREGA following initiative have been taken up in the last two years in Gujarat.

- Pre-audit system: it is a tool for internal control that is intended to prevent or reduce the occurrence of innocent errors and deliberate fraud. Each e-MR invoice and material is analysed through a preliminary audit. The pre-auditors are the independent CA companies appointed by the Commissioner for Rural Development.
- Appointment of state quality monitors: the state government has appointed quality monitors of the state at the state, district and block level under Human Resources HR and has sought to ensure the creation of good quality assets.
- Participation of line departments: in order to improve the quality of the works and provide adequate guidance, the state's technical resource team has been strengthened. In addition, more than 1,300 department agencies have registered with NREGAs of and have offered the MGNREGA e-MR generation facility.
- Targeted area works: the state government has 27516 agricultural basins occupied, 12986 Vermi compost tanks, 7500 IHHL units and 1206 km side plantation as targeted areas. In addition, large quantities of work are also taken, such as a cattle barn, a goat shelter and a shelter for poultry. The detailed convergence plan has been drawn up in cooperation with the line departments.

**Table – 3.13 : Comparative fact sheet of Gujarat for FY 2012-13 to 2016-17**

| <b>State : GUJARAT</b>                  |        |
|-----------------------------------------|--------|
| Total No. of Districts                  | 33     |
| Total No. of Blocks                     | 246    |
| Total No. of GPs                        | 14,346 |
| <b>I Job Card</b>                       |        |
| Total No. of JobCards issued[In Lakhs]  | 34.77  |
| Total No. of Workers[In Lakhs]          | 83.97  |
| Total No. of Active Job Cards[In Lakhs] | 11.43  |
| Total No. of Active Workers[In Lakhs]   | 18.16  |
| (i)SC worker against active workers[%]  | 7.27   |

<sup>14</sup><https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/kaam-maango-abhiyaan-gives-way-to-record-persondays-in-a-decade/articleshow/69298818.cms>

|                                                            |             |             |             |             |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (ii)ST worker against active workers[%]                    | 33.91       |             |             |             |             |
| II Progress                                                | FY2016-2017 | FY2015-2016 | FY2014-2015 | FY2013-2014 | FY2012-2013 |
| Approved Labour Budget[In Lakhs]                           | 333.5       | 222.46      | 232.23      | 299.32      | 419.32      |
| Persondays Generated so far[In Lakhs]                      | 214.57      | 225.45      | 181.53      | 230.3       | 281.9       |
| % of Total LB                                              | 64.34       | 101.34      | 78.17       | 76.94       | 67.23       |
| % as per Proportionate LB                                  | 93.52       |             |             |             |             |
| SC persondays % as of total persondays                     | 7.79        | 7.32        | 6.94        | 7.66        | 8.59        |
| ST persondays % as of total persondays                     | 34.88       | 42.21       | 39.82       | 41.07       | 38.54       |
| Women Persondays out of Total (%)                          | 46.22       | 46.21       | 43.24       | 43.96       | 42.86       |
| Average days of employment provided per Household          | 37.56       | 40.49       | 35.37       | 39.8        | 41.39       |
| Average Wage rate per day per person(Rs.)                  | 162.52      | 158.49      | 148.48      | 130.81      | 118.63      |
| Total No of HHs completed 100 Days of Wage Employment      | 6,148       | 19,242      | 16,476      | 29,323      | 52,316      |
| Total Households Worked[In Lakhs]                          | 5.71        | 5.57        | 5.13        | 5.79        | 6.81        |
| Total Individuals Worked[In Lakhs]                         | 10.54       | 10          | 9.17        | 10.53       | 13.26       |
| Differently abled persons worked                           | 7645        | 7932        | 7792        | 11464       | 16175       |
| <b>III Works</b>                                           |             |             |             |             |             |
| Number of GPs with NIL exp                                 | 4,906       | 5,748       | 5,703       | 6,210       | 6,359       |
| Total No. of Works Takenup (New+Spill Over)[In Lakhs]      | 2           | 1.37        | 1.36        | 0.98        | 1.13        |
| Number of Ongoing Works[In Lakhs]                          | 1.39        | 0.9         | 0.9         | 0.7         | 0.6         |
| Number of Completed Works                                  | 61,107      | 47,176      | 46,160      | 28,336      | 52,883      |
| % of NRM Works(Public + Individual)                        | 24.27       | 34.77       | 17.69       | 24.03       | 30.1        |
| % of Category B Works                                      | 20.58       | 30.7        | 15.55       | 16.72       | 23.22       |
| % of Expenditure on Agriculture & Agriculture Allied Works | 67.23       | 78.1        | 44.41       | 47.47       | 50.82       |
| <b>IV Financial Progress</b>                               |             |             |             |             |             |
| Total center Release                                       | 52226.32    | 30598.72    | 35442.93    | 33530.02    | 47440.77    |
| Total Availability                                         | 73712.44    | 40448.8     | 35950.92    | 47802.72    | 63918.6     |
| Percentage Utilization                                     | 72.34       | 105.97      | 130.95      | 102.19      | 96.59       |
| Total Exp(Rs. in Lakhs.)                                   | 53,319.94   | 42,863.53   | 47,078.22   | 48,849.72   | 61,742.13   |
| Percentage Utilization                                     | 72.34       | 105.97      | 130.95      | 102.19      | 96.59       |
| Wages(Rs. In Lakhs)                                        | 38,989.96   | 30,564.56   | 27,848.58   | 28,982.18   | 33,223.42   |
| Material and skilled Wages(Rs. In Lakhs)                   | 11,959.16   | 9,291.57    | 15,771.99   | 15,905.31   | 24,137.35   |
| Material(%)                                                | 23.47       | 23.31       | 36.16       | 35.43       | 42.08       |
| Total Adm Expenditure (Rs.                                 | 2,370.82    | 3,007.40    | 3,457.64    | 3,962.23    | 4,381.36    |

|                                         |          |        |        |        |        |
|-----------------------------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| in Lakhs.)                              |          |        |        |        |        |
| Admin Exp(%)                            | 4.45     | 7.02   | 7.34   | 8.11   | 7.1    |
| Liability (Wages) (Rs. in Lakhs.)       | 1,674.33 | 173.35 | 113.53 | 47.45  | 27.51  |
| Average Cost Per Day Per Person(In Rs.) | 214.03   | 183.15 | 222.29 | 211.43 | 218.64 |
| % of Total Expenditure through EFMS     | 99.97    | 99.58  | 98.7   | 50.36  | 1.89   |
| % payments generated within 15 days     | 40.1     | 34.47  | 45.75  | 38.66  | 61.41  |

➤ Source : <http://www.nrega.nic.in/netnrega/home.aspx>

# **Economic And Social Thoughts of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's in Context to Present Scenario**

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## **Introduction:**

“Human progress is neither automatic nor inevitable... Every step toward the goal of justice requires sacrifice, suffering and struggle; the tireless exertions and passionate concern of dedicated individuals.” Ambedkar strongly believed that the fundamental cause of India's backward economy was the delay in changing the land system. The remedy was democratic collectivism that entailed economic efficiency, productivity and overhauling the village economy with good governance. The questions relating to Centre- State financial relations in so far as they relate to the finances of the local bodies deserve specific studies. The 72<sup>nd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendments to the Constitution were certainly momentous developments in the Indian policy and were aimed to reinforce self governance at the grassroots level and to make local bodies important agencies for the delivery of public services for development. Decentralization is intended to result in greater efficiency in the delivery of service. Local bodies being closer to people are expected to meet the local needs better than a centralized system of governance. Under Articles 243G and 243W, state legislatures may by law transfer power and authority to rural and urban local bodies as are necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self government. Powers and authority include transfer of functional responsibilities and powers to levy and collect taxes as may be assigned to them by the State legislatures.

In Ambedkar's view the traditional theory of fiscal federalism lays out a general normative framework for the assignment of functions to different levels of government and the appropriate fiscal instruments for carrying out these functions.<sup>15</sup> Also Ambedkar's economic philosophy is expressed in his on mixed economy socialism, state ownership of industries, industrialization, etc. He belongs to group of liberal thinkers but by and large his orientation is that of a socialist.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Vinod Kumar Srivastava and Mridula Mishra “Good Governance and relevance of AMbedker's Economic Thought”. The Indian Economic Journal, Special Issue, December 2013.

<sup>16</sup> Om prakash Ram, Satya Ratna Singh and Shiv Shankar “Dr. B.R.Ambedkar's Economic Thought: An overview”. The Indian Economic Journal, Special Issue, December 2013.

## **Ambedkar's thought of Economic Development:**

Ambedkar presented his plan of economic development in his book *States & Minorities* (1947) emphasizing state socialism in important fields of economic life. State socialism proposed by Ambedkar has the following salient features<sup>17</sup>:

1. Industries which are key industries or which may be declared to be key industries shall be owned and run by the state.
2. The Industries which are not key industries but which are basic industries shall be owned by the state and shall be run by the state or by corporation established by the state.
3. The insurance shall be the monopoly of the state and that the state shall compel every adult citizen to take out a life insurance policy commensurate with his wages as may be prescribed by the legislature.
4. The agricultural industry shall be state industry.
5. The state shall acquire the subsisting right in such industries, insurance and agricultural land held by private individuals, whether as owners, tenants or mortgages and pay them compensation in the form of debenture equal to the value of his or her right in the land.
6. The state shall also determine how and when debenture holder shall be entitled to claim cash payment.
7. The debenture shall be transferable and inheritable property but neither the debenture holder nor the transferee from the original holder nor their shall be entitled to claim the return of the land or enters in any industrial concern acquired by the state or be entitled to deal with it in any way.
8. The debenture-holder shall be entitled to interest on his debenture as such rate as may be defined by law, to be paid by the state in cash or in kind as the state may deem it fit.
9. The scheme shall be brought into operation as early as possible but in no case shall the period extend beyond the tenth year from the date of the constitution coming into operation.

Dr. Ambedkar was aware of the fact that a rapid economic growth along with its equitable distribution is a sine qua non to a just social order and removal of poverty would eventually become a potent instrument for achieving the objective of social justice. And so

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<sup>17</sup> Govt. Of Maharashtra, 1979, pp. 411-412

be stood for the progressive transformation of society removing glaring social and economic inequalities. Being a social and political reformer and framer of the Indian constitution, Ambedkar was an eminent economist and a recognized authority on currency and public finance. A fuller picture of the economic order of his persuasion is available in the memorandum which he had prepared for the Indian constituent Assembly in 1947 on behalf of the All India Scheduled Castes Federation. The same was later published under title- States and Economic thoughts were broadly into different branches of economic analysis.<sup>18</sup>

### **Ambedkar's thoughts of Social Development:**

1. Equality among human beings
2. Every human being as an end in himself
3. Right of every human being to social, economic, political and religious freedom
4. To make human being free from want and fear
5. To maintain liberty, fraternity and strive to secure redemption from oppression and exploitation of man by man, of class by class, and of nation by nation.
6. To stand for a democratic society under a preliminary system of government.
7. To believe in non-violence as an instrument of social changes and adopt peaceful and persuasive methods to avoid class conflicts and the possibility of civil war.
8. To avoid any 'ism' or any theory or dogma in its extreme aspect.
9. Need for spiritual discipline and
10. Firm foundation of universal love, equity and human brotherhood.

### **Conclusion:**

We are serious about development, and then we must have to start preparing a population that is healthy and educated to participate in our economy. We will have to mobilize resources: natural, human, financial and technological. Our country is fast developing technologically and the speed must be kept up and the technological growth must become people centered and used for the eradication of poverty through good governance.

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<sup>18</sup> Birendra kumar Jha And Niranjay kuamr "B. R. Ambedker's Social and Economic Thoughts". The Indian Economic Journal, Special Issue, December 2013.

## બીટકોઇન ક્રાંતિકારી ચલણ ના જોખમો

પ્રા. પ્રદુમન સિંઘા

અધ્યાપક

આર્ટ્સ એન્ડ કોમર્સ કોલેજ, ઓડ

### પ્રસ્તાવના

વિશ્વના નવા શોધાપેલા અદ્ભુત અદૃશ્ય અને અમૂર્ત એવા ડિજિટલ ચલણ બીટ-કોઇન નામના ચલણની શરૂઆત 2009 માં થઇ હતી. જે આજે વિશ્વનું મોઢામાં મોઢું ચલણ છે. 2013 માં એક બિટકોઇન નું મૂલ્ય 1,200 ડોલર એટલે કે આશરે 63,000 રૂપિયા જેટલું હતું.

બીટ-કોઇન મારી દષ્ટિએ વિશ્વની નાણાં વ્યવસ્થા માં 21 મી સદીનો એક ચમત્કારરૂપ અદ્ભુત અવિષ્કાર છે. આજ સુધી નાણાં સર્જન ના ક્ષેત્રમાં અનેક પ્રયોગો અને અવિષ્કારો થયા છે. દા.ત. આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય નાણાંભંડોળે પોતાના સભ્યદેશો ના જૂથ પૂરતી આંતરિક લેવડ-દેવડ માટે સોનાને બદલે કાગડી સોનાના રૂપમાં એસ.ડી.આર. નામના એક નવા જ ચલણની શોધ કરી હતી. આ ચલણ હજુ આજે પણ ચાલુ જ છે. તે પછી યુરોપિયન દેશોના જૂથે એકજૂથ બનીને પોતાના સભ્ય દેશોના ઉપયોગ માટે યુરો નામના ચલણ ની રચના કરી હતી. આ ચલણ હવે તો યુરોપિયન દેશો પૂરતું મર્યાદિત ન રહેતાં ડોલર કે સ્ટર્લિંગ જેવું આંતર-રાષ્ટ્રીય સ્તરે સર્વસ્વીકૃત ચલણ બની ગયું છે. તે પછી આધુનિક ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક ટેકનોલોજીનો ઉપયોગ કરીને ડેબિટ કાર્ડ અને ક્રેડિટ કાર્ડના રૂપમાં પ્લાસ્ટિક ચલણના રૂપમાં નાણાં વગરનું નાણું અસ્તિત્વમાં આવ્યું આપણી આર્થિક લેવડદેવડોમાં જ્યારેથી નાણાંથી શોધ થઇ ત્યારે થી આજ સુધી નાણાંનો ઇતિહાસ અનેક રસપ્રદ તબક્કાઓમાં પસાર થાય છે. અનેક રંગોની સજાવટથી આ ઇતિહાસ ખૂબ જ ભાતીગળ બન્યો છે.

મૂળવાત ઉપર આવીએ તો આજ સુધીમાં જુદા-જુદા અનેક સ્વરૂપના નાણાંની શોધ થઇ છે. પરંતુ એ. બધામાં નાણું મૂર્ત નાણું રહ્યું છે. વસ્તુ, સિક્કા કે કાગળની અથવા પ્લાસ્ટિકની ચલણી નોટોના રૂપમાં ભૌતિક સ્વરૂપે તેનું એક થી બીજા હાથમાં હસ્તાંતર થતું રહે છે. બીટકોઇન પ્રકારનું સંપૂર્ણપણે અમૂર્ત અને ડિજિટલ નાણું એ ખરેખર આધુનિક ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક ટેકનોલોજીનો નવા યુગનો અવિષ્કાર જ ગણવો જોઇએ. બીટકોઇન ની શોધથી નાણાકીય અર્થશાસ્ત્રમાં એક નવા પ્રકરણ નો ઉમેરો થયો છે.

આ બધું જાણ્યા પછી પણ બીટકોઇનના ઉપયોગ ના કેટલાક અતિ ગંભીર વ્યવહાર જોખમોને નજર અંદાજ કરી શકાય તેવું નથી.

1 બીટકોઇન ઉપર કોઇ પણ દેશની સત્તા કે નાણાકીય સત્તાનું સહેજ પણ નિયંત્રણ નથી. બીટકોઇન એ માત્ર કોઇ એક ભેજાબાજ વ્યક્તિ કે વ્યક્તિ જૂથ દ્વારા વિકસાવાયેલ સૌફ્ટવેર પ્રોગ્રામ નું જ સર્જન છે. આ સૌફ્ટવેર પ્રોગ્રામ સૌના માટે ખુલ્લો છે. અને ગતે તે વ્યક્તિ તેમાં ફેરફાર કરી શકે છે. નાણું જ્યારે અનિયંત્રીત બને છે. ત્યારે દેશની નાણાં વ્યવસ્થા અને દેશના સમગ્ર અર્થતંત્રને અસ્તવ્યસ્ત કરી નાખે છે. નાણું નિયંત્રિત હોય ત્યાં સુધી સેવક રહે છે. પરંતુ અનિયંત્રિત નાણું માલિક રબની બેસે છે. નાણું સેવક તરીકે ખૂબ સાફ, પરંતુ સ્વામી તરીકે ખતરનાક

2 બીટકોઇન નું જન્મસ્થળ અને નિવાસસ્થાન કોમ્પ્યુટરમાં છે. જ્યારે પણ કોમ્પ્યુટર સાથે કોઇ ચેડાં કરે અથવા તો બીજા કોઇ ગરબડને કારણે કોમ્પ્યુટર કામ કરતું બંધ થી જાય ત્યારે બીટકોઇન ધારકને પારાવાર નુકસાન થવાનું જોખમ રહે છે.

3 બીટકોઇનનો ગેરકાનૂનવી સોદાઓ માટે છૂટથી ઉપયોગ થઇ શકે છે. અને થઇ રહ્યો છે. કાળુ નાણું સફેદ બનાવનારા કીમિયાગરો તે માટે બીટ કોઇનનો છૂટ થી ઉપયોગ કરી શકે છે. તે સિવાય ડ્રગ્સ તેમજ કેરી દ્રવ્યોની હેરાફેરી માટે બીટકોઇનનો છૂટથી ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

બીટકોઇનના આ બધા ભયસ્થાને ખૂબ ગંભીર અને જોખમી છે. બીટકોઇનનો ઉપયોગ સર્વવ્યાપક બને અને તેના ઉપર કોઇનું પણ નિયંત્રણ ન હોય તો તે કોઇ પણ દેશની સ્થાનિક અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય અર્થવ્યવસ્થાને ઊંચા ભિન્ન કરી નાખી શકે તેમ છે.

4 બીટકોઇન અનિયંત્રિત હવા થી સદ્દાખોરો અને સટોડિયાઓ તેની કિંમતમાં અનિયંત્રિત ઊપલપાપલો કરી શકે છે. જાન્યુઆરી 2013 માં બીટકોઇનની 13 ડોલરની હતી અને નવેમ્બર 2013 માં તે સીધી 1124 ડોલરની થઇ ગઇ. ફરીથી ચીન ત્યાંની નાણાકીય સંસ્થાઓ ઉપર બીટકોઇનનાં સોદાઓ કરવા ઉપર પ્રતિબંધ મૂકી દેતાં ડિસેમ્બર, 2013 માં બીટકોઇ ના ભાવ અડધા થઇ ગયા.

ભારતમાં તેની કિંમત નવેમ્બર 2013 માં રૂ.74,628 જેટલી હતી તે ડિસેમ્બરમાં રૂ.42,737 ની થઇ ગઇ છે. માત્ર સટોડિપાઓના હાથની કહપૂતળી બની રહેલા બીટકોઇન ઉપર સોદાઓ માટે કેવી રીતે વિશ્વાસ મૂકી શકાય ? આ દષ્ટીએ બીટકોઇન જગતનું સૌથી વધુ અવિશ્વસનીય અને અનિશ્ચિત ચલણ છે. બીટકોઇનના સોદાઓ કરતી કંપનીઓ પણ તેના ગ્રાહકોને આ જોખમ ની ચંતવણી આપીને જ સોદાઓ કરે છે.

એટલે જ વિશ્વના કોઇપણ દેશે બીટકોઇનને આજ સુધી સ્વીકૃતિ આપી નથી. ભારતીય રિઝર્વ બેન્કે જણાવ્યું છે કે બીટકોઇન કે તેના જેવી અન્ય કોઇપણ અમૂર્ત ડિજિટલ ચલણના ઉદ્વેગ તેના દ્વારા ચુકવણીના માધ્યમ ને કિપણ માધ્યમ બેન્ક કે નાણાકીય સત્તા દ્વારા અધિકૃત

ગણવામાં આવ્યું નથી. તેને કોઈ પણ પ્રકાર નું કાનૂની સમથન કે આધાર આપ્યો નથી. તેથી તેના વાપનારાઓ જોખમ ઊભા થઈ શકે તેમ છે ?

યુરોપની સરકારોએ પણ આવું જ ચલણ અખત્યાર કર્યું છે. અમેરિકાના ચૂંટણી પંચ રાજકીય પક્ષો ઉપર બીટકોઇન દ્વારા કોઇપણ પ્રકારની લેવડ-દેવડ કરવા ઉપર પ્રતિબંધ મૂક્યો છે. ચીને પણ ત્યાંની નાણાકીય સંસ્થાઓ ઉપર બીટકોઇનની લે-વેચ કરવા ઉપર પ્રતિબંધ મૂકી દીધો છે. રિઝર્વ બેન્ક માને છે કે બીટકોઇન ના ભાવમાં અસાધારણ ઉપલબ્ધિ તેમાં કયાંક ગરબડ હોવાનો સંકેત આપે છે. રિઝર્વ બેન્કના ડેપ્યુટી ગવર્નર કે.સી.ચક્રવર્તીએ જણાવ્યું છે. કે બીટકોઇન કાનૂની છે કે ગેરકાનૂની એ અમે જાણતા નથી અમે તેને સમર્થન પણ આપતા નથી અને પ્રતિબંધ પણ મૂકત નથી. બીટકોઇનનો ઉપયોગ કરનારા આ બધું તેના જોખમ અને જવાબદારીએ કરે છે.

આમ બીટકોઇન જોખમથી ભારોભાર ભાર પૂરા ચલણ છે. તેમાં કોઈ અજાણી વ્યક્તિ સંમજ્યા વગર હાથ નાખવા જેવું નથી. આમ છતાં એક વાત નિશ્ચિત છે. કે બીટકોઇનની જે રીતે લોકપ્રિયતા પૂરા વિશ્વમાંનો સાથે તેને સ્વીકૃતિ આપવી પડશે. અત્યારે વધુ વધુ લોકો બીટકોઇનને સ્વીકારતા થતા છે. ભારતમાં સંસ્થાઓ ઉપર ભલે પ્રતિબંધ મૂક્યો પરંતુ વ્યક્તિ લોકોને તો ખાનગી સોદાઓની છુટ જ આપી છે. એટલે બીટકોઇન આજે નહિ તો આવતી કાલે વિશ્વનું ક્રાંતિકારી અદ્રશ્ય અને અમૂર્ત ચલણ પ્રસ્થાપિત થવાનું છે તે નિશ્ચિત છે.

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## **Rehabilitated and Relapsed Addicts**

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Addiction became an important and perplexing issue, research psychologist as well as policy makers in India in the last decade. Research efforts were focused on identifying the characteristics, personality and psycho-social variables related to the addict earlier investigations in India and abroad have indicated that these could underlie addiction to drugs, researches in west have indicated that there are sub-groups among addicts i.e. addicts who use drugs for different purposes and have different personality types. (Berzins, Ross, English & Holey, 1971, Cring & Olsm, 1988 and Roith crocker & craj 1977). The most interesting observation is that not all addict and his response to treatment? This question has been raised by many investigators. (Mathan-1988) Does this relate why do some addicts relapsed while other are rehabilitated ?

The addicts under go treatment and detoxification and within a short period some are back on drugs. Relapsed are a problem for those who work with addicts. Researches conducted so far have indicated that along with personality, other variables such as friends influence, social pressures, stresses etc. are also related to relapses. Brown (1971), reported influence of friends, relief from personal problems and easy availability as reason for relapsed in heroin addicts. Marlatt (1989) also reported that relapsed occur in the company of other drug users. Kroll (1987) in a factor analytic study on a sample of Malaysian addicts also reported in fluence of friends and family problems as important factor in relapses.

The queries on which are study was bases were as follows:

1. Do more relapsed addicts have association with other addicts as

- compared to rehabilitated ?
2. Did friends initiate relapsed and rehabs to drugs?
  3. Is the family involvement and support similar in both groups?
  4. Is the pattern on drug use in both groups similar?
  5. Pre reasons for drug use in both groups similar?

It was also planned to compare present age of addicts and age at initiation.

### **Method :-**

Sample : The sample of rehabilitated and relapsed addicts was drawn from various hospitals and rehabilitation clinics. A total of 50 rehabs and 50 relapsed addicts are selected. The relapsed addicts are reported by their doctors to have undergone deoxidization treatment at least once in the last six months the addicts also verified that they had relapsed after treatment. The rehabilitated addicts are also referred to by the doctors under a home they had under game treatment and are reporting for regular check ups and follow up.

Procedure : Interview schedule was prepared and a pilot study was mn (N=10) Amendments were made wherever required Questions their association with other addicts, family were and involvement were inhered in the schedule. This was after the addicts became comfortable with the interviewer.

Result : The majority of addicts in both groups were young rehabs were younger as compared to the relapsed addicts though the difference between income means is not significant majority of the rehabs (78%) earned above rupees 2100 per month as compared to only 30% of the relapsed patients below the 2000 rupees per month level. Drugs were initiate earlier in both groups, however the relapsed group started at significantly younger age The majority of the groups report initiation by friends (Rehabs 50% relapsed 40%). However, only 6150

rehab self introduced as compared to 13150 of the relapsed ( $\chi^2 = 21.45$ ,  $P.001$ ). Further more, more relapsed reported that most of their friends were addicts (76% as compared to 64% of rehabs) Among the rehabs there were 8150 who report that none of their friends were addicts as compared to only 1150 in the relapsed group ( $\chi^2 = 7.22$ ,  $P.01$ )

The reason given for trying cut the drugs for the first time were similar in both groups. However, more rehabs in report peer pressure as compared to the relapsed for initiation to drugs while more, relapsed tried out drug because of rejection in love and out of curiosity. The reason for relapsed are varied but peer group pressure was given by majority of the relapsed as the reason for going back to drugs The rehabs on the other hand report more involvement of family I their.

## **Discussion**

The result of this study are in line with the findings of earlier investigations. Most of the addicts in both groups were from a younger age group (Najam & Riaz 1982) initiated at a significantly younger age as compared to the rehabs. Further more, majority of the addicts in both groups were initiated to drugs by friend. How are there are fever rehabs than relapsed who self introduced drugs. There appears to be a stranger need to seek out drugs in the relapsed addicts further more , the relapsed addicts report more relapsed because they started using the drug again in the company of friends. This is substantiated by the finding of Gossip at all (1989) study which reports more relapsed occurs in the company of other users and in the home of other users. Thus, more relapsed hand addict tridents as compared to rehabs. The results support our expectation that more relapsed addicts have friends who are addicts as compared to rehabs. Perhaps the relapsed caught out the company of other addicts as a support group where was the rehabs had family support.

The rehabs report a role of family involvement in their rehabilitation. This could be due to support of family at the critical time. It could also be due to greater deference, lower aggression and autonomy which completers as compared to dropouts from the treatment programme.

The rehabs and the relapsed group did not differ on the patterns of drug use and drug administration methods. This could be attributed to the fact that these were the major substances available in the drug market, further the prevalent and most common modes of use are smoking and chasing the dragon. Injecting heroin seems to be the least favored route in both groups this is interesting in view of the findings of the study by Gossop et al (1988). In which heroin chasers were found to be significantly younger than heroin injections. Both the groups in the present study are younger than the injections, but closer to the chasers in age.

The present study is supportive of earlier investigations which indicate that there may be different characteristics among the addict population and this may in turn determine their response to treatment. The relapsed were initiated at a younger age by friends but a significant member also self introduced. The relapsed have more addict friends and have relapsed mainly because of pressure from friends.

Identification and screening of addicts may be more important as it can provide a base for effective treatment and therapy. Thus, any treatment programme should provide all the social and emotional support to the addict during and after treatment so that it is tailored to the personality and needs of the addict.

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